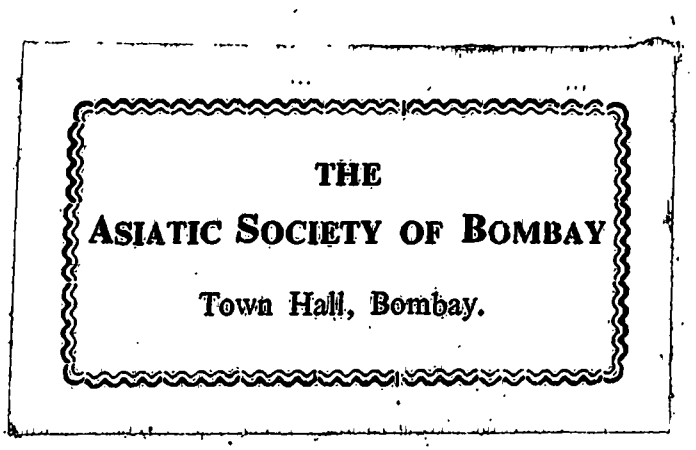
00038697



Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 September, 2015

A

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

RECENT SHELLS,

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO

THE LINNÆAN METHOD;

WITH

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

TO THE

Synonymy.

38697
QC

BY

LEWIS WESTON DILLWYN, F.R.S. AND F.L.S.

HONORARY MEMBER OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON,
THE LINNÆAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, &c.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

London:

PRINTED FOR JOHN AND ARTHUR ARCH, CORNHILL.

1817.

015.564
Dil|Des
T008838697

J. M'Creery, Printer,
Black Horse Court, Fleet-street.

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR JOSEPH BANKS, BART. G. C. B.

PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, ETC.

THIS

ATTEMPT TO ELUCIDATE THE SPECIES OF

SHELLS

DESCRIBED IN GMELIN'S EDITION OF THE

SYSTEMA NATURÆ,

AND TO PAVE THE WAY FOR A BETTER ARRANGEMENT,

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

BY THE AUTHOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Author, in the course of an attempt to arrange a small Cabinet of Shells, had occasion to observe, that in Gmelin's edition of the Systema Naturæ, the same species frequently appears under two or three different names; and, on the other hand, that in many instances, two or three different species are confounded together under one specific character.

By a careful examination of the Synonyma, he has endeavoured to correct these errors, and hopes that other Conchologists, who have a more frequent access to the extensive Cabinets of the Metropolis, will proceed to examine the specific characters, of which he has sometimes been obliged, where their accuracy is very doubtful, to give only a translation from other works.

Without the use of Sir Joseph Banks's extensive library, no writer on Natural History can hope to

attain any tolerable degree of perfection; and the advantages which the Author has been permitted to derive from the liberal use of it, demands this public expression of his warmest thanks. He also with pleasure acknowledges the very friendly assistance which he has received from Silvanus Bevan, Esq.

In a work containing more than five thousand specific names and synonyma, and probably four times that number of references, the author hopes that no apology will be thought necessary for the extent of the corrigenda.

Willows, Jan. 1st, 1817.

A

CATALOGUE OF THE BOOKS

CONSULTED AND REFERRED TO IN THIS WORK.

Adams Micros. Essays on the Microscope, by George Adams. Kanmacher's Edit. London, 1798.

Adams in Lin. Trans. Description of Minute Shells found on the Coast of Pembrokeshire by John Adams, published in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, vols. iii. and v.

Adanson Senegal. Histoire Naturelle de Senegal, par M. Adanson. Paris, 1757.

Argenville. Ant. Jos. Desallier D'Argenville. L'Histoire Naturelle éclaircie dans deux de ces principales Parties, la Lithologie et la Conchyliologie. Paris, 1757.

Barbut Verm. The Genera Vermium of Linnæus, by James Barbut. London, 1788.

Bonanni Kirch. Filippo Buonanni. Musæum Kircherianum. Rome, 1709.

Bonanni Rec. Filippo Buonanni. Ricreatione dell' Occhio e della Mente nell' Observationi delle Chiocciole. Rome, 1681.

Bonanni Rec. Supp. Filippo Buonanni. Supplementum Recreationis, &c. Rome, 1691.

Borlase Cornwall. Natural History of Cornwall, by William Borlase. Oxford, 1758.

Born Index. Ignatius von Born. Index Rerum Naturalium Musei Cæsarei Vindobonensis. Vindobonæ, 1778.

Born Mus. Ignatius von Born. Testacea Musei Cæsarei Vindobonensis. Vindobonæ, 1780.

Brookes Introd. An Introduction to the Study of Conchology, by Samuel Brookes. 4to. London, 1815.

Bruguiere in Enc. Method. Histoire Naturelle des Vers, par M. Bruguiere; in Encyclopédie Méth. Paris, 1789 to 1792.

Bruguiere in Journ. d'Hist. Nat. M. Bruguiere sur la Formation de la Coquille des Porcellaines, et sur la Faculté qu'ont leurs Animaux de s'en détacher, et de les quitter à des diffé-

Brown Capt. No 1 Dewar Place Dublin

rentes Epoques. Journal d'Histoire Naturelle, vol. i. Paris 1792.

Burrow's Elements. Elements of Conchology, by the Rev. E. J. Burrow. London, 1815.

Callone's Cat. Specification of the various articles which compose the magnificent Museum of Natural History collected by M. de Calonne. London, 1797.

Chemnitz. J. Hieron. Chemnitz. Neues Systematisches Conchylien Cabinet, vol. v. to xi. Nurnberg, 1781 to 1795.

Da Costa Brit. Concl. The British Conchology, by Emanuel Mendes da Costa. London, 1778.

Da Costa Elements. Elements of Conchology, by E. M. da Costa. London. 1776.

D'Avila. Catalogue Systématique et Raisonné des Curiosités de M. D'Avila. Paris, 1767.

Donovan. Natural History of British Shells, by Edward Donovan. London, 1799 to 1803.

Dorset Cat. Catalogues of the Birds, Shells, and some of the more rare Plants of Dorsetshire, by Richard Pulteney, M. D. New edition, by the Rev. T. Racket. London, 1813.

Edwards Gleanings. Gleanings of Natural History, by George Edwards. London, vol. i. 1758. vol. ii. 1760.

Ellis's Corallines. The Natural History of Corallines, by John Ellis. London, 1755.

Ellis in Phil. Trans. An Account of several rare species of Barnacles, by John Ellis, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1758.

Ellis and Solander Zooph. The Natural History of many curious and uncommon Zoophytes, by John Ellis and Daniel Solander. London, 1786.

Enc. Méthod. Vers testacés, in the 'Tableau Encyclopédique et Méthodique.' Paris, 1797 and 1798.

Fabricius Fn. Groenl. Otho Fabricius. Fauna Groenlandica. Hafn. et Lips. 1780.

Favanne. La Conchyliologie, ou Histoire Naturelle des Coquilles, par M M. de Favanne de Montcervelle, Père et Fils. Paris, 1780.

Fauna Suecica. See *Linnæus F. S.*

Fichtell et Moll. Leopold à Fichtel et J. P. Carl à Moll. Testacea Microscopica aliaque minuta, ex Generibus Argonauta et Nautilus, ad naturam picta et descripta. Wien. 1798.

Forskael Descrip. Anim. Descriptiones Animalium quæ in itinere orientali observavit Petrus Forskål. Havniæ, 1775.

Geoffroy. Traité Sommaire des Coquilles, &c. qui se trouvent aux environs de Paris, par M. Geoffroy. Paris, 1767, with three Plates added by M. Duchesne.

Geve. Essais récréatifs sur L'Histoire Naturelle, par Nicolas George Geve. Hambourg, 1790.

Ginanni. Conte Giuseppe Ginanni. Opere Postume. Venice, 1757.

Gmelin. Systema Naturæ à Jo. Frid. Gmelin. Lipsiæ, 1788.

Grew's Rarities. Catalogue and Description of the Rarities belonging to the Royal Society, by Nehemiah Grew. London, 1681.

Gronovius Zooph. Zoophylacium Gronovianum. Lugd. Bat. 1781.

Gualter. Index Testarum Conchyliorum quæ adservantur in Musæo Nicolai Gualtieri. Florentiæ, 1742.

Humphreys Conch. Conchology, or Natural History of Shells. (Supposed to be the joint work of E. M. Da Costa and George Humphreys.)

Kæmmerer Cab. Rudolst. C. L. Kämmerer. Die Conchylien in Cabinette der Herrn. Erb-Prinzen von Schwartzburg-Rudolstat. Rudolst, 1786.

Klein Ost. Ja. Theod. Klein. Tentamen Methodi Ostracologicæ. Lugd. 1753.

Klein Tubul. Ja. Theod. Klein. Descriptiones Tubulorum Marinorum. Gedani. 1731.

Knorr. George Wolffgang Knorr. Les Délices des Yeux et de l'Esprit. Nuremberg, 1760, &c.

Lamarck Syst. des Anim. Système des Animaux sans Vertèbres, par J. B. Lamarck. Paris, 1801.

Lamarck in Ann. du Mus. In the Annales du Musée d'Hist. Naturelle, vols. xv. xvi. and xvii. there are several Papers relating to Conus, Cypræa, Bulla and Voluta.

Leach Zool. Mag. Zoological Magazine, by W. E. Leach, M. D. London, 1815.

Ledermuller Micros. Amusement Microscopique, par M. F. Ledermuller. Nuremb. 1764.

Lightfoot in Phil. Trans. An Account of some minute British Shells, by the Rev. John Lightfoot, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1786.

Linnæus Fauna Suecica. Holm. 1761.

Linnæus Mus. Lud. Ulr. Carolus a Linné. Musæum Ludovicæ Ulricæ Sueciæ Reginæ. Holm. 1764.

Linnæus Mus. Tess. C. à Linné Musæum Tessinianum. Holm. 1753.

Linnæus Mantissa. Caroli à Linné Mantissa altera. Holm. 1771.

Linnæus Syst. Nat. Caroli à Linné Systema Naturæ. Edit. 12. Vindobonæ, 1767.

Lister Conch. Martin Lister. Historia, sive Synopsis Methodica, Conchyliorum, a G. Huddesford. Oxford, 1770.

Lister Anim. Ang. Martin Lister. Historia Animalium Angliæ. London, 1678.

Lister Anim. Ang. App. Martin Lister. Appendix Historiæ Animalium Angliæ. London, 1685.

Martini. Fried. H. W. Martini. Neues Systematiches Conchylien Cabinet, vol. i. to iv. Nurnberg, 1769, &c. continued by Chemnitz.

Martyn Univ. Conch. The Universal Conchologist, by Thomas Martyn. London, vol. i. 1784, vol. ii. 1786.

Maton's Western Counties. Observations relative chiefly to the Natural History, &c. of the Western Counties of England, by W. G. Maton, M. D. Salisbury, 1797.

Maton in Lin. Trans. iii. On a species of Tellina not described by Linnæus, by W. G. Maton, M. D. in Transactions of the Linnæan Society, vol. iii. London, 1797.

Maton in Lin. Trans. x. Description of seven new Species of Testacea, by W. G. Maton, M. D. in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, vol. x. London, 1811.

Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans. A Descriptive Catalogue of the British Testacea, by W. G. Maton, M. D. and the Rev. Thomas Racket, in the Linnæan Transactions. vol. viii. London, 1807.

Montfort Conch. Denys de Montfort. Conchyliologie Systématique. Paris, 1808.

Montagu Test. Testacea Britannica, or British Shells, by George Montagu. Romsey, 1803.

Montagu Supp. Supplement to Testacea Britannica, by George Montagu. Exeter, 1808.

Muller Zool. Dan. Prodr. Otho Frederick Müller. Zoologiæ Danicæ Prodromus. Havniæ, 1776.

Muller Zool. Dan. Zoologia Danica, auctore Othone Frederico Müller. Havniæ, 1788, &c.

Muller Verm. Vermium Terrestrium et Fluviatilium, auctore O. F. Müller. Havniæ et Lipsiæ, 1773.

Mus. Gevers. Museum Geversianum, sive Index Rerum naturalium, &c.

Mus. Gottwald. Musæi Gottwaldiani Testaceorum, &c. Edit. by J. S. Schroter. Nurenberg, 1782.

Mus. Leskeanum. Des Herrn Nathanael Gottfried Leske, hinterlassenes Mineralien Kabinet, &c. Leipzig, 1789.

Olivi Adriat. Giuseppe Olivi. Zoologia Adriatica. Bassano, 1792.

Pallas Misc. Zool. P. S. Pallas. Miscellanea Zoologica. Lugdini Batavorum, 1778.

Pallas Spicel. Zool. P. S. Pallas. Spicilegia Zoologica. Berol. 1767—1780.

Pennant Zool. British Zoology, by Thomas Pennant. London, 1777.

Petiver Gaz. Jacobi Petiveri Opera, Gazophylacium. London, 1767.

Petiver Amb. Jacobi Petiveri Opera, Amboyna Shells. London, 1767.

Plancus. Jani Planci de Conchis minus notis. Venetiis, 1739.

Portland Cat. A Catalogue of the Portland Museum, which will be sold by Auction, on Monday, the 24th of April, 1786, &c.

Regenfuss. Choix de Coquillages et de Crustacés, par François M. Regenfuss. Copenhagen, 1758.

Retzius in Act. Taurin. M. A. Retzius. Venus lithophaga descripta, in the Mem. de l'Academie de Turin, vol. iii.

Rumphius. G. E. Rumphius. Thesaurus Imaginum Piscium Testaceorum, &c. Hagæ-Comitum, 1739.

Schreibers Conch. Schreibers Versuch einer vollstandigen Conchylienkenntniss, 1788.

Schroeter Einl. Einleitung in die Conchylien. nach Linné, von Johann Samuel Schröter. Halle, 1784.

Schroeter Erdconch. Versuch einer Systematischen Abhandlung über die Erdkonchylien um Thangelstadt, von J. S. Schroter. Berlin, 1771.

Schroeter Flussconch. Die Geschichte der Flussconchylien, &c. von J. S. Schröter. Halle, 1779.

Schroeter Inn. Bau Conch. Ueber den innern Bau des See und einiger Ausländischen Erd und Fluss-schnecken, von J. S. Schröter. Frankfurt, 1783.

Scopoli Del. Ins. J. A. Scopoli. Deliciæ Faunæ et Floræ Insubricæ. Ticini, 1786.

Seba. Albertus Seba. Descriptio Thesauri Rerum Naturalium. Amsterdam, 1758.

Shaw Nat. Misc. Naturalist's Miscellany, by George Shaw, M. D. London, 1790, &c.

Solander's MSS. Manuscript Descriptions of Shells, by the late Dr. Solander, in the Library of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks.

Turton's Gmelin. A General System of Nature, translated from Gmelin's editions of the Systema Naturæ, by W. Turton, M.D. Swansea, 1800.

Ulysses's Travels. Travels through various Provinces of the Kingdom of Naples, by Charles Ulysses, of Salis Marschlins, translated from the German by A. Aufrere, Esq. London, 1795.

Valentyn Abh. Francois Valentyn, Abhandlung von Schnecten, &c. Edit. Statius Muller. 1773.

Walker's Minute Shells. Testacea minuta rariora, nuperrimè

detecta in arenâ littoris Sandvicensis. Multa additit, et omnium figuras ope microscopii ampliatas accurate delineavit, Geo. Walker. London, 1784.

Wood in Lin. Trans. Observations on the Hinges of British Bivalve Shells, by William Wood, published in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, vol. vi. London, 1802.

Wood's Conch. General Conchology, by William Wood. London, 1815.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

RECENT SHELLS.

Genus I.

CHITON.

SHELL, CONSISTING OF SEVERAL VALVES, ARRANGED LONGITUDINALLY ON THE BACK OF THE ANIMAL.

SQUAMOSUS. 1. SHELL with eight semistriated valves, and the margin scaly.

Chiton squamosus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1107. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 497. *Born. Mus.* p. 5. t. 1. f. 1 and 2. *Gmelin*, p. 3203. *Wood's Conch.* p. 5. t. 1. f. 1. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 1. f. 3? *Spengler Besch. Berl. Naturf.* t. 7. f. L. *Edwards's Gleanings*, ii. t. 286. f. D. *Enc. Meth.* t. 162. f. 5 and 6.

Inhabits the coasts of America. *Spengler*. Carolina. *Petiver*. Shell about two inches long, and one inch broad; one half of each valve is striated longitudinally, and the other half in a contrary direction; the outside is dark brown, more or less variegated with olive, and the inside is light bluish green; the margin is beautifully shagreened with light green and dark olive scales. Schroeter has erroneously cited the figures both of Born and Chemnitz, which represent two different species, and Gmelin has not corrected this, or hardly any other error which occurs in the Einleitung. Petiver, t. 1. f. 4. is cited in the 12th edition of the Systema Naturæ for C. *tuberculatus*, and by most other authors for

the present species; but it is more like *Oniscus Entomon*, for which it is also quoted by Linnæus.

BISTRIATUS. 2. Shell with eight doubly striated valves, and the margin scaly.

Chiton bistriatus. *Wood's Conchology*, p. 7.
Chiton squamosus. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 171, t. 94, f. 788 to 791.

Inhabits ——

Mr. Wood has, with great propriety, separated this species from C. squamosus, and has given the following description: "The two extreme valves are greenish ash colour, dotted with brown; the middle valves are red brown, with double curvilinear striæ, of equal strength from the dorsal ridge to the margin. The marginal triangles are marked with dark brown spots, on a light bluish ground; margin scaly, fasciated with bistre."

FULVUS. 3. Shell with eight valves and whitish dotted striæ; margin coriaceous.

Chiton fulvus. *Wood's Conchology*, p. 7 t. 1. f. 2.
Chiton aculeatus, Var β. *Gmelin*, p. 3202.
Chemnitz, x. t. 173. f. 1691. *Enc. Method.* t. 161, f. 4 and 5.

Inhabits the coasts of South America? *Wood.*

Shell three quarters of an inch or an inch long, and about half as broad, of a yellowish brown colour; the striæ in the upper of the two triangles, into which both sides of the valves are divided, appear beaded when magnified; but the lower triangles are simply striated.

PICEUS. 4. Shell with eight smooth valves, and the margin coriaceous and spiny.

Chiton piceus. *Gmelin*, p. 3205. *Wood's Conch.* p. 8. t. 1. f. 3.
Chiton, No. 9. *Schroeter Einleitung*, iii. p. 505.
Chemnitz, viii. t. 96, f. 807 to 810.

Inhabits the Red Sea and West Indian coasts. *Chemnitz.*

Shell an inch and a half or two inches long, and about two thirds as broad; colour pitchy, varied with a little white and a tinge of green, and the inside is black in the middle with greenish sides. The whole shell has a rude, unfinished appearance, and Chemnitz says it is sometimes, though rarely, found with only six or seven valves.

GRANULATUS. 5. Shell with eight depressed valves, granulated in regular rows; margin broad, coriaceous and spiny.

Chiton granulatus. *Gmelin*, p. 3205. *Wood's Conch.* p. 9.
Chiton, No. 8. *Schroeter Einleitung*, iii. p. 505.
Chemnitz, viii. t. 96, f. 806.

Inhabits the shores of the West Indian Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Shell an inch and a half or two inches long, and about two-thirds as broad, and may be at once distinguished from *C. piceus*, which it most resembles by its regular rows of elevated dots.

ACULEATUS. 6. Shell with eight striated prickly valves, and the margin covered with bristles.

Chiton aculeatus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1106. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 495. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 375, t. 173. f. 1692. *Gmelin*, p. 3202. *Barbut*, p. 8, t. 1. f. 2. *Wood's Conch.* p. 9.
Rumphius, t. 10, f. 4. *Seba*, iii. t. 1, f. 14. *Enc. Method.* t. 163, f. 6.

Inhabits Asia. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Nicobar. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about two inches or two inches and a half long, and more than half as broad, oval, rough on the upper surface with subulate, sub-arcuated red unequal prickles, and the valves striated.

FASCIATUS. 7. Shell with eight valves of which the lower triangular halves of the six middlemost are granulated.

Chiton fasciatus. *Wood's Conch.* p. 10. t. 1. f. 4 and 5.
Chiton squamosus, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3203.
Chiton fascicularis. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 496.
Chiton, No. 1. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 502.
Chemnitz, viii. t. 94. f. 792 and 793, and t. 95. f. 801.

Inhabits the West Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.* South America. *Wood.*

Shell about an inch and a half long, and nearly two thirds as broad: it appears to be perfectly different from either C. squamosus or C. fascicularis, with both of which it has been strangely confounded, and Mr. Wood has judiciously separated it with the following description.—"The middle valves are elegantly fasciated with brown, and a light streak runs along the keel or ridge, with a darker line on each side;

the dorsal triangles are perfectly smooth, but the marginal triangles, and the two extreme valves are covered with granulated striæ, and variegated with brown undulations. The margin scaly, alternately varied with white and green; inside a glossy verdigrease green.—It varies in colour, being sometimes fasciated with light green, and having a black or dark brown band on each side the dorsal ridge."

MARMORATUS. 8. Shell with eight perfectly smooth valves, variegated with black and white; margin tumid and scaly.

Chiton marmoratus. *Gmelin*, p. 3205. *Wood's Conch.* p. 10.

Chiton marmoreus. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 282. t. 95. f. 803 to 805.

Chiton, No. 7. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 504.

Knorr. iv. t. 17. f. 3 and 4. *Enc. Method.* t. 162. f. 11 and 12.

Inhabits the West Indian Seas, and the coasts of St. Croix and St. Thomas. *Chemnitz.*

Shell an inch and a half or near two inches long, and about two-thirds as broad, but it is said to vary considerably in breadth as well as in the convexity, colour, and markings: the markings consist of bands, streaks, or veins, which sometimes appear broken into spots of a black, or greenish, or dark brown colour on a paler ground; the border is tumid, scaly, and coloured alternately with large steel blue and blackish spots. It may be distinguished from *C. fasciatus*, which it most resembles, by the valves being entirely destitute of granules.

MACULATUS. 9. Shell with eight smooth valves, spotted with brown, and marked with two darker bands along the back; margin scaly.

Chiton maculatus. *Gmelin*, p. 3205. *Wood's Conch.* p. 11.

Chiton, No. 6. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 504.

Chemnitz, viii. t. 95. f. 802.

Inhabits the Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*

Shell an inch and a half or an inch and three quarters long, and about two thirds as broad; the colour is greenish white covered with pale brown spots, of which those on the fore edge of the middle valves are darker, and there is a darker

band on each side of the dorsal ridge; the inside is of a sea-green colour, and the margin covered with greyish white scales.

TUNICATUS. 10. Shell with eight smooth white valves, above the membrane roundish; margin coriaceous and reflected.

Chiton tunicatus. *Wood's Conchology*, p. 11. t. 2. f. 1.

Inhabits——

This extraordinary species has been figured from a specimen in Mr. Jennings's Collection, by Mr. Wood, with the following description: "The valves, instead of being wholly visible, are coated half way upwards with a black membrane which is reflected from the coriaceous border, and fixed into a groove cut for that purpose, round the upper part of each valve. The portion that is seen above the membrane is roundish, uneven, and emarginate; of a sordid white or flesh colour, and collectively resembling a row of dried beans. The remains of a thin cortical substance is to be seen on parts of the naked shell, which, independent of the coriaceous membrane, once covered the valves. The valves within side are quite exposed, and perfectly white. The shell is an inch and a quarter broad, and when extended, four inches long. Mr. Humphrey once had a specimen from Copenhagen, but cannot say that it inhabits the North Seas."

GIGAS. 11. Shell with eight thick convex valves; the first valve crenated, the last toothed, and the intermediate ones entire.

Chiton maximus, seu Gigas. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 292. t. 96. f. 819.

Chiton Gigas. *Gmelin*, p. 3206. *Lamarck Syst.* p. 66. *Wood's Conch.* p. 12.

Chiton albus. *Barbut*, p. 8. t. 1. f. 1.

Chiton, No. 15. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 507.

Enc. Methodique, t. 161. f. 3.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope. *Chemnitz.* South Seas. *Barbut.*

The length of the shell is generally about three, or sometimes more than four inches, and the colour white, with a blackish brown coriaceous margin.

AMICULATUS. 12. Shell with eight kidney shaped very brittle valves, covered with a rough coriaceous membrane.

Chiton amiculatus. *Pallas in Nova Acta Petrop.* ii. p. 241. t. 7. f. 26 to 30. *Gmelin*, p. 3206. *Wood's Conchology*, p. 13.

Inhabits the Kurile Islands. *Pallas.*

Shell more than six inches long, and the valves kidney shaped and imbricated.

CASTANEUS. 13. Shell with eight very smooth chesnut valves, and the inside of a rose colour.

Chiton castaneus. *Wood's Conchology*, p. 13. t. 2. f. 2 and 3, and t. 3. f. 2 and 3. junior.

Inhabits ——

In Mr. Wood's figure, this shell is represented to be two inches long, and about an inch and a quarter broad. Colour deep chesnut, and obsoletely marked with transverse striæ. Mr. Wood describes the marginal triangles to be uniformly depressed near their insertion in the coriaceous border, and says, that in a younger state the shell is of a lighter colour; and from the appearance of a small whitish spot at the summit of each valve, may be readily mistaken for a distinct species.

RUBER. 14. Shell with eight valves slightly marked with curved striæ; margin red.

Chiton ruber. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1107. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 288. t. 96. f. 813. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 499. *Gmelin*, p. 3203. *Wood's Conch.* p. 14. *Enc. Methodi* t. 161. f. 6.

Variety. Red marbled with white.

Chiton marmoreus. *Fabricius F. Grænl.* p. 420.

Chiton, No. 11. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 506. *Chemnitz*, viii. t. 96. f. 812.

Inhabits the North Sea. *Linnæus.*

Shell about an inch long, of rather an oblong form, and the back is keeled; the colour is generally of an uniform red, with a darker streak on the back bordered with white, but is sometimes marbled as in the above mentioned variety.

PUNCTATUS. 15. Shell with eight smooth valves, and excavated dots on the margin.

Chiton punctatus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1107. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 499. *Gmelin*, p. 3203. *Wood's Conch.* p. 14.
Inhabits Asia, Europe, and America. *Linnæus.*
It may be supposed from the general habitat which Linnæus has given, that he considered the present to be a common species, but his description is so very short, and his references so very unsatisfactory, that no subsequent author has been able to ascertain it. In Osbeck's Narrative to which he refers, only two species of Chiton are mentioned, and in neither of these, nor in Seba's figure (which is quoted alone by Schroeter without any mark of doubt) are the excavated dots at all noticed.

INDICUS. 16. Shell with eight valves of a whitish ash-colour; margin scaly, and the middle valves very finely punctured.

Chiton indicus. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 287. t. 96. f. 811.
Chiton Indus. *Gmelin*, p. 3205. *Wood's Conch.* p. 15.
Chiton, No. 10. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 506.
Inhabits the West Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*
Shell rather more than an inch long, and about two-thirds as broad; of a pale greyish colour, with a few scattered darker spots, and the middle valves very finely punctured.

VIRIDIS. 17. Shell with eight valves; keel triangular, very rough, and slightly toothed; margin scaly.

Chiton viridis. *Wood's Conch.* p. 15.
Chiton squamosus. Var. ζ. *Gmelin*, p. 3203.
Chemnitz, x. t. 173. f. 1689. *Enc. Method.* t. 162. f. 9.
Inhabits ——
Shell about two inches long, and not much more than half as broad; colour grass green, with a banded margin covered with minute scales.

LINEATUS. 18. Shell with eight smooth streaked valves, and the margin broad and coriaceous.

Chiton lineatus. *Wood's Conch.* p. 15. t. 2. f. 4 and 5.
Inhabits ——
This elegant shell, which Mr. Wood has figured from Mr.

Jennings's Collection, is represented to be an inch and a quarter long, and about two thirds as broad. The colour is bright chesnut, with an interrupted white band running along the back, and undulating white lines, edged beneath with black, pass diagonally across the marginal triangles, and concentrically on the extreme valves.

FASCICULARIS. 19. Shell with eight valves, and a lateral tuft of hair on each.

Chiton fascicularis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1106. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 371. t. 173. f. 1688. *Gmelin*, p. 3202. *Dorset Catalogue*, p. 25. t. 1. f. 1. *Montagu Test.* p. 5. t. 27. f. 5. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 21. t. 1. f. 1. *Wood's Conch.* p. 16. t. 2. f. 6. *Enc. Method.* t. 163. f. 15.

Inhabits the coasts of Barbary. *Linnæus.* Great Britain. *Pulteney*, &c.

Shell varying from half an inch to an inch in length, and about half as broad; colour cinereous, more or less marked with black; back slightly keeled; valves smooth with a tuft of white hair on the lower margin of each.

SULCATUS. 20. Shell with eight thick, convex, grooved valves; margin broad and scaly.

Chiton sulcatus. *Wood's Conch.* p. 16. t. 3. f. 1.

Inhabits the South Seas. *Wood.*

Shell about four inches long, and an inch and a quarter broad. Mr. Wood says, the extreme valves are furrowed from center to margin, and many of the sulcated ridges are also grooved at the end: the middle valves are grooved in the same manner, and most of the marginal triangles are formed of three deep unequal furrows: the colour is sordid brown, inclining to black on the back part of the middle valves, and the inside is greenish white.

BICOLOR. 21. Shell with eight thick, slightly keeled and striated valves; outside sea-green, with a blackish margin, and the inside white.

Chiton bicolor. *Gmelin*, p. 3204. *Wood's Conch.* p. 17.
Chiton, No. 2. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 503.
Chemnitz, viii. t. 94. f. 794 and 795.

Inhabits the Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about two inches and a quarter long, and the breadth

exceeds three fifths of the length; the valves bend slightly upwards in the middle, and have their marginal triangles marked with radiated striæ.

CERASINUS. 22. Shell with smooth cherry-coloured valves, and a white crenated border.

Chiton cerasinus. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 278. t. 94. f. 796. *Gmelin*, p. 3204. *Wood's Conch.* p. 17.
Chiton, No. 3. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 503.
Inhabits the coasts of Surinam. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch and a half long, and two thirds as broad, of a uniform dark cherry-colour, with a narrow crenated white margin. The animal when dried becomes black.

MAGELLANICUS. 23. Shell with eight thick brown striated convex valves, and a blackish dorsal band edged with white or yellow.

Chiton magellanicus. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 279. t. 95. f. 797 and 798. *Gmelin*, p. 3204. *Wood's Conch.* p. 18. t. 3. f. 6.
Chiton, No. 4. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 503.
Favanne, t. 74. f. A 1. *Enc. Method.* t. 160. f. 4 and 5.
Inhabits the Straits of Magellan. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about two inches and a quarter long, and rather less than half as broad; margin broad, coriaceous, and covered with minute whitish spines; inside black in the middle, and greenish on the sides bordered with brown.

FUSCUS. 24. Shell with eight smooth brown carinated valves, and white marginal teeth; back with triangular black spots.

Chiton fuscus. *Gmelin*, p. 3204. *Wood's Conch.* p. 18.
Chiton, No. 5. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 504.
Chemnitz, viii. t. 95. f. 799 and 800. *Enc. Method.* t. 160. f. 6 and 7.
Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about two inches and a half long, and is rather narrower in proportion to the length than *C. magellanicus*, which it much resembles. The colour is brown, with obsolete lateral yellowish bands, and black triangular spots on the dorsal ridge. It is said to have white lateral teeth, but in Chemnitz's figure there only appears a narrow white margin divided by distant dark striæ.

MINIMUS. 25. Shell with eight smooth black, mealy valves, and a transverse white band on each.

Chiton minimus. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 289. t. 96. f. 814. *Gmelin*, p. 3205. *Wood's Conch.* p. 19.

Chiton, No. 12. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 506.

Inhabits the North Sea at Bergen. *Chemnitz.*

Shell but little more than half an inch long, and about half as broad; the colour is black, sprinkled with minute mealy dots in patches, and marked with a white transverse band on each valve.

CIMEX. 26. Shell with eight carinated, diaphanous, banded valves, and the two terminal valves finely punctured.

Chiton cimex. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 289. t. 96. f. 815. *Gmelin*, p. 3206. *Wood's Conch.* p. 19.

Chiton, No. 13. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 507.

Inhabits the coasts of Norway. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about three quarters of an inch long, and rather more than half as broad; colour pale reddish brown, with darker longitudinal stripes; inside whitish ash-colour with blackish bands.

ASELLUS. 27. Shell with eight convex black valves, yellowish at the edge and marked with a yellowish spot on each.

Chiton Asellus. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 290. t. 96. f. 816. *Gmelin*, p. 3206. *Wood's Conch.* p. 19.

Chiton, No. 14. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 507. *Enc. Method.* t. 161. f. 12.

Inhabits the coasts of Norway, and is often found adhering to Mytilus modiolus. *Chemnitz.*

Shell nearly three quarters of an inch long, and about half as broad, black, with the margin and edges of the valves pale yellow, and there is a yellowish spot in the middle of each valve.

ISLANDICUS. 28. Shell with eight convex black valves, covered with very minute raised dots; margin cinereous.

Chiton islandicus. *Gmelin*, p. 3206. *Wood's Conch.* p. 20.

Chiton, No. 19. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 509.

Inhabits the coasts of Iceland in Venus Islandicus. *Schroeter.*

Shell very small, rounded at the back, and contracted at the margin, so as to give it somewhat of a cylindrical form; Schroeter says, it appears smooth to the naked eye, but when examined with a microscope proves to be rough like shagreen, with minute raised dots.

ALBUS, 29. Shell with eight smooth white valves, of which the first is notched on the hinder edge.

Chiton albus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1107. *Muller Acta Nidros.* ii. p. 54. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 290. t. 96. f. 817. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 500. *Gmelin*, p. 3204. *Dorset Catalogue*, p. 25. t. 1. f. 3. *Montagu Test.* p. 4. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 22. t. 1. f. 4. *Wood's Conch.* p. 20.

Inhabits the Northern Ocean. *Muller.* Coasts of Britain, adhering to shells and Ulvæ. *Pulteney*, &c.

Shell varying from the size of a grain of wheat to about three quarters of an inch long, oval, not carinated or very slightly so, and the first valve is notched on the hinder edge.

MARGINATUS. 30. Shell with eight carinated valves, and a serrated reflected margin.

Chiton marginatus. *Pennant Zoöl.* iv. p. 71. t. 36. f. 2. *Gmelin*, p. 3206. *Dorset Catalogue*, p. 25. t. 1. f. 2. *Montagu Test.* p. 1. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 21. t. 1. f. 2. *Wood's Conch.* p. 21. t. 3. f. 4.

Chiton, No. 17. *Schroeter Einleitung*, iii. p. 508. *Argenville*, t. 25. f. M.

Variety. With only seven valves.

Chiton septemvalvis. *Montagu Test.* p. 3. and *Script.* p. 1.

Chiton discors. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 20.

Inhabits the coasts at Dieppe. *Argenville.* Coasts of Britain on oysters and other shells. *Pennant, &c.*

Length about half an inch; and the breadth is rather more than half the length. The shell to the naked eye is smooth, but under the microscope appears like shagreen, and the colour is dingy brown or reddish. The late Mr. Montagu, whose death every admirer of natural history must deplore, has, in the Supplement to his admirable work on British Shells, expressed his opinion, that *C. septemvalvis* is only an accidental variety of this species.

CINEREUS. 31. Shell with eight smooth carinated reddish valves, and the margin somewhat ciliated.

Chiton cinereus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1107. *Fabricius Fauna Græn.* p. 423. *Born. Mus.* p. 5. t. 1. f. 3. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 291. t. 96. f. 818. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 501. *Gmelin,* p. 3204. *Dorset Catalogue,* p. 25. t. 1. f. 4. *Montagu Test.* p. 3. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 22. t. 1. f. 3. *Wood's Conch.* p. 21. t. 3. f. 3.

Chiton lævis. *Pennant's Zool.* iv. p. 72. t. 36. f. 3. *Gmelin,* p. 3206. *Montagu Test.* p. 2. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 21. *Wood's Conch.* p. 22.

Le Kalison. *Adanson Senegal,* p. 42. t. 2. f. 11. *Enc. Method.* t. 161. f. 11.

Inhabits the rocks on the coasts of Goree. *Adanson.* Coasts of Norway. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Britain, on rocks and oyster shells. *Pulteney, &c.*

Shell from one quarter to three quarters of an inch long, oval, compressed, carinated, and nearly smooth; the valves project into a beak on the back, and are a little reflected at the posterior angle of the base. Colour reddish, when the inhabitant is alive, and cinereous when dried. In Mr. Racket's edition of Pulteney's Dorset Catalogue *C. lævis* of Pennant is referred to for the present species.

TUBERCULATUS. 32. Shell with seven tuberculated valves.

Chiton tuberculatus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1106. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 494. t. 9. f. 19. *Gmelin,* p. 3202. *Wood's Conch.* p. 22.

Inhabits the coasts of America. *Linnæus.* West Indies. *Schroeter.* South America. *Wood.*

Shell slightly carinated, oblong-oval, with tubercles disposed in a quincunx order; sides, grey mixed with white, and marked with brown arcuated bands. Schroeter's figure, which in the markings does not well answer to the Linnæan description, is an inch and a quarter long, and about half as broad.

TESSELLATUS. 33. Shell with seven striated greenish valves, striped with black and white on the back; margin scaly.

C. tessellatus. *Wood's Conch.* p. 23.
C. squamosus. Var. γ. *Gmelin*, p. 3203.
Chemnitz, x. t. 173. f. 1690. *Enc. Method.* t. 162. f. 10.
Inhabits the coasts of the Island of St. Thomas. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about two inches long, and rather more than half as broad; the colour is greenish, striped with dark brown, and the two extreme valves, as well as the marginal triangles of the others, are so marked as to resemble Mosaic work. The margin is scaly, and formed of alternate dark green and white spots.

CRINITUS. 34. Shell with seven valves, thickly covered with short hairs.

Chiton crinitus. *Pennant's Zool.* iv. p. 71. t. 36. f. 1. *Gmelin*, p. 3206. *Montagu Test.* p. 4. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 20. *Wood's Conch.* p. 23. *Enc. Method.* t. 163. f. 13 and 14.
Inhabits the sea, near Aberdeen. *Pennant.*
In addition to the above short character, Pennant only says, that the shell is five-eighths of an inch long, and Messrs. Maton and Racket doubt whether it is distinct from C. *cinereus*. The figures in the French Encyclopædia are copied from Pennant.

HISPIDUS. 35. Shell with six striated valves.

Chiton hispidus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1106. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 493. t. 9. f. 18. *Gmelin*, p. 3202. *Wood's Conch.* p. 24.
Inhabits the West Indian Seas. *Schroeter.*
Shell about three quarters of an inch long, and the breadth is nearly two-thirds of the length; colour blackish grey with white spots and dots, and marked with very fine granulated striæ.

THALASSINUS. 36. Shell with six smooth sea-green depressed valves, with a yellow dorsal line and thin transparent border.

Chiton thalassinus. *Gmelin*, p. 3206. *Wood's Conch.* p. 24.
Chiton, No. 18. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 509. and *in Litterat*, iv. p. 4. t. 1. f. 1.
Inhabits ——
Shell about half an inch long, and appears quite smooth to the naked eye, but is seen to be minutely shagreened when examined with a microscope.

Genus II.

LEPAS:

SHELL WITH MANY UNEQUAL VALVES FIXED BY THE BASE.

Subdivisions.

A. Shells sessile:
- * with the Base solid:
- ** with radiated Cells at the Base.
- *** with the Base porous.
- **** with a Cup-like Appendage at the Base
- ***** Tubular and Truncated at both Ends.

B. Shells elevated on a fleshy Peduncle:
- * with more than five Valves, and a Wreath of smaller ones round the Base.
- ** with five contiguous Valves.
- *** with minute distant Valves placed on a fleshy extension of the Peduncle.

A. SHELLS SESSILE:

A* *with the Base Solid.*

BALANUS. 1. Shell conical, truncated, with the valves longitudinally grooved, and the interstices transversely striated.

Lepas balanus, *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1107. *Pennant's Zool.* iv. p. 72. t. 37. f. 4. *Born. Mus.* p. 8. t. 1. f. 4. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 301. t. 97. f. 820. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 511. *Gmelin*, p. 3207. *Donovan*, i. t. 30. f. 1. *Ma-*

ton and Racket, in Lin. Trans. viii. p. 23. *Wood's Conch.* p. 47. t. 7. f. 3.

Balanus porcatus. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 249.

Balanus communis. *Dorset. Cat.* p. 25. t. 2. f. 12. *Montagu Test.* p. 6.

Balanus sulcatus. *Bruguiere Enc. Method.* p. 163. *Lister Conch.* t. 443. f. 286. *Enc. Method.* t. 164. f. 1.

Common on the coasts of Europe and North America on rocks, shells, and stones.

Shell from half an inch to an inch broad at the base, and the height is about three-fourths of the diameter; the form is that of a truncated cone, and the valves are, more or less, strongly and irregularly ribbed longitudinally; the operculum is transversely striated, and the two longest valves have a longitudinal furrow; the colour varies from dirty white to greyish brown.

PUNCTATUS. 2. Shell conical truncated, rugged, with the valves and the operculum punctured.

Lepas punctatus. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 24. *Wood's Conch.* p. 46.

Lepas cornubiensis. *Pennant's Zool.* iv. p. 73. t. 37. f. 6.

Lepas balanus Var. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 525. *Gmelin*, p. 3207.

Balanus punctatus. *Dorset Cat.* p. 25. t. 1. f. 10. *Montagu Test.* p. 8. t. 1. f. 5.

Chemnitz, viii. t. 97. f. 826.

Inhabits the coasts of Britain on shells and stones. *Pulteney, &c.* North Sea. *Chemnitz.*

Shell usually about a quarter of an inch high, and nearly equally broad, of a dull brown colour and rugose appearance. Mr. Montagu says, it may be distinguished by the edges of the superior and inferior of the four valves of the operculum being closely united at the top, indented or notched, and locked into each other; these minute valves, as also frequently the exterior valves, are punctured like a thimble.

LÆVIS. 3. Shell conical, contracted at the aperture; valves and interstices smooth.

Balanus lævis. *Bruguiere Enc. Method.* p. 164. *Chemnitz*, viii. t. 79. f. 715 and t. 97. f. 822. *Enc. Method.* t. 164. f. 2.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.* Straits of Magellan and coasts of Cape Horn. *Bruguiere.*

Shell near half an inch in diameter, and about a quarter of an inch high; it has been confounded by Chemnitz, Schroeter, and Gmelin, with *L. balanoides*, from which it may be distinguished by its more conical form and contracted aperture. M. Bruguiere says, the four valves of the operculum are obliquely striated and blunt at the summits.

STRIATUS. 4. Shell conical truncated, with longitudinally striated valves rounded at their summits, and the interstices straight and smooth.

Balanus striatus. *Bruguiere Enc. Method.* p. 164.

Lepas balanoides Var. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 305. t. 97. f. 823.

Lister Anim. Ang. t. 5. f. 41. *Conch.* t. 444. f. 287. *Klein. ost.* t. 12. f. 94 and 95. *Enc. Method.* t. 164. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of England and Holland on muscle and oyster shells, and on the keels of vessels. *Bruguiere.*

Shell sometimes three quarters of an inch in diameter, and half as high, of an oval form, and whitish or greyish colour. M. Bruguiere has quoted Lister's figures, which have been generally referred to for *C. balanoides*, and describes it as a native of our British shores; he says, that the two anterior valves of the operculum are oblique and obliquely striated.

BALANOIDES. 5. Shell sub-cylindrical truncated, with the valves and interstices smooth.

Lepas balanoides. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1108. *Pennant's Zool.* iv. t. 37. f. 5. *Born. Mus.* p. 9. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 305. t. 79. f. 821. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 512. *Gmelin*, p. 3207. *Bruguiere Enc. Method.* p. 164. *Donovan*, i. t. 36. f. 2. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 23. *Wood's Conch.* p. 43. t. 7. f. 3.?

Balanus vulgaris. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 248. t. 17. f. 7. *Dorset Cat.* p. 25. t. 2. f. 7.

Balanus balanoides. *Montagu Test.* p. 7.

Inhabits the shores of Great Britain and other European shores on rocks, stones, shells, and other substances in great abundance.

Shell rarely more than a quarter of an inch in diameter, and differs from the foregoing species in being more cylindrical, smaller, smoother, and more brittle. The operculum has four valves, of which Montagu says, the two upper are slightly striated transversely, and the others smooth.

RUGOSA. 6. Shell sub-cylindrical, with the valves wrinkled, or striated longitudinally; operculum very acute.

Lepas rugosa. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 25. t. 1. f. 5. *Wood's Conch.* p. 41. t. 6. f. 4.
Lepas borealis. *Donovan,* v. t. 160.
Balanus rugosus. *Dorset Cat.* p. 25. t. 2. f. 10. *Montagu,* p. 8.
Chemnitz, viii. t. 97. f. 824.?

Inhabits the shores of Dorsetshire on rocks, stones, and bivalve shells. *Racket.*

The diameter is usually exceeded by the height, which measures from half to three quarters of an inch, and the shell is nearly as broad at the base as at the summit; the aperture is somewhat rhomboidal, and the valves are raised into angulated points.—Montagu says, the operculum consists of four rough, but not striated, valves, which are angulated, erect, and form four distinct points a little reflected.

ELONGATA. 7. Shell club-shaped, elongated and dilated at the aperture; operculum obtuse.

Lepas elongata. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 315. t. 98. f. 838. *Gmelin,* p. 3213. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 26.
Lepas clavata. *Wood's Conchology,* p. 45. t. 7. f. 2.
Lepas balanoides. Var. *Pennant Zool.* p. 73. t. 37. f. 5 A. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 249. *Donovan,* i. t. 36. f. 3.
Lepas, No. 8. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 528.
Balanus clavatus. *Ellis and Solander Zooph.* p. 198. t. 15. f. 7 and 8. *Dorset Cat.* p. 25. t. 1. f. 6. *Montagu Test.* p. 10.
Balanus fistulosus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 166. *Enc. Methodique,* t. 164. f. 7 and 8.

Inhabits the coasts of Britain. *Da Costa; &c.* Iceland. *Chemnitz.* Newfoundland. *Sir J. Banks.*

Shell two or three inches long, and not more than one-sixth as broad at the summit, with six valves, of which three are larger than the others; it is longitudinally wrinkled, faintly striated transversely, and sometimes slightly tuberculated; the colour is greenish white, and the operculum is composed of four obliquely striated valves.—

CONOIDES. 8. Shell conical, with the valves pointed and reticulated; aperture very small.

Lepas conoides. *Donovan*, i. t. 30. f. 3. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 24. *Wood's Conch.* p. 42.

Balanus conoides. *Montagu Test.* p. 12.

Inhabits the shore at Weymouth on Lepas anatifera. *Donovan.*

This species is said by Mr. Wood, to be very nearly allied to *L. angustata*, but has faint transverse, as well as longitudinal striæ on the valves; and Mr. Donovan has represented the three posterior valves to be much larger than the others. The figure represents a shell about a quarter of an inch in diameter, and of a purplish colour.

ANGUSTATA. 9. Shell semi-ovate, with the valves longitudinally striated; aperture small and much contracted.

Lepas angustata. *Gmelin*, p. 3212. *Wood's Conch.* p. 41. t. 6. f. 5.

Lepas ovalis. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 104. Lot 2287.

Balanus perforatus. *Bruguiere Enc. Method.* p. 167. *Bonanni Rec and Kirch*, i. f. 15. *Argenville*, t. 26. f. C. *Phil. Trans.* L. t. 34. f. 15. *Chemnitz*, viii. t. 98. f. 835. *Enc. Method.* t. 164. f. 12.

Inhabits the Atlantic and East Indian Oceans. *Solander.* Coasts of Senegal and Barbary. *Bruguiere.*

Shells half an inch in diameter, and about two-thirds as high, and, owing to their growth in thick clusters, they are often much elongated; the valves are nearly united at top, and separated only by narrow groove-like interstices; the colour is dingy white, becoming darker with age, and longitudinally striped with purple.

COSTATA. 10. Shell sub-conical, with equi-distant ribs diverging from the aperture; operculum sharp pointed.

Lepas costata. *Donovan*, t. 30. f. 2. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 24. *Wood's Conch.* p. 46.

Balanus costatus. *Montagu Test.* p. 11.

Found on a piece of rock at Pembroke, by Mr. Adams. *Donovan.*

The above is all the description which Mr. Donovan has given, and the shell does not appear to have been found by any Conchologist besides Mr. Adams. The figure repre-

sents it to be nearly round, about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and of a dirty white colour.

STRÖMIA. 11. Shell depressed, with four serrated interlaced valves striated obliquely.

Lepas strömia. *Muller Zool. Dan. Prod.* No. 3025. *Zool. Danica*, iii. p. 21. t. 94. f. 1. *Gmelin*, p. 3214, *Wood's Conch.* p. 58.
Lepas striata. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 73. t. 37. f. 7.
Lepas verruca. *Spengler Schr. Berlin Naturf.* i. p. 101. t. 5. f. 1 to 3. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 312. t. 98. f. 834. *Gmelin*, p. 3212. *Wood's Conch.* p. 57. t. 9. f. 5.
Lepas intertexta. *Donovan*, t. 36. f. 1. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 26.
Lepas, No. 5. *Schroeter Einleitung*, iii. p. 527.
Balanus striatus. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 250. *Montagu Test.* p. 12.
Balanus intertextus. *Dorset Cat.* p. 25. t. 1. f. 9.
Balanus veruca. *Bruguiere in Enc. Method.* p. 169. *Enc. Methodique*, t. 164. f. 16 and 17.
Inhabits the coasts of Denmark. *Muller.* Britain. *Pennant.* Iceland. *Schroeter.* Cape Horn. *Bruguiere.*
Shell rarely so much as a quarter of an inch in diameter, and the colour is white; the valves are serrated and locked into each other, by which, as also by the operculum having only two valves, this species may be readily known.

HEMISPHERICA. 12. Shell convex, with six equal three-lobed valves; operculum convex, and quadrivalve.

Lepas hemispherica. *Wood's Conch.* p. 54.
Lepas balanoides, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3207.
Lepas, No. 4. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 526.
Balanus hemisphericus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 170. *Chemnitz*, viii. t. 98. f. 833. *Enc. Method.* t. 165. f. 4, 5, and 6.
Inhabits the coasts of Africa. *Bruguiere.*
Shell about three lines in diameter, and half as high; white, and the valves divided by six deep filiform interstices: aperture oval, and the operculum transversely striated.

PATELLARIS. 13. Shell depressed with five radiated

angular ribs; aperture small and somewhat pentagonal.

Lepas patellaris. *Gmelin*, p. 3213. *Wood's Conch.* p. 54.
Lepas, No. 9. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 529.
Balanus patelliformis. *Bruguiere Enc. Method.* p. 169. *Spengler Schr. Berlin Naturf.* i. t. 5. f. 4. *Chemnitz*, viii. t. 98. f. 889. *Enc. Method.* t. 165. f. 3.
Received from Coromandel, firmly attached to the branch of a tree. *Spengler.*
Shell ten or eleven lines in diameter, and only about three lines high, and bears a strong resemblance to *Patella saccharina*. It is composed of six valves of a brown colour with whitish streaks, and the aperture is not more than one tenth of an inch in diameter. From the circumstance of Spengler's specimen being attached to the branch of a tree, Bruguiere has conjectured that this may probably be a fresh water species.

VIOLACEA. 14. Shell conical, thick, of a violet colour; valves slightly grooved longitudinally, and the interstices smooth.

Lepas violacea. *Gmelin*, p. 3213. *Wood's Conch.* p. 53.
Lepas, No. 11. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 530.
Balanus radiatus, *Bruguiere in Enc. Method.* p. 168. *Chemnitz*, viii. t. 99. f. 842. *Enc. Method.* t. 164. f. 15.
Inhabits the East Indian Ocean. *Chemnitz.*
Shell near an inch in diameter, and about two-thirds as high, of a clear violet colour, with darker longitudinal lines; the aperture is about a quarter of an inch broad, and is a little beaked on the posterior side; the interstices are said to be smooth and without striæ, but I have a specimen which answers in other respects to Chemnitz's description, in which they are striated transversely.

PORCATA. 15. Shell conical, of a violet colour; valves strongly ribbed longitudinally, and the interstices faintly striated transversely.

Lepas porcata. *Wood's Conch.* p. 52. t. 8. f. 5.
Inhabits ——
Shell about an inch in diameter, and two thirds as high, of a violet colour, which is rather fainter on the ribs; the ribs

are very prominent, somewhat genicular, and slightly tuberculated, with the interstices smooth, or only very faintly striated; one side of the shell is oblique, and the other upright, so as to form a beak or spout in the aperture.

PALMIPES. 16. Shell erect, conical, valves at the base palmated.

Lepas palmipes. *Linnæus Mantissa*, p. 544. *Gmelin*, p. 3209. *Wood's Conch.* p. 51.

Inhabits the Ocean. *Linnæus.*

No author has figured this species, and the following is the description given in the Mantissa. "Shell the size of a large pea, white, conical, rather depressed; valves four or six, smooth, divided as far as the middle into five or six finger-like divisions: operculum four valved and oblique." Mr. Wood has added that the divisions of the valves are irregular, and not unlike the fangs of the molar teeth.

RADIATA. 17. Shell with six smooth valves marked with longitudinal violet rays, and the interstices very finely striated transversely.

Lepas radiata. *Wood's Conch.* p. 50. t. 7. f. 7.

Inhabits——

Mr. Wood describes this shell to be about five-eighths of an inch broad at the base, and a quarter of an inch high; valves triangular and painted with violet rays which are close together at the apex, but more open at the circumference; the interstices are highly polished, and very finely striated transversely.

MINOR. 18. Shell conical with unequal transversely striated dotted valves, and the interstices smooth; aperture beaked on one side.

Lepas minor. *Gmelin*, p. 3212. *Wood's Conch.* p. 50. t. 7. f. 6.

Lepas, No. 2. *Schroeter Einleitung*, iii. p. 525.

Balanus punctatus. *Bruguiere Enc. Method.* p. 168.

Chemnitz, viii. t. 97. f. 827. *Enc. Method.* t. 164. f. 14.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about three quarters of an inch in diameter, and half an inch high; the tips of the valves are recurved on the anterior side, so that they all point in the same direction, and form a projecting beak or spout at the aperture. My speci-

mens are white, but they are more commonly pale brownish red or flesh coloured, and sometimes marked with longitudinal red lines, and concentrical white striæ, which by crossing each other give the valves a dotted appearance. Mr. Bruguiere says, that the two anterior valves of the operculum are obliquely striated, and the others terminated by two small points.

SPINOSA. 19. Shells conical with rows of incurved spines on the valves, and the interstices striated transversely.

Lepas spinosa. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 317. t. 98. f. 840. and t. 99. f. 841. *Gmelin*, p. 3212. *Wood's Conch.* p. 49. t. 7. f. 4 and 5.
Lepas, No. 10. *Schroeter Einleitung*, iii. p. 529.
Balanus spinosus. *Bruguiere Enc. Method.* p. 167.
D'Avila, t. 6. f. N. *Favanne*, t. 59. f. A. 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 164. f. 9 and 10.
Inhabits the East Indian Seas, and Shores of St. Helena. *Chemnitz.*
Shell rarely more than an inch in diameter, and may be readily known by its rows of incurved spines, of which there are about four on each valve; the colour is reddish or dirty white streaked longitudinally with purple.

CRISPATA. 20. Shell with rugged irregularly muricated valves, and the interstices transversely striated.

Lepas crispata. *Schroeter Einleitung*, iii. p. 534. t. 9. f. 21. *Gmelin*, p. 3214. *Wood's Conch.* p. 51. t. 8. f. 1 to 4.
Balanus crispatus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 166.
Favanne, t. 59. f. A. 9. *Enc. Meth.* t. 164. f. 11.
Inhabits the East Indian Seas?
Shell an inch or inch and a half, in diameter, and most commonly more than two thirds as high; the valves, especially towards the base, are extremely rugged, like the rough bark of a tree, by which, and the polished striated interstices, this species may be readily known. I believe that my specimens came from the East Indies, but cannot be quite certain.

TINTINNABULUM. 21. Shell purplish, with the valves irregularly and strongly ribbed longitudi-

nally, and the interstices delicately striated transversely.

Lepas tintinnabulum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1108. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 73. *Born. Mus.* p. 9. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 307. t. 97. f. 828 to 831. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 513. *Gmelin*, p. 3208. *Donovan*, v. t. 148. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii, p. 25. *Wood's Conch.* p. 38. t. 6. f. 1 and 2.

Balanus tintinnabulum. *Dorset Cat.* p. 25. t. 1. f. 5. *Montagu Test.* p. 10. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 142. *Bruguiere Enc. Method.* p. 165. *Lister Conch.* t. 443. f. 385. *Rumphius Mus.* t. 41. f. A. *Gualter*, t. 106. f. H. *Phil. Trans.* L. t. 34. f. 8. *Argenville*, t. 29. A. *Klein. Ost.* t. 12. f. 97. *Knorr.* ii. t. 2. f. 6. and v. t. 30. f. 1. *Favanne*, t. 59. f. A. 2. *Enc. Method.* t. 164. f. 5. *Brooks's Introduction*, p. 161. t. 1. f. 5.

Variety. Shell curved, and the aperture oblique.

Lepas cylindrica. *Gmelin*, p. 3213.

Lepas, No. 21. *Schroeter-Einleitung*, iii. p. 533.

Balanus maxillaris. *Gronovius Zoop.* t. 19. f. 3 and 4. *Phil. Trans.* L. t. 34. f. 14.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Jamaica. *Lister.* Madeira. *Solander.* Coasts of Africa under the torrid zone. *Gronovius.* Bay of Naples. *Sir C. Ulysses.*

The diameter, which is sometimes rather exceeded by the height, varies from half an inch to two inches, and the form also varies, being sometimes more or less obliquely ventricose, cylindrical, conical, or ovate; the valves are coarsely ribbed with strong irregular wrinkled ribs, and the interstices are marked with delicate parallel dark transverse lines.—It is sometimes found on the bottom of ships which arrive from more southern latitudes, but its claim to be considered a native of Britain, is very doubtful.—Shells of this species are frequently curved, with the aperture more or less oblique, as is represented in Ellis's figure 14, (Phil. Trans. L. t. 34.) which differs only in this respect from the common appearance, and Gmelin for his *L. cylindrica*, has erroneously referred to fig. 15, but 14 is obviously intended.—Mr. Wood suspects that Gmelius *L. Psittacus* is also a variety of this species, but the definition is so indistinct as to render it altogether undeserving of notice.

TULIPA. 22. Shell sub-cubical; whitish with the

valves slightly wrinkled, and the interstices striated longitudinally.

Lepas tulipa. *Muller Zool. Dan. Prod.* p. 251. *Gmelin*, p. 3209.

Lepas tintinnabulum. Var. *Bruguiere Enc. Method.* p. 166.

Lepas tulipa alba. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 311. t. 98. f. 832.

Lepas scotica. *Wood's Conchology*, p. 40. t. 6. f. 3.? *Olaffsen Isl. Res.* p. 901. t. 11. f. 13.

Inhabits the coasts of Denmark. *Muller.* Feroe Islands. *Chemnitz.* Iceland. *Olaffsen.*

There can be but little doubt that the shell figured by Chemnitz, and Muller's *L. tulipa* are the same, and the former is said to differ from *L. tintinnabulum*, which it otherwise resembles, in being of a paler colour, much smoother, and in having the interstices marked with longitudinal instead of transverse striæ. The present species is an inhabitant of the North Sea, and *L. tintinnabulum* is found only in warm climates.

A** *With radiated Cells at the Base.*

DIADEMA. 23. Shell sub-hemispherical, transversely striated throughout, and the valves strongly ribbed longitudinally.

Lepas Diadema. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1108. *Born. Mus.* p. 10. t. 1. f. 5 and 6. and Vign. at p. 7. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 319. t. 99. f. 843 and 844. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 515. *Gmelin*, p. 3208. *Fabricius Fn. Groenl.* p. 425. *Donovan*, ii. t. 56. f. 1 and 2. *Shaw's Nat. Misc.* xvi. t. 672. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 27. *Wood's Conch.* p. 33. t. 4. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 161. t. 1. f. 6.

Balanus Balæna. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 251. t. 17. f. 2.

Balanus Diadema. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 478. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 171. *Montagu Test.* p. 13. *Lister Conch.* t. 445. f. 288. *Gualter*, t. 106. f. Q. *Phil. Trans.* L. t. 34. f. 7. *Klein. Ost.* t. 12. f. 98. *Enc. Meth.* t. 165. f. 13 and 14.

Inhabits the Mediterranean and Indian Seas. *Linnæus.* Northern Ocean on Whales. *Lister.* Coasts of Scotland. *Da Costa.*

Shell in form somewhat like an Echinus, about two inches in

diameter, and an inch, or near an inch and a half high; it is composed of six strongly ribbed valves, which, with their six interstices, divide the outer surface into twelve triangular compartments, and the transverse striæ are beautifully crenulated on the former, but not on the latter; within are six plates forming a funnel-shaped cavity, and at the bottom of the shell these are seen to be connected with the outer circumference, by numerous radiated partitions forming narrow cells: the colour is dirty white.

BALÆNARIS. 24. Shell depressed; valves with longitudinal ribs of which the upper halves are smooth, and the lower parts as well as the interstices striated transversely.

Lepas balænaris. *Gmelin*, p. 3208. *Wood's Conch.* p. 35. t. 5. f. 1. t. 3.
Lepas, No. 12. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 530.
Balanus cucullus. *Museum Geversianum*, p. 478. *Rumphius*, t. 14. f. H. *Petiver Amb.* t. 1. f. 11. *Chemnitz*, viii. t. 99. f. 845 and 846.
Inhabits the Northern Ocean on Balæna Boops. *Gmelin.*
This shell is smaller and much more depressed than *L. Diadema*, from which it also differs in having a smaller aperture, and in the cavity not being funnel-shaped, but broadest at the bottom; the longitudinal ribs also are much flatter, and are only marked with transverse striæ towards the base; it is said to be found only on the pectoral wrinkles of the *Balæna Boops.*

TESTUDINARIA. 25. Shell oval-depressed, with nearly smooth valves, and deep narrow transversely striated interstices.

Lepas testudinaria. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1108. *Born. Mus.* p. 10. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 328. t. 99. f. 847 and 848. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 516. *Gmelin*, p. 3209. *Barbut's Verm.* ii. p. 12. t. 1. f. 8. *Wood's Conch.* p. 37. t. 5. f. 4.
Balanus ovatus. *Gronovius Zoophyl.* p. 257.
Balanus testudinarius. *Bruguiere Enc. Method.* p. 172. *Bonanni Kirch.* 1. f. 86. and *Rec. Sup.* f. 1. *Rumphius*, t. 40. f. K. *Plancus Conch.* t. 5. f. 2. *Gualter*, t. 106. f. M. *Petiver Mus.* t. 9. f. 9. *Phil. Trans.* L. t. 34. f. 12. *Klein. Ost.* t. 12. f. 99. *Knorr.* iii. t. 30. f. 3

and 4. *Favanne*, t. 59. f. A. 4, and A. 5. *Enc. Meth.* t. 165. f. 17 and 18.

Inhabits the Sea on the backs of Turtles. Coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Ascension Island. *Petiver.* Gulf of Venice. *Barbut.* Bay of Naples. *Sir C. Ulysses.*

Shell often near two inches in diameter, and about one fourth as high, composed of six broad triangular thick valves, with the intermediate spaces deep and narrow; the cavity is twice as large at the base as at the aperture, and the base of the shell is composed of numerous irregular crowded laminæ.

A*** *Porous at the Base.*

POROSA. 26. Shell sub-conical, with four consolidated rugged valves, and the base porous.

Lepas porosa. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 314. t. 98. f. 836 and 837. *Gmelin*, p. 3212. *Wood's Conch.* p. 56. t. 9. f. 4.

Lepas cariosa. *Pallas Nov. Act. Petropolitana*, ii. p. 240. t. 6. f. 24. A. and B. *Gmelin*, p. 3214. *Wood's Conch.* p. 58.

Lepas, No. 7. *Schroeter Einleitung*, iii. p. 527.

Balanus fibrosus. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Catalogue*, p. 56.

Balanus squamosus. *Bruguiere Enc. Method.* p. 170. *Phil. Trans.* L. t. 34. f. 11. *Favanne*, t. 59. f. A. 7. *Enc. Method.* t. 165. f. 9 and 10.

Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar, and other parts of the East Indies. *Chemnitz.* Granada. *Solander.* Kurile Islands. *Pallas.* Falkland Islands. *Humphreys.*

Shell generally about an inch and a quarter in diameter, and half an inch high; the colour is greyish white, and the outer surface is covered by the projecting points of the capillary tubes of which the whole shell is formed, so as to give it a carious appearance.—*L. porosa* of Chemnitz, and *L. cariosa* of Pallas, appear to be the same species.

PURPURASCENS. 27. Shell angular, with four subconsolidated rugged valves, and the base porous.

Lepas purpurascens. *Wood's Conch.* p. 55. t. 9. f. 1 to 3.

Inhabits the South Seas. *Mr. Wood.*

This species is of the same size as *L. porosa*, to which it is

very closely allied, but differs in being tinged with purple, in having the base and sides angular, and the surface less roughened with longitudinal threads; the valves are generally so closely united, that the line of separation is seldom apparent, but Mr. Wood has figured a specimen from Mrs. Mawe's Collection, in which there are broad interstices. From a description among his manuscripts in Sir Joseph Banks's library, it appears that Dr. Solander found this shell at Otaheite, and considered it to be only a variety of the foregoing species.

A**** *With a Cup-like Appendage at the Base.*

SPONGEOSUS. 28. Shell formed of two cones connected by a ligament at their base, of which the upper is six-valved and spinous.

Lepas spongeosus. *Wood's Conch.* p. 47.
Balanus spongeosus. *Montagu Sup.* p. 2. t. 17. f. 4 to 6. *Dorset Catalogue*, p. 25.

Inhabits sponge on the sea-coast at Weymouth, very rare. *Mr. Bryer.*

For a knowledge of this extremely curious species we are indebted to Mr. Montagu, from whose more particular account the following description is extracted.—"Length, half an inch, and the breadth rather less; shell ovate, with six angulated wrinkled compartments terminated in much elevated points, and furnished with numerous spines; the three anterior divisions are broader and not so long as the three posterior ones; these terminate in a flat concentrically wrinkled base, beneath which is affixed a cup, whose margin corresponds with the circumference of the base, and to which it is connected by a ligament; the cup when deprived of the epidermis is white, and exactly resembles *Patella antiquata* inverted, but the rest of the shell is livid-brown, and purplish towards the summit. It is found imbedded in a particular kind of sponge allied to *Spongia tubulosa*, exposing nothing but the pointed valves of its operculum." It appears to me that this and the following species should be moved to a separate genus, and Mr. Montagu, at page 4 of his Supplement, has mentioned another species which belongs to the same family.

GALEATA. 29. Shell formed of two cones, connect-

ed by a ligament at the base, of which the upper is six-valved and smooth.

Lepas galeata.—*Linnæus Mantissa*, p. 544. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 518. t. 9. f. 20. a. 6. *Gmelin*, p. 3209. *Wood's Conch.* p. 48.

Lepas calceolus. *Pallas Elenchus Zooph.* p. 198.

Balanus galeatus. *Bruguiere Enc. Method.* p. 170. *Phil. Trans.* L. p. 853. t. 14. f. 19. and 19 a. *Enc. Meth.* t. 165. f. 7 and 8.

Inhabits the stems and branches of the Gorgoniæ. *Linnæus.* Mediterranean. *Pallas.* Eastern Ocean. *Bruguiere.*

It appears to be of the same nature and size as *L. spongeosus*, and to have a cone, with its base fitted to the base of the valves; three of the valves are larger and oblique, and the other three are upright, but no mention is any where made of their being spinous, like those of the foregoing species; the aperture is similar in this respect to that of *L. spongeosus*, and only appears to be lateral, as it has been described by most authors, when the two cones are viewed together on their edge, which is not the natural position of the shell. It has been found imbedded in the substance of several of the Gorgoniæ, by Ellis, Pallas, Schroeter, Bruguiere, &c.

*A***** tubular and truncated at both Ends.*

TRACHEALIS. 30. Shell tubular, truncated at both ends, longitudinally striated and transversely ribbed.

Lepas trachealis. *Shaw. Nat. Misc.* xvii. t. 726.

Lepas tracheaformis. *Wood's Conch*, p. 31. t. 4. f. 1 to 3. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 161. t. 1. f. 4.

Tubicinella major and T. minus. *Lamarck Ann. Mus.*—*Hist. Nat.* vi. p. 461. t. 30. f. 1 and 2.

Inhabits the South Seas, imbedded in the skin of whales. *Lamarck.*

Shell about an inch long, and more than three quarters wide, and is found so deeply imbedded in the skins of whales, that the top alone is observable; it is open at the bottom, but the top is closed by an operculum of four smooth valves; colour tawny, and the inside white. Mr. Wood says, that the sides are divided into six compartments or valves, and that it is a true Lepas.

B. SHELLS SEATED ON A FLESHY PEDUNCLE.

B with more than five Valves, and a wreath of smaller ones round the Base.*

MITELLA. 31. Shell compressed round the base, irregularly striated transversely, and the peduncle scaly.

Lepas Mitella. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1108. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 332. t. 100. f. 849 and 850. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 519. *Gmelin*, p. 3210. *Wood's Conch.* p. 59. t. 10. f. 1.

Anatifa Mitella. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 65. *Rumphius*, t. 47. f. M. *Petiver Mus.* t. 6. f. 10. *Seba*, iii. t. 16. f. 3. *Klein. Ost.* t. 12. f. 100. *Favanne*, t. 59. f. B. 2. *Enc. Method.* t. 166. f. 9.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Emuy and Chusan. *Petiver.*

The peduncle and the shell are each about an inch long, and the latter, which is about an inch and a quarter broad, bears some resemblance to a mitre; it has eight valves of different sizes, besides a wreath of small ones round the base, and they are all transversely striated; the shell itself is white, but coated with a yellow Epidermis, and the peduncle is covered with scales which are larger than those of *L. pollicipes.*

POLLICIPES. 32. Shell compressed, smooth, and the peduncle covered with minute scales.

Lepas pollicipes. *Gmelin*, p. 3213. *Montagu Test. Supp.* p. 6. t. 28. f. 5. *Wood's Conch.* p. 60. t. 10. f. 2.

Lepas cornucopiæ. *Solander's MSS. Portland Catalogue*, p. 101. *Lot* 2216.

Lepas, No. 13. *Schroeter Einleitung*, iii. p. 531.

Anatifa pollicipes. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 65.

Lister Conch. t. 439. f. 281. *Phil. Trans.* L. t. 34. f. 4. *Knorr.* v. t. 13. f. 7. *Argenville*, t. 26. f. D. and *Zoom.* t. 7. f. G. *Favanne*, t. 57. f. B. 1. and t. 74. f. G. 1.—*Chemnitz*, viii. t. 100. f. 851. *Enc. Meth.* t. 166. f. 10 and 11.

Inhabits the shores of Spain, France, and Barbary. *Schroeter.* Britain, rare. *Montagu.*

The peduncle and shell are each about an inch and a quarter long, and the breadth of the latter is considerably less than in *L. Mitella*; there are eight valves, besides several smaller

ones round the base, all of which are smooth, and connected together by a blackish membrane; the peduncle is covered with minute imbricated scales, so as to give it the appearance of Shagreen.

SCALPELLUM. 33. Shell compressed, with thirteen rather smooth valves, and the peduncle hairy.

Lepas Scalpellum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1109. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 338, and *Vign.* 17. at p. 294. f. A. a. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 520. *Muller Zool. Dan.* iii. p. 23. t. 94. f. 1 and 2. *Gmelin*, p. 3210. *Dorset Cat.* p. 26. t. 2. f. 8. *Donovan*, v. t. 166. f. 1. *Montagu Test.* p. 18. t. 1. f. 3. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 27. *Wood's Conch.* p. 61. t. 10. f. 3.

Anatifa Scalpellum. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 64. *Gualter*, t. 106. f. C. *Phil. Trans.* L. t. 34. f. 2. and 2 a. *Enc. Meth.* t. 166. f. 7 and 8.

Inhabits the Norwegian Sea on Gorgoniæ. *Ellis.* Shores of Denmark on Sertulariæ. *Muller.* Coasts of Britain, rare. *Pulteney, &c.*

Peduncle short, and covered with short hairs; shell usually about five-eighths of an inch long, and three-eighths broad; there are six unequal valves on each side, besides the dorsal valve, and they are connected together by a reddish membrane, which also lines the inside of the shell.

*B** with five contiguous Valves.*

ANSERIFERA. 34. Shell compressed, with five striated valves, and the peduncle wrinkled transversely.

Lepas anserifera. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1109. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 344. t. 100. f. 856. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 521. *Gmelin*, p. 3210. *Shaw's Nat. Misc.* xiv. t. 554. *Montagu Test.* p. 16. *Donovan*, v. t. 166. f. 2. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 28. *Wood's Conch.* p. 64. t. 10. f. 5.

Anatifa striata. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 64. *Lister Conch.* t. 440. f. 283. *Gaulter*, t. 106. f. 2 and 3. *Klein. Ost.* t. 12. f. 93. *Phil. Trans* L. t. 34. f. 5. *Enc. Meth.* t. 166. f. 3.

Inhabits the American Ocean. *Linnæus.* Indian Ocean. *Lister.* Coasts of Britain, rare. *Montagu, &c.*

Shell from half an inch to an inch long, and about three-fourths as broad, of a bluish white, with the connecting cartilages of the valves, as well as the peduncle, of a bright orange red, or pale saffron colour; the valves are marked with elevated striæ, radiating upwards from the anterior angle in the lower valves, and downwards in the two superior valves, from their apices; the dorsal valve is much compressed, and brought to a fine carinated edge.

SULCATA. 35. Shell compressed subtriangular, with five strongly ribbed valves.

Lepas sulcata. *Montagu Test.* p. 17. t. 1. f. 6. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 29. *Dorset Cat.* p. 26. *Wood's Conch.* p. 68. t. 12. f. 1.

Inhabits the sea on the Dorsetshire coast. *Mr. Montagu.*

Peduncle short and dusky; shell from one tenth to half an inch long, and nearly equally broad, of a whitish or very light brown colour; the lateral valves are marked with elevated ribs, diverging in the same directions as the striæ of *L. anserifera*, and the dorsal valve is strongly striated longitudinally.

FASCICULARIS. 36. Shell compressed, with five smooth valves; dorsal valve dilated at the base, and forming a prominent acute angle.

Lepas fascicularis. *Ellis and Solander's Zoophytes*, p. 167. t. 15. f. 6. *Montagu Test.* p. 557, and *Supp.* p. 5. and p. 163. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 30. *Wood's Conch.* p. 62. t. 10. f. 4.

Lepas dilatata. *Donovan Brit. Shells*, v. t. 164.

Lepas anatifera. Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3211.

Lepas, No. 14. *Schroeter Einleitung*, iii. p. 532. *Lister Conch.* t. 439. f. 280. *Seba*, iii. t. 16. f. 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 166. f. 4.

Inhabits St. George's Channel. *Ellis.* Baltic Sea, Bay of Biscay, and the Irish Channel. *Solander.*

In size it resembles *L. anatifera*, but the dorsal valve is singularly dilated at the base, and forms a sharp prominent angle, whereas in the latter species it is semicircular; the superior valves also are more acute, and somewhat bent back at their apices; all the valves are thin and diaphanous, and of a bluish horn colour.

DENTATA. 37. Shell compressed, with five smooth valves, and the dorsal ridge serrated.

Lepas dentata. *Wood's Conch.* p. 67.
Lepas serrata. *Solander's MSS.*
Anatifa dentata. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 63.
Lister Conch. t. 439. f. 282. *Klein. Ost.* t. 12. f. 91 and 92. *Enc. Meth.* t. 166. f. 6.
Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Lister.*
This shell is smaller than *L. anatifera,* and may be readily known by its spinous serratures on the dorsal ridge.

ANATIFERA. 38. Shell compressed, somewhat triangular, with five smooth valves seated on a long peduncle.

Lepas anatifera. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1109. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 74. t. 38. f. 9. *Born. Mus.* p. 11. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 340. t. 100. f. 853 to 855. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 523. *Gmelin,* p. 3211. *Dorset Cat.* p. 26. t. 2. f. 3. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* vi. t. 191. *Donovan,* i. t. 7. *Montagu Test.* p. 15. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 28. *Wood's Conch.* p. 65. t. 11. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 161. t. 1. f. 2.
Anatifa lævis. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 62. *Lamarck's Syst. des Animaux,* p. 141.
Balanus anatifera. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 253. t. 17. f. 3.
Gerard's Herbal, fig. at p. 1587. *Gualter,* t. 106. f. A. & D. *Phil. Trans.* L. t. 34. f. 6. *Argenville,* t. 30. f. F. *Knorr.* ii. t. 30. f. 4 and 5. *Seba,* iii. t. 16. f. 2. *Enc. Meth.* t. 166. f. 1.
Inhabits the sea on the bottoms of ships and logs of wood; not uncommon in Asia, Europe, Africa, or America.
The peduncle is sometimes a foot long, and the shell is generally larger than *L. anserifera,* which it much resembles; it differs in having the valves smooth, or only very faintly striated, the dorsal valve blunter on the edge, and the angular points of the other valves more rounded. The curiously grave assertion, that the animals which inhabit these shells become converted by age into geese, may be seen in Gerard's Herbal, page 1587.

VILLOSA. 39. Shell compressed with five smooth valves, seated on a short downy peduncle.

Lepas villosa. *Wood's Conch.* p. 67.

Anatifa villosa. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 62.
Enc. Meth. t. 166. f. 2.
Inhabits the Mediterranean on the sides of vessels. *Bruguiere.*
The peduncle and shell are each about three or four lines long, and much resemble the young of *L. anatifera,* but differ in having the peduncle covered with short flexible hairs resembling mould, which fall off when dried. Bruguiere says it is generally solitary, and is rarely seen in clusters like other Barnacles.

DORSALIS. 40. Shell compressed with five valves, scaly at the base, and the dorsal valve transversely wrinkled; peduncle scaly.

Lepas dorsalis. *Ellis and Solander's Zoophytes,* p. 197. t. 15. f. 5. *Portland Catalogue,* p. 145. Lot 3200. *Enc. Meth.* t. 166. f. 5.
Inhabits the Sea on the Mosquito Shore. *Ellis.*
The peduncle is represented in the figure to be an inch long, and twice as broad at the summit as at the base; the valves are about half an inch long, and are together not at all broader than the top of the peduncle; the lateral valves are smooth, except at the base, which, as well as the whole of the peduncle, is slightly scaly.

B*** *With minute distant Valves placed on a fleshy extension of the Peduncle.*

VITTATA. 41. Shell membranaceous, ventricose, truncated, and angular at the summit, green, with black stripes, and five minute narrow distant valves.

Lepas vittata. *Solander's MSS. Wood's Conch.* p. 69. t. 12. f. 2 and 3.
Seba, iii. t. 16. f. 5. No. 1. *Poli. Test.* t. 6. f. 20 and 22.
Variety. Smaller, and white without stripes.
Lepas membranacea. *Montagu Supp.* p. 164. *Wood's Conch.* p. 70.
Inhabits the Atlantic Ocean on the bottoms of ships. *Solander.* Mediterranean. *Poli.* Coast of Wales? *Montagu.*
The peduncle is about an inch long, and gradually expands into an oblong membranous case, which contains the animal, and which has a lateral aperture; the colour is yellowish or

bluish green, with six longitudinal streaks of black; the testaceous part consists of five small white distant valves, of which the two larger are somewhat triangular, and placed at the margin of the aperture near its base; of the others, which are all linear, two are on the sides near the summit, and one at the back of the case. Mr. Wood says, that Mr. Montagu's *L. membranacea* differs only in colour, and in being rather smaller.

Among Dr. Solander's MSS. in Sir Joseph Banks's library, there is a description of another species of this family, which he found adhering to a Medusa, on the coast of Brazil, and to which he has given the name of *L. pellucens*, with the following definition: "Lepas carnosa continua sub-diaphana, superne mutica coarctata, dorso rotundato, testis marginalibus obsoletis."—It appears that he could not ascertain the number of the valves, for he only conjectures it is five.

AURITA. 42. Shell membranaceous, ventricose, seated on a tube, and ending in two ear-like appendages; aperture with eight toothed valves.

Lepas aurita. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1110. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 345. t. 100. f. 857 and 858. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 524. *Gmelin*, p. 3212. *Wood's Conch.* p. 70. t. 12. f. 4.

Philosophical Trans. L. t. 34. f. 1. *Seba*, iii. t. 16. f. 5. No. 2 and 3.? *Edwards's Gleanings*, t. 286. f. A.

Inhabits the Northern Ocean. *Linnæus.*

This species in its size and construction a good deal resembles *L. vittata*, but is terminated by two tubular appendages projecting upwards like horses' ears. Linnæus probably erred in describing the mouth to have eight valves, for it is not clear that Ellis intended to describe more than eight serratures; and Mr. Wood, in his description of Dr. Leach's specimen, has only mentioned two valves which are cruciform, and seated at the lower extremity of the aperture.—Among Dr. Solander's MSS. there is the description of a species under the name of *L. midas*, with five valves, which he appears on this account only to have considered distinct from the Linnæan *L. aurita*. It is, however, not improbable that there may be more than one species with two ears, and that they differ principally in the minute testaceous valves.

Genus III.

PHOLAS:

SHELL BIVALVE, DIVARICATED, WITH SEVERAL SMALLER AND DIFFERENTLY SHAPED ACCESSORY VALVES AT THE HINGE; HINGE RECURVED AND CONNECTED BY A CARTILAGE.

DACTYLUS. 1. Shell oblong, with reticulated striæ; and the anterior end strongly muricated and beaked.

Pholas Dactylus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1110. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 76. t. 39. f. 10. *Born. Mus.* p. 14. t. 1. f. 7. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 353. t. 101. f. 859. *Schroeter Einl.* p. 536. *Gmelin*, p. 3214. *Dorset Cat.* p. 27. t. 3. f. 2. *Donovan*, iv. t. 118. *Montagu Test.* p. 20 and p. 558. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 30. *Wood's Conch.* p. 77. t. 13. f. 1 to 3.

Pholas muricata. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 244. t. 16. f. 2.

Pholas hians. *Solander's MSS. Pulteney's Dorset*, p. 26. *Lister Conch.* t. 433. f. 276, and *Appendix*, t. 19. f. 1 and 2. *Bonanni Rec.* 2. f. 25. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 79. f. 10. *Gualter*, t. 105. f. latter E. *Favanne*, t. 60. f. B.

Common on the shores of Europe, burrowed in rocks and timber.

Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and four or five inches broad, thin, brittle, and white; the exterior surface is covered with reticulated striæ, which gradually become stronger and more prickly towards the anterior end. Linnæus, by his references, appears to have confounded *P. orientalis* with

* *Pholas Chiloensis*, and *P. teredula* of Gmelin, are too obscure to be worth retaining; and, as Mr. Wood observes, the latter is more like a portion of a Teredo than a Pholas.

this species, and from the words 'hinç reticulato-striata,' without any mention of the prickles, his description was most probably taken from the former; but the habitat 'inter Europæ scopulos,' gives the latter an equally fair claim to be arranged as the Linnæan *P. dactylus*.—Dr. Solander, and Dr. Pulteney were, however, of a contrary opinion, and they distinguished the present species by the name of *P. hians*.

ORIENTALIS. 2. Shell oblong, with a straight margin; one half of each valve smooth, and the other marked with reticulated striæ.

Pholas orientalis. *Gmelin*, p. 3216. *Wood's Conch.* p. 78. t. 14. f. 1 and 2.

Pholas dactylus. *Solander's MSS.*

Pholas, No. 1. *Schroeter Einleitung*, iii. p. 542.

Lister Conch. t. 431. f. 274. *Chemnitz*, viii. t. 101. f. 860. *Enc. Meth.* t. 168. f. 10.

Inhabits the coasts of Siam and Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and a half long, and six inches broad, white, brittle, and nearly closed at one end; the reticulated striæ, which cover one half of the exterior surface of each valve, terminate abruptly, and the other half is smooth.

COSTATA. 3. Shell ovate, with strong crenulated longitudinal ribs.

Pholas costata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1111. *Born. Mus.* p. 15. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 361. t. 101. f. 863. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 537. *Gmelin*, p. 3215. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 127. *Wood's Conch.* p. 80. t. 15. f. 1 and 2.

Lister Conch. t. 434. f. 277. *Gualter*, t. 105. f. G. *Knorr*, ii. t. 25. f. 4. *Favanne*, t. 60. f. C. 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 169. f. 1 and 2.

Inhabits the shores of Virginia. *Lister.* West Indies. *Knorr.* Southern Europe. *Linnæus.* South Carolina. *Humphreys.*

Shell from two to two and a half inches long, and from five to near seven inches broad, ventricose, rather thick, and of a cream-colour; the elevated longitudinal ribs are almost half an inch apart at the broader end, but become abruptly closer, and are all armed with small vaulted scales formed by transverse striæ passing over them.

CANDIDA. 4. Shell oblong, covered with decussated prickly striæ.

Pholas candidus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1111. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 76. t. 39. f. 11. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 246. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 358. t. 101. f. 861 and 862. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 539. *Gmelin*, p. 3215. *Montagu Test.* p. 25. *Donovan*, iv. t. 132. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 31. *Wood's Conch.* p. 79. t. 14. f. 3 and 4.

Lister Anim. Ang. t. 5. f. 39. *Conch.* t. 435. f. 278. *Gualter*, t. 105. latter fig. E.

Variety. Shell broader.

Pholas campechensis. *Gmelin*, p. 3216.

Pholas, No. 2. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 543.

Lister Conch. t. 432. f. 275.

Inhabits rocks in the European and American Seas. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Britain. *Lister, &c.* Var. Bay of Campechy. *Lister.*

Shell about three quarters of an inch long, and two inches broad, white, brittle, and rounded at both ends; the decussated striæ extend over the whole surface of the shell, but are strongest and more prickly at the broader end. Lister's figure 275, differs only from the common appearance of this species in being larger, and rather broader in proportion to its length.

STRIATA. 5. Shell ovate, variously striated, wedge-shaped before, and ventricose behind.

Pholas striatus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1111. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 364. t. 102. f. 864 to 866. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 538. *Gmelin*, p. 3215.

Gualter, t. 105. f. F.

Inhabits the shores of Southern Europe, burrowed in rocks. *Linnæus.* East Indian Ocean. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about three quarters of an inch long, and twice as broad, and is longer in proportion to its breadth, and more ovate than *P. pusilla;* the outer surface is marked with decussated striæ in some parts, and with simple striæ in others, and the part near the hinge is smooth; the posterior end is not hiant, but rounded, and the valves shut close, and the singular accessory valve which distinguishes *P. pusilla*, is wanting. Mr. Montagu, in a letter, expresses his opinion that the shell from which this description is taken, answers exactly to Chemnitz's figures of *P. striata*, and that the shell which in the Testacea Britanica, he has described with this name, is the Linnæan *P. pusilla.*

PUSILLA. 6. Shell oblong, rounded, with arched striæ.

Pholas pusillus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1111. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 365. t. 102. f. 867 to 871. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 540. *Gmelin*, p. 3215.

Pholas striatus. *Montagu Test.* p. 26. *Donovan*, iv. t. 117. *Maton and Racket, in Lin Trans.* viii. p. 32. *Wood's Conch.* p. 83. t. 16. f. 1, 2, 4, and 8. *Rumphius*, t. 46. f. H. *Petiver Amb.* t. 19. f. 8. *Phil. Trans.* LV. t. 1. f. 1 to 4. *Favanne*, t. 60. f. F. 1 to F. 7. *Enc. Method.* t. 170. f. 1, 2, and 3.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* American Seas. *Linnæus.* Often found burrowed in the planks of ships from the Mediterranean. *Montagu.*

Shell nearly half an inch long, and about twice as broad, white, and of a remarkably conoid shape; the broad end is strongly reticulated with arched striæ, and the other parts more faintly striated, except a triangular space at the margin, which is smooth; the shield which covers the hinge is nearly heart-shaped, and beneath it, is a narrow plate, joined to the membrane which connects the valves; in the front is another narrow plate and membrane which seems to prevent the shell from opening, except at the ends.—It was the opinion of the late Dr. Solander, that the Linnæan *P. striata*, and *P. pusilla*, belong to the same species.

PARVA. 7. Shell ovate, with reticulated striæ, and the teeth of the hinge issuing from a tubercle.

Pholas parvus. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 77. t. 40. f. 18. *Montagu Test.* p. 22. t. 1. f. 7 and 8. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 33. *Wood's Conch.* p. 82.

Pholas crenulatus. *Solander's MSS.*

Inhabits the shores of Pensacola in West Florida, and of Abergelli in Denbighshire, burrowed in logs of woods. *Pennant.* Coast of Devonshire. *Montagu.*

Shell half or three-quarters of an inch long, and about twice as broad, white, and rough with reticulated, somewhat muricated striæ, except at the smaller end, towards which it becomes more smooth. It may be readily distinguished from the young shells of any other species, by the knob at the base of its teeth.

CORDATA. 8. Shell turgid, and marked with fine elevated striæ behind; hiatus heart-shaped.

Pholas cordata. *Gmelin*, p. 3216. *Wood's Conch.* p. 85.
Pholas, No. 4. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 544. t. 9. f. 22 to 24—the latter magnified.
Mytilus cordatus. *Gmelin*, p. 3361. ?
Enc. Method. t. 169. f. 8 to 10—the latter magnified.
Inhabits the Sea in Corallines. *Schroeter.*
Shell about one third of an inch long, and nearly twice as broad, slender, brittle, and of a dirty white colour; the hinder part is marked with fine elevated striæ, and the fore-part, except a few ridges, is smooth; the tooth is minute, and is concealed by an oval shield, which from Schroeter's description, appears to be a good deal like that of *P. pusilla.* I have not had an opportunity to consult Spengler's work, but it may be doubted from Gmelin's description of *Mytilus cordatus,* whether it was not taken from a specimen of this species, in which the tooth had either been broken off or overlooked.

FALCATA. 9. Shell *somewhat oval,* variously striated, and the hiatus very large; hinge with a hooked tooth.

Pholas falcata. *Wood's Conch.* p. 84. t. 16. f. 5 to 7.
Inhabits——
Mr. Wood, who alone has noticed this species, says, it is 'distinguished by the singular conformation of its tooth, which after curving from under the hinge in the usual manner, returns again, so as to give it the figure of a pruning hook: the aperture of the shell is very large; at the base of which, where the valves unite, there is a little projection, or nail, which proceeds from the interior of the shell, and gives stability to the union.' From the figure, it appears to be near half an inch long, and about three quarters of an inch broad, and the external markings are similar to those of *P. pusilla.*

HIANS. 10. Shell oval, transversely striated, with the valves converging above, convex in the middle, and wedge-shaped below; hiatus oval, and very large.

Pholas hians. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 364. t. 172. f. 1678 to 1681. *Gmelin*, p. 3217. *Wood's Conch.* p. 85.
Inhabits the West Indian Seas, burrowed in calcareous rocks and corallines. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about half an inch long, and nearly thrice as broad, white, and marked with transverse arched striæ; the teeth of the

hinge are very small, and the hiatus occupies two thirds of the length.

CRISPATA. 11. Shell oval, rather obtuse, and marked with curled striæ on one side; hinge with a curved tooth.

Pholas crispata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1111. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 77. t. 40. f. 12. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 369. t. 102. f. 872 to 874. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 541. *Gmelin*, p. 3216. *Dorset Cat.* p. 27. t. 3. f. 4. *Donovan*, ii. t. 62, and t. 69. junior. *Montagu Test.* p. 23. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 32. *Wood's Conch.* p. 81. t. 15. f. 3 to 5.

Pholas bifrons. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 242. t. 16. f. 4.

Solen crispus. *Gmelin*, p. 3228.

Solen, No. 10. *Schroeter Einleitung*, ii. p. 638.

Lister Anim. Ang. t. 5. f. 38. *Conch.* t. 436. f. 279. *Petiver Mus.* t. 79. f. 13. *Olaffsen Isl.* t. 11. f. 4 to 6. *Enc. Meth.* t. 169. f. 5 to 7.

Inhabits the Northern Shores of Europe, burrowed in rocks and stones. Iceland. *Olaffsen*. Britain. *Lister*, &c.

Shell from one and a half, to two inches long, and two and a half or three inches broad, gibbous, opake, and of a brownish white colour. This species may be readily known by its having a longitudinal furrow in the middle, on one side of which the shell is covered with muricated striæ, and the other side is only transversely wrinkled. The shell which Mr. Donovan has figured for *P. parvus*, appears to be the young of this species.

Genus IV.

MYA:*

SHELL BIVALVE, OPEN AT ONE END; HINGE WITH ONE OR MORE SOLID, THICK, SOMEWHAT SPOON-SHAPED TEETH, NOT INSERTED INTO THE OPPOSITE VALVE.

Subdivisions.

* Hinge with one or two rounded Teeth, not inserted into the opposite Valve.

** Hinge callous without Teeth.

*** Hinge with Teeth inserted into the opposite Valve.

**** Hinge toothless, with a hollow rounded receptacle for the Cartilage.

Hinge with one or two rounded Teeth, not inserted into the opposite Valve.

GLYCYMERIS. 1. Shell oblong, very thick, transversely wrinkled, and gaping at both ends; hinge with a thick primary tooth.

* The following is a remark of my friend Dr. Leach's; and that the arrangement of the natural family to which the Myæ belong, requires much revision, is undeniable. "The Linnæan Genus Mya affords an excellent example of the evil resulting from artificial arrangement. Under this head we find several Genera with distinct animals, and shells having no affinity with each other; some not even agreeing with the almost unlimited characters laid down: many inhabiting the sea, others fresh water, confusedly mixed together without even any distribution into intelligible sections." Zoological Magazine, I. p. 119.

Mya Glycymeris. *Born. Mus.* p. 20. t. 1. f. 8. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 33. t. 3. f. 25. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 618. *Gmelin*, p. 3222. *Donovan*, iv. t. 142. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 34. *Montagu Supp.* p. 19. *Wood's Conch.* p. 114. t. 25. f. 1.

Lister Conch. t. 414. f. 258. *Gualter*, t. 90. f. A.

Inhabits the coasts of Spain. *Lister.* Mediterranean, and the coasts of Portugal. *Chemnitz.* Naples. *Ulysses.*

Shell sometimes rather more than four inches and a half long, and nearly twice as broad, of a reddish or yellowish fawn colour; the anterior end is truncated, and the whole surface marked with transverse ridges, and intermediate smaller striæ; it has a thick patulous tooth, which, Mr. Donovan says, is not inserted into the opposite valve. Its claim to be considered a native of Britain is extremely doubtful.

TRUNCATA. 2. Shell ovate, truncated behind; hinge with a tooth projecting forwards, and very obtuse.

Mya truncata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1112. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 78. t. 41. f. 14. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 8. t. 1. f. 1 and 2. *Fabricius Fauna Grænl.* p. 404. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 600. *Gmelin*, p. 3217. *Schreber's Conch.* p. 1. *Dorset Cat.* p. 27. t. 3. f. 1. *Donovan*, iii. t. 92. *Montagu Test.* p. 32. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 35. *Wood's Conch.* p. 90. t. 17. f. 1 and 2.

Chama truncata. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 233. t. 15. f. 1.

Lister Anim. Ang. t. 5. f. 36. *Conch.* t. 428. f. 269. *Gualter.* t. 91. f. D. *Petiver Mus.* t. 79. f. 12. *Enc. Method.* t. 229. f. 2.

Inhabits the sand or gravel about low water mark, on most of the Northern Shores of Europe. Britain. *Lister, &c.*

Shell from one and a half to two and a half inches long, and from two and a half to three and a half inches broad, white, covered with a brownish yellow wrinkled tough epidermis, and much truncated at the smaller end.

ARENARIA. 3. Shell ovate, rounded behind; hinge with a rounded tooth projecting forwards, and a smaller one by its side.

Mya arenaria. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1112. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 79. t. 42. f. 16. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 10. t. 1.

f. 3 and 4. *Fabricius F. Græn.* p. 405. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 602. *Gmelin*, p. 3218. *Schreber's Conch.* i. p. 2. *Dorset Cat.* p. 28. t. 4. f. 2. *Donovan*, iii. t. 85. *Montagu Test.* p. 30. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 35. *Wood's Conch.* p. 91. t. 17. f. 3.

Chama arenaria. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 242. *Lister Conch.* t. 418. f. 262, and t. 419. f. 263. *Enc. Meth.* t. 229. f. 1.

Inhabits sand on the shores of Northern Europe. Norway. *Lister.* Greenland. *Fabricius.* Britain. *Pennant, &c.*

Shell generally about two inches long, and three inches and a half broad, white, covered with a wrinkled brown or chesnut-coloured epidermis, and glossy white within. The gaping side is rather narrower than the other, but not at all truncated, as in the foregoing species.

DECLIVIS. 4. Shell ovate, obliquely angulated, and sub-truncated at the anterior end; hinge with a thick tooth.

Mya declivis. *Pennant*, iv. p. 79. *Donovan*, iii. t. 82. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 36. *Dorset Cat.* p. 28. t. 4. f. 6. *Wood's Conch.* p. 93. t. 18. f. 2 and 3.

Mya pubescens. *Pulteney's Dorset Cat. Edit.* 1. p. 27. t. 4. f. 6. *Montagu Test.* p. 40.

Solen declivis. *Solander's MSS.*

Tellina fragilis. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 86. t. 47. f. 26.?

Variety. Shell more convex.

Mya convexa. *Wood's Conch.* p. 92. t. 18. f. 1.

Inhabits the sea at Weymouth. *Pennant.* Coast of Devonshire. *Montagu.*

Shell generally about an inch and a quarter long, and two inches broad, but is sometimes found twice as large; it is very rough to the touch, and irregularly marked with concentric striæ; one valve is deeper and larger than the other, so as in some degree to overlap it, when closed at the broader end, and the gaping end is strongly angulated, particularly in old shells; it varies considerably in convexity, and Mr. Wood's *Mya convexa* appears to be only a variety.

PRÆTENUIS. 5. Shell ovate, rather flat; hinge with a spoon-shaped tooth.

Mya prætenuis. *Dorset Cat.* p. 28. t. 4. f. 7. *Montagu*, p. 41. t. 1. f. 2. *Donovan*, v. t. 176. *Maton and Racket,*

in Lin. Trans. viii. p. 37. *Wood's Conch.* p. 94. t. 24. f. 7 to 9.

Chama prætenuis. *Petiver Mus.* t. 94. f. 4.

Inhabits the British Shores. *Petiver, &c.*

Shell about half an inch long, and twice as broad, ovate, nearly flat, brittle, of a whitish colour, and marked with a few fine concentric striæ. The Myæ, with spoon-like hinges in Montagu's Supplement, have been formed into a separate genus, with the name of Ligula, but the name had been before appropriated by Bloch and Gmelin for a genus of intestinal worms, and it is my present plan to refrain from adopting any alterations in the Linnæan genera.

ANATINA. 6. Shell sub-orbicular, covered with decussated striæ; hinge with a spoon-shaped tooth.

Mya anatina. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 28. t. 2. f. 13 to 16. *Gmelin*, p. 3221. *Wood's Conch.* p. 94.

Mya, No. 4. *Schroeter Einleitung*, ii. p. 615.

Le Tugon. *Adanson. Senegal.* p. 263. t. 19. f. 2.

Enc. Method. t. 229. f. 3.

Inhabits the mouths of the Niger. *Adanson.*

The length is about one inch, which scarcely in the proportion of a third exceeds either the breadth or the height, when the two valves are together. It is said by Adanson to be a thin but firm shell, and that the hiatus has a marginated border; the colour is white, and the whole surface is covered with longitudinal as well as transverse striæ.

GLOBOSA. 7. Shell suborbicular, with transverse striæ decussated on one side; hinge with a spoon-shaped tooth.

Mya globosa. *Wood's Conch.* p. 95. t. 24. f. 4 to 6.

Inhabits ——

This species is of the same size, and nearly resembles *M. Anatina;* but instead of being decussated all over, the longitudinal striæ extend over only half of each valve, and Mr. Wood says that the hiatus terminates in a sharp reflected margin.

NICOBARICA. 8. Shell ovate-oblong, with equal valves and decussated striæ; hinge with a broad perpendicular spoon-shaped tooth.

Mya nicobarica. *Gmelin*, p. 3221. *Wood's Conch.* p. 97.

Mya, No. 5. *Schroeter Einleitung*, ii. p. 616.
Chemnitz, vi. p. 29. t. 3. f. 17 and 18.
Inhabits the shores of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz*.
Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and an inch and three quarters broad; it is said by Chemnitz to be snowy white, but the figures are painted of a dirty white colour; the valves at the anterior end are convex, broad, and rounded, and at the other more angular, narrower, flat, and gaping.

ROSTRATA. 9. Shell with a long cylindrical beak at one end, and gibbous at the other; hinge with a small excavated tooth.

Mya rostrata. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 195. Vign. 26, at p. 189. f. C and D. *Wood's Conch.* p. 97.
Tellina cuspidata. *Olivi Zool. Adriatica*, p. 101. t. 4. f. 3.?
Inhabits the shore at Bergen. *Spengler*.
Shell about three quarters of an inch long, and more than two inches broad, white, brittle, diaphanous, and finely striated concentrically; the beak occupies about one third of the breadth, and the valves shut close, except at its end, which is open; the inside is delicately white.—Olivi describes his *Tellina cuspidata*, with a wrinkled epidermis, and it probably belongs to this species.

DISTORTA. 10. Shell sub-oval, with tumid and deformed valves; hinge with a thick tooth.

Mya distorta. *Montagu Test.* p. 42. t. 1. f. 1. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 37. *Wood's Conch.* p. 98.
Inhabits the shore at Plymouth, burrowed in lime-stone. *Montagu*.
Shell usually about three quarters of an inch broad, and nearly equally long; in habit it resembles *Mya prætenuis* and *Mya pubescens*, but is much more convex than the former, and has the tooth of the hinge shorter and rounded; from the latter it differs in the form of the tooth, as well as in not being truncated, and from both in its rugged and distorted shape.

BIDENTATA. 11. Shell sub-oval, compressed, with the teeth of the hinge projecting forwards and oblique.

Mya bidentata. *Montagu Test.* p. 99. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 41. *Wood's Conch.* p. 99.

Inhabits the shores of Devonshire, burrowed in old oyster shells. *Montagu.*

The length, which is somewhat exceeded by the breadth, is about one eighth of an inch, and the colour dirty white; in one valve there are two broad flat distant diverging teeth, but the other valve is toothless, and has only a small cavity under the beak.

DECUSSATA. 12. Shell ovate, with irregular concentric ridges, and longitudinal striæ forming tubercles at the anterior end; margin undulated.

Mya decussata. *Montagu Supp.* p. 20. t. 28. f. 1. *Wood's Conch.* p. 99.

Inhabits the Frith of Forth. *Montagu.*

Shell white, nearly half an inch long, and the breadth rather exceeds the length; the muscular impression is shaped like a tongue, and one valve has a broad erect tooth, which is fitted to a projecting indented plate in the other. Mr. Montagu says, that in its irregular growth and general appearance, it somewhat resembles a variety of *Donax Irus.*

PURPUREA. 13. Shell ovate, transversely wrinkled; hinge with an erect slightly bifid tooth in each valve.

Mya purpurea. *Montagu Supp.* p. 21. *Wood's Conch.* p. 100.

Inhabits the coasts of Devon amongst corallines in deep water. *Montagu.*

Shell scarcely one line long, and but little more in breadth, of a purple colour, becoming white towards the margin.

FERRUGINOSA. 14. Shell sub-ovate, obsoletely wrinkled; hinge with two projecting teeth, separated by a large triangular notch.

Mya ferruginosa. *Montagu Supp.* p. 22. t. 26. f. 2. *Dorset Cat.* p. 28. *Wood's Conch.* p. 100.

Found on Belton Sands, near Dunbar. *Montagu.*

Shell about a quarter of an inch long, and nearly twice as broad; it is moderately convex, and has the beak obtuse, and placed nearer to one end than the other; of the two teeth one is erect, and the other turns inwards, and slopes downwards. Mr. Montagu says it is usually covered with a thick tenacious

rusty coat of argillaceous earth, which must be removed to discover the real colour of the shell, which is white.

NITENS. 15. Shell oval, striated concentrically; hinge with a single tooth in one valve, which shuts into a deep cleft, between two slight elevations in the other.

Mya nitens. *Montagu Supp.* p. 165. *Wood's Conch.* p. 101.

Inhabits the Scottish coast near Dunbar. *Montagu.*

Length nearly a quarter, and breadth not quite three eighths of an inch; colour pink, shaded to white at the shorter end, and regularly marked with concentric striæ; Mr. Montagu says it bears some resemblance to *Tellina læta*, but besides the dissimilarity in the hinge, it also differs in being more regularly oval, and not attenuated at one end.

PRISMATICA. 16. Shell oblong, attenuated at one end, and obsoletely striated concentrically; hinge with a somewhat spoon-shaped tooth.

Mya prismatica. *Wood's Conch.* p. 101.

Ligula prismatica. *Montagu Supp.* p. 23. t. 26. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of Scotland and Devonshire. *Montagu.*

Shell three eighths of an inch long, and about twice as broad, white, thin, and glossy. The hinge is furnished with a horizontal tooth, having a subtriangular depression for the reception of the cartilage, and a minute erect tooth in both valves, besides another remote small lateral tooth in one of the valves. The shell has an irridescent gloss, similar to that of *Tellina fausta*, from which its trivial name is derived.

SUBSTRIATA. 17. Shell minute, sub-ovate, with distant obsolete longitudinal striæ.

Mya substriata. *Wood's Conch.* p. 102.

Ligula substriata. *Montagu Supp.* p. 25.

Inhabits the coast of Devonshire among corallines in deep water. *Montagu.*

Shell about one tenth of an inch in diameter, white, and subpellucid. Hinge furnished with a slight projection inwards, and margined so as to form a concavity.

** *Hinge callous without Teeth.*

EDENTULA. 18. Shell oval striated, with equal valves, forming a large hiatus; hinge without teeth.

Mya edentula. *Pallas Itin.* ii. p. 700. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 35. *Gmelin*, p. 3220. *Wood's Conch.* p. 96.

Inhabits the sandy shores of the Caspian Sea. *Pallas.*

Shell about an inch long, thin, white, somewhat grooved transversely, and marked with about thirty-three striæ on each valve, which are more distant at the narrower than at the broader end; the hinge has a thick reflected lip.

MEMBRANACEA. 19. Shell oval, membranaceous and white; one side is extended so as to form a beak, and has the margin reflected; hinge toothless.

Mya membranacea. *Olaffsen Isl. Res.* ii. p. 1009. t. 11. f. 10. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 6. *Gmelin*, p. 3222. *Wood's Conch.* p. 98.

Inhabits the coast of Iceland. *Olaffsen.*

This shell is described to be oval, about the size of a bean, and to have a plain hinge, without any appearance of teeth.

NORWEGICA. 20. Shell oval, closely striated longitudinally, rounded at one end, and truncated at the other, with the beaks decorticated.

Mya Norwegica. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 345. t. 170. f. 1647. and 1648. *Gmelin*, p. 3222. *Wood's Conch.* p. 98. t. 18. f. 4 and 5.?

Mya nitida. *Muller Zool. Dan. Prod.* n. 2963. *Gmelin*, p. 3222. *Wood's Conch.* p. 103.?

Inhabits the coasts of Norway. *Chemnitz.*

Shell near an inch long, and an inch and three-quarters broad, of a dirty white colour. Mr. Wood says the inside is pearly, and that there is a triangular piece, resembling enamel in the cavity of the hinge, which, unlike a regular tooth, does not appear to be permanent.—Mr. Wood also says, that when the shell is stripped of its epidermis, the longitudinal striæ are hardly visible, and in this state it answers tolerably well to the *Mya nitida* of Muller.

SILIQUA. 21. Shell thick, strong, gaping at both ends, and covered with a black epidermis; hinge without teeth.

Mya Siliqua. *Spengler Cat. Rais.* iii. p. 48. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 192. t. 198. f. 1934.

Mya picea. *Wood's Conch.* p. 96. t. 22. f. 5.

Glycimeris incrassata. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 126.

Found on the shores of North America and Newfoundland.—*Spengler.*

Shell about an inch long, and nearly thrice as broad, covered with a very black friable epidermis, and generally decorticated about the hinge; the inside is of a bluish white, and the cavities of both valves are often more or less filled with a deposition of extraneous testaceous matter; neither of the ends shut close, the hinge is callous, without teeth, and the cartilage external.

*** *Hinge with Teeth inserted into the opposite Valve.*

BATAVA. 22. Shell sub-oval, rounded at both ends.

Mya Batava. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 37. *Wood's Conch.* p. 103. t. 19. f. 1 and 2.

Mya pictorum. *Schroeter Fluss.* p. 178. t. 3. f. 2. 4. and 5. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 19. t. 1. f. 6. *Donovan*, v. t. 174. *Montagu Test.* p. 36.

Mya ovalis. *Solander's MSS.*

Unio. *Enc. Method.* t. 248. f. 3.

La Moule des Rivières. *Geoffry*, p. 141. No. 2. t. 3. *Lister Conch.* t. 146. f. 1.

Inhabits the Danube. *Lister.* Rivers in Germany. *Schroeter.* Holland. *Chemnitz.* In the Kennet, near Newbury. *Montagu.*

Shell about an inch long, and an inch and three-quarters broad, of an olive-green colour inclining to brown, and the inside is pearly. It differs from *M. pictorum*, with which it has been confounded, in being more rounded, and nearly equally broad at both ends. Both these species are used indiscriminately by painters to hold their colours.

PICTORUM. 23. Shell ovate, with a crenated primary tooth, besides a long lateral tooth in one valve, and two in the other.

Mya pictorum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1112. *Muller Hist. Verm.* p. 212. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 79. t. 43. f. 17. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 228. t. 15. f. 4. *Born. Mus.* p. 20. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 604. *Gmelin*, p. 3218. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 38. *Dorset Cat.* p. 28. t. 12. f. 4. *Wood's Conch.* p. 104. t. 19. f. 3 and 4.

Mya angustata, &c. *Schroeter Fluss.* p. 184. t. 3. f. 3. and t. 4. f. 6.

Mya ovalis. *Pulteney's Dorset.* p. 27. *Donovan*, iii. t. 89. *Montagu Test.* p. 34.

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 40. *List. Anim. Ang.* t. 2. f. 30. and *Conch.* t. 147. f. 3. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 93. f. 9. *Enc. Meth.* t. 248. f. 4.

Common in the rivers of Europe.

Shell an inch and a half, or two inches, long, and from three to four inches broad, of a dusky green colour, marked with concentric wrinkles; it is more pointed on one side, and is rather longer in proportion to the breadth than *M. Batava*, which, as well as *M. ovata*, has however been considered by Muller to be only a variety of this species. Solander's description of *M. pictorum* appears from his MSS. in Sir Joseph Banks's library, to have been taken from the present, so that the error has probably originated with Dr. Pulteney.

OVATA. 24. Shell ovate, thick, and narrower on the anterior side.

Mya ovata. *Donovan*, iv. t. 122. f. 1 and 3. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 39. *Wood's Conch.* p. 105. t. 19. f. 5.

Lister Anim. Ang. App. f. 6. *Conch.* t. 147. f. 2.

Variety. Shell depressed in the middle.

Mya depressa. *Donovan*, iii. t. 101. and iv. t. 122. f. 2.

Inhabits the rivers of England. *Lister, &c.*

Shell about an inch and three-quarters long, and three inches and a quarter broad, of a greenish brown colour, striated concentrically, and sometimes marked with paler longitudinal rays. It is thicker and more ponderous, but so nearly in other respects approaches *M. pictorum*, that it has been considered to be only a variety by Muller, Solander, and Montagu. Donovan's *M. depressa* has no claim to be considered a separate species, and Schroeter has described a shell, which may probably be another variety; see Fluss. Conch. p. 181. t. 9. f. 1. and Einleitung, ii. p. 621. No. 18. where in the former work it is said to be a native of Greenland, and in the latter, of Tranquebar.

RADIATA. 25. Shell ovate, pellucid, finely striated transversely; valves very broad at one end, and narrow at the other.

Mya radiata. *Gmelin*, p. 3220. *Wood's Conch.* p. 109.
Mya, No. 1. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 614.
Mya pictorum tenuis. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 23. t. 2. f. 7.
Unio. *Enc. Method.* t. 248. f. 5.

Inhabits the rivers of Malabar. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and a half long, and two inches broad, and resembles *M. pictorum*, but the valves are much broader at one end, and more compressed and brittle; the colour is green, regularly rayed longitudinally, and decorticated about the beaks; the primary tooth of the hinge is crenated, and the inside pearly. Lister, t. 152. f. 7. has been generally considered a variety of this species, but is too doubtful to be thus retained, and the same figure is quoted in Solander's MSS. for a variety of *Mytilus modiolus.*

PONDEROSA. 26. Shell ovate, ponderous, narrow before, and truncated towards the cartilage-slope; beaks decorticated.

Mya ponderosa. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 143. Lot 3170.
Mya crassa. *Wood's Conch.* p. 106. t. 20. and t. 21.

Inhabits the rivers of China. *Humphreys.*

Shell about three and a half inches long, by six broad, and the specimen which Mr. Wood has figured from Mr. Jennings's collection, weighs twenty-two ounces; it is covered with a dark brown epidermis, longitudinally wrinkled in two different directions; the primary tooth is very strong, and shuts into a corresponding cavity in the opposite valve.

COMPLANATA. 27. Shell ovate compressed, with the front margin straight, and obliquely truncated towards the cartilage-slope. Hinge with the primary teeth three-sided and striated.

Mya complanata. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 100. lot 2190.
Mytilus, No. 18. *Schroeter Einleitung*, ii. p. 458.
Lister Conch. t. 150. f. 5.

Inhabits rivers in Virginia. *Lister.* Maryland and New Jersey. *Solander.* Mississippi. *Humphreys.*

Shell rather more than two inches long, and about three and a half broad; the substance is thick, the beaks decorticated, and the inside of a rose colour. Gmelin, with a mark of doubt, has cited Lister's figure for a variety of *Mytilus cygneus*, but it has obviously the hinge of a Mya.

NODULOSA. 28. Shell sub-oval, and studded with tubercles; hinge with a thick crenated tooth.

Mya nodulosa. *Wood's Conch.* p. 106. t. 22. f. 1 to 4.

Inhabits ——

This Shell varies in shape from roundish to oval, and in diameter from one inch and a quarter to twice that size; it may be readily known by the outer surface of its remarkably thick valves being studded all over with broadish tubercles. The teeth are said by Mr. Wood, who alone has described this species, to be thick and clumsy like those of *M. ponderosa*.

MARGARITIFERA. 29. Shell ovate, compressed on the fore part; primary tooth of the hinge conical, and the beaks decorticated.

Mya margaritifera. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1112. *Muller Verm.* p. 210. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 80. t. 43. f. 18. *Schroeter Fluss.* p. 168. t. 4. f. 1. *Born. Mus.* p. 21. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 15. t. 1. f. 5. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 606. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 225. t. 15. f. 3. *Gmelin*, p. 3219. *Barbut.* p. 18. t. 2. f. 2. *Schreber's Conch.* ii. p. 3. *Donovan*, iii. t. 73. *Montagu Test.* p. 33. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 40.

Unio. *Enc. Method.* t. 249. f. 5.

Lister Anim. Ang. t. 1. f. 1. *Conch.* t. 149. f. 4. *Klein. Ost.* t. 10. f. 47. *Knorr*, iv. t. 25. f. 2. *Favanne*, t. 62. f. F.

Inhabits rapid rivers, and mountainous torrents, in most parts of the north of Europe. Britain. *Lister, &c.*

Shell sometimes two and a half inches long, and near six inches broad; strong, ponderous, and coated with a thick black epidermis; the shape is rather more oblong than ovate, and the margin opposite the hinge is arcuated; hinge strong, consisting of a single tooth in one valve, which locks into a bifurcate one on the other; the inside is pearly, and sometimes produces pearls of a considerable size.

CORRUGATA. 30. Shell rhombic, green, and wrinkled at the beaks.

Mya corrugata. *Muller Verm.* ii. p. 214. *Schroeter Fluss.*

p. 181. t. 9. f. 3. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 31. t. 3. f. 22. *Gmelin*, p. 3221. *Wood's Conch.* p. 108. t. 24. f. 1 to 3.
Mya, No. 8. *Schroeter Einleitung*, ii. p. 617.
Unio. *Enc. Method.* t. 248. f. 8.
Inhabits rivers in Coromandel. *Muller.* Tranquebar. *Schroeter.*
Shell from eight to eleven lines long, and from eleven to sixteen broad, of a grass-green colour, variously shaded with yellow, and marked with elevated wrinkled striæ about the hinge; it is thin, pellucid, and radiated in the inside; the teeth resemble those of *M. pictorum*. Muller appears to have considered the distance between the beak and the opposite margin to be the breadth of the shell, and has thus inverted the usual mode of measuring bivalves. Gmelin has retained this error in those species which he has copied from Muller, although in most other instances he has followed the opposite method, and has thus introduced a good deal of confusion with regard to the dimensions of bivalves.
Schroeter, in the *Fluss. Conch.*, has described a shell allied to the present species under the name of *Mya rhomboidea*, but I cannot find that it has been noticed by any other author, or by himself in the Einleitung, so that he probably afterwards ascertained it to be undeserving of further attention.

RUGOSA. 31. Shell oval, wrinkled; primary teeth of the hinge crenulated; lateral teeth long, and in one valve double.

Mya rugosa. *Gmelin*, p. 3222. *Wood's Conch.* p. 109.
Mya corrugata magna. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 346. t. 170. f. 1649.
Variety. Smooth at the beaks.
Mya, No. 9. *Schroeter Einleitung*, ii. p. 617. t. 7. f. 5.
Mya spuria. *Gmelin*, p. 3222. *Wood's Conch.* p. 110.
Unio. *Enc. Method.* t. 249. f. 3.
Inhabits rivers in Coromandel. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch long, and rather more than an inch and a half broad; it is greenish, and prettily wrinkled on the outside; the inside is pearly. Gmelin's *M. spuria* is said by Schroeter to inhabit the rivers of Tranquebar, and is most probably a variety either of this or of the preceding species, which are very nearly allied.

VARIABILIS. 32. Shell sub-rhomboidal, gibbous, and longitudinally wrinkled at the beaks;

hinge with two teeth diverging at the apex, and inserted into corresponding linear cavities.

Mya variabilis. *Maton in Lin. Trans.* x. p. 327. t. 24. f. 4 to 7. *Wood's Conch.* p. 111.

Inhabits rivers in South America. *Maton.*

Shell about an inch long, and rather less in breadth, striated transversely; and longitudinally wrinkled at the beaks; it is coated with a brown epidermis, and the inside is pearly, with a bluish tinge; the margin at the anterior end is somewhat angular, and forms a strait line at the hinge; young shells are of a purple colour within, and have the prominent wrinkles diverging from the apex nearly to the margin. Dr. Maton says this species varies extremely in its structure and contour, according to its several stages of growth, so that if he had not had opportunities of comparing those of intermediate ages together, he should most probably have given them separate places in the genus. When a similar opportunity occurs for examining *M. corrugata* and *M. rugosa*, it will probably be found that they also owe their difference of form solely to difference of age.

NODOSA. 33. Shell oval, thin, with raised tubercles about the beaks.

Mya nodosa. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 347. t. 170. f. 1650. *Gmelin*, p. 3222. *Wood's Conch.* p. 110.

Inhabits fresh waters. *Chemnitz.*

Shell near three-quarters of an inch long, and about twice as broad, of a greenish colour; and smooth, except about the beaks, which are surrounded by a few knotty protuberances.

SYRMATOPHORA. 34. Shell ovate, depressed; hinge with an awl-shaped projection on the margin of the primary tooth, and that of the other valve dilated.

Mya syrmatophora. *Gronovius Zooph.* p. 260. t. 18. f. 1 and 2. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 620. *Gmelin*, p. 3222. *Wood's Conch.* p. 110.

Inhabits rivers in Guinea. *Gronovius.*

Shell about two inches and a quarter long, and two inches broad, and in its shape bears some resemblance to a young shell of *Mytilus margaritiferus*, but the hinge is totally different.

SUBORBICULARIS. 35. Shell sub-orbicular, with a single primary tooth in one valve, locking into a double opposite one; lateral teeth laminated.

Mya suborbicularis. *Montagu Test.* p. 89. and p. 564. t. 26. f. 6. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 41. *Wood's Conch.* p. 111.

Inhabits the sea on the coast of Devonshire, often burrowed in lime stone. *Montagu.*

Shell rather more than three-eighths of an inch long, and half an inch broad, covered with a brown glossy epidermis, and faintly striated transversely; it so much resembles *Tellina cornea*, that it might be easily mistaken for a variety, except attention is paid to the hinge; this also is a marine, whereas the other is a fresh-water species, and the animals are totally different.

INÆQUIVALVIS. 36. Shell somewhat triangular, and the valves very unequal.

Mya inæquivalvis. *Montagu Test.* p. 38. t. 26. f. 7. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 40. t. 1. f. 6. *Wood's Conch.* p. 113.

Corbula. *Enc. Method.* t. 230. f. 4.
Walker's Min. Shells, t. 3. f. 85.

Inhabits the coasts of Britain, not uncommon.

The lower valve is about three-eighths of an inch long, and half an inch broad, but the upper valve is much smaller as well as flatter;—it is a strong, thick, concentrically striated shell, frequently covered with a brown epidermis, and when closed, the margin of the under valve projects considerably over the upper; the beaks are central, prominent, and stand high above the hinge, which is furnished with one strong somewhat recurved tooth, shutting into a notch in the opposite valve.

LABIATA. 37. Shell sub-oval, with the valves shutting very close, and the margin of one valve projecting like a lip.*

Mya labiata. *Maton in Lin. Trans.* x. p. 326. t. 24. f. 1 to 3. *Wood's Conch.* p. 112.

Inhabits rivers in South America. *Maton.*

The specimens figured by Dr. Maton, appear about half an inch long, and nearly twice as broad; shell nearly oval, but

rather drawn out on one side, strong, transversely striated, and covered with a green epidermis; part of the margin of one of the valves projects over the corresponding part of the other, so as greatly to resemble a lip; the hinge has a solid projecting tooth in one valve, which is somewhat spoon-shaped, and fits into a triangular cavity in the opposite valve.

**** *Hinge toothless, with a conical-rounded hollow for the reception of the cartilage.*

VULSELLA. 38. Shell tongue-shaped; hinge terminal, toothless, with a conical-rounded hollow for the reception of the cartilage.

Mya vulsella. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1113. *Born. Mus.* p. 22. *Chemnitz,* vi. p. 24. t. 2. f. 8 to 11. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 609. *Gmelin,* p. 3219. *Barbut Verm.* p. 18. t. 2. f. 3.

Ostrea vulsella. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 25. lot. 568.

Vulsella lingulata. *Lamarck Syst. des Animaux,* p. 133.

Ostrea. *Enc. Method.* t. 178. f. 4 and 5.

Lister Conch. t. 1055. f. 10. *Rumphius,* t. 46. f. A. *Petiver Amb.* t. 19. f. 1. *Gaulter,* t. 90. f. H. *Knorr,* v. t. 2. f. 1 to 3.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.*

Shell varying in length according to its age, from one and a half to five inches, and the breadth is about one third, or one fourth of the length; the colour is pale yellowish brown, with darker longitudinal stripes; the valves are rather flat, gaping, and finely striated transversely. It has hardly any better claim to be placed among the Ostreæ than the Myæ, and I have therefore retained it in the place which Linnæus has assigned it; on the contrary, *Mya perna* belongs properly to the Mytili, and Linnæus has himself expressed a doubt in the Systema Naturæ, whether it should not be removed to that Genus.

Genus V.

SOLEN:

SHELL BIVALVE, OBLONG, OPEN AT BOTH ENDS; HINGE WITH AN AWL-SHAPED REFLECTED TOOTH, OFTEN DOUBLE, AND NOT INSERTED IN THE OPPOSITE VALVE; LATERAL MARGIN OBSOLETE.

Subdivisions.†

* Shell linear.
** Shell ovate or oblong.

* *Shell linear.*

VAGINA. 1. Shell linear, straight, margined at one end; hinge with a single opposite tooth in each valve.

Solen Vagina. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1113. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 83. t. 46. f. 21. *Born Mus.* p. 24. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 40. t. 4. f. 26 and 27. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 623. *Gmelin*, p. 3223. *Montagu Test.* p. 48. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 42. *Dorset Cat.* p. 28. t. 4. f. 8. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 126. *Wood's Conch.* p. 119. t. 27. f. 1.

Solen marginatus. *Pulteney Dorset Cat.* p. 28. *Donovan*, iv. t. 110.

Lister Conch. t. 410. f. 256, and t. 1056. f. 5.

Inhabits the Indian and European Seas. *Linnæus.* Britain. *Pennant, &c.*

Shell about three-quarters of an inch long, and four inches

† Gmelin's *Solen Macha* is too obscure to be retained as a species.

broad, sometimes larger, straight, cylindric, margined at one, and somewhat truncated at both ends; colour orange-yellow, or stained with brown by the mud, and marked with striæ which change their direction abruptly from transverse to longitudinal; the hinge is placed at one end, and consists of a single horizontal tooth in each valve, which lie by the side of each other when closed.

TRUNCATUS. 2. Shell linear, straight, truncated at one end; hinge with a single opposite tooth in each valve.

Solen truncata. *Wood's Conch.* t. 26. f. 3 and 4.

Solen Ceylonensis. *Leach Zool. Mag.* i. p. 22. t. 7. *Gualter*, t. 95. f. D. *Knorr*, i. t. 28. f. 3. *Chemnitz*, vi. t. 4. f. 28. *Barbut Verm.* t. 2. f. 4. *Enc. Method.* t. 222. f. 1.

Variety. Shorter, and somewhat tapering towards its rounded end.

Rumphius, t. 45. f. M. *Gualter*, t. 95. f. E. *Argenville*, t. 28. f. K. *Favanne*, t. 55. f. B. 1. *Wood's Conch.* t. 27. f. 2.

Inhabits the American and Indian seas. *Wood.*

Mr. Wood and Dr. Leach have separated this species from *S. Vagina*, with which it had been before confounded, and which it greatly resembles; there is not, however, the vestige of a margin, and Mr. Wood says, it may be immediately distinguished by its truncated end, which is so perfect that it appears as if pared down by art, till the teeth are seen close to the edge of the shell.

NOVACULA. 3. Shell linear, straight; hinge with a single curved tooth in each valve, clasping into each other.

Solen Novacula. *Montagu Test*, p. 47. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 44. *Wood's Conch.* p. 119.

Inhabits the sandy shores of Carmarthenshire, near Laugharne. *Montagu.* Swansea, but not common.

This shell in all other respects resembles *S. Siliqua*, from which it differs, in having at the end of each valve only a single blunt tooth, which are curved in opposite directions, and hook into each other, and in the hinge being destitute of lateral laminæ.

SILIQUA. 4. Shell linear, straight; hinge with a double tooth in one valve.

Solen Siliqua. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1113. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 83. t. 45. f. 20. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 235. t. 17. f. 5. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 624. *Gmelin*, p. 3223. *Donovan*, ii. t. 46. *Montagu Test.* p. 46. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 43. *Dorset Cat.* p. 28. t. 2. f. 5. *Wood's Conch.* p. 118. t. 26. f. 1 and 2.

Lister An. Ang. t. 5. f. 37. *Conch.* t. 409. f. 255. *Plancus*, t. 3. f. 6. *Gaulter*, t. 95. f. C. *Knorr*, vi. t. 7. f. 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 222. f. 2.

Inhabits sand on the sea-shores of most parts of Europe. Britain. *Pennant, &c.*

Shell about an inch long, and eight inches broad, of a greenish brown colour, striated transversely on one part, and the striæ turned longitudinally on another; hinge terminal, with a single tooth, and a remote lateral lamina in one valve; in the other valve two, besides a lateral inclined tooth, corresponding with the opposite lamina. The figure which Chemnitz has given for this species, is much more like a full grown shell of *S. Ensis.*

LINEARIS. 5. Shell linear, strait, cylindrical, and very thin; hinge with a single tooth in each valve.

Solen linearis. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 198. t. 198. f. 1931 and 1932. *Wood's Conch.* p. 121. t. 27. f. 3.

Inhabits the shores of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Shell varying from one quarter to one third of an inch in diameter, and in breadth from two inches to three inches and a quarter. It is a very delicate shell of a pale violet colour, and in the markings as well as the hinge, it resembles *S. Vagina.*

ENSIS. 6. Shell linear, somewhat curved; hinge with a double tooth in each valve.

Solen Ensis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1114. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 84. t. 45. f. 22. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 237. *Born. Mus.* p. 24. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 46. t. 29 and 30. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 626. t. 7. f. 7. *Gmelin*, p. 3224. *Donovan*, ii. t. 50. *Montagu Test.* p. 48. *Maton and Racket, in Lin Trans.* viii. p. 44. *Dorset Cat.* p. 28. t. 4. f. 3. *Wood's Conch.* p. 122. t. 22. f. 1 and 2.

Lister Anim. Ang. App. t. 2. f. 9. *Conch.* t. 411. t. 257. *Argenville.* t. 24. f. L. *Favanne*, t. 55. f. A. 3. *Enc. Method.* t. 223. f. 2 and 3.

Inhabits sand on the sea-coasts of Europe, frequent.

Shell when full grown, about three-quarters of an inch long, and five inches broad, and in other respects much resembles *S. Vagina*, but is always more or less arcuated. Young shells which have been most commonly figured, are thin, brittle, and prettily mottled with brown and green.

PELLUCIDUS. 7. Shell linear, pellucid, and somewhat curved; hinge with a double tooth in one valve.

Solen pellucidus. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 84. t. 46. f. 23. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 205. t. 198. f. 1940. *Montagu Test.* p. 49 and 565. *Donovan*, v. t. 153. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 44. *Wood's Conch.* p. 123. t. 28. f. 3.

Inhabits the shores of Britain. *Pennant, &c.*

Shell about a quarter of an inch long, and one inch broad, slightly arcuated, pellucid, brittle, and covered with a shining epidermis of a pale greenish brown colour; the hinge is placed near to one end, and furnished with a single tooth in one valve locking into two in the opposite, with a lateral process in each.

LEGUMEN. 8. Shell linear-ovate, straight; hinge placed in the middle, with two teeth in each valve, and one of them bifid.

Solen Legumen. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1114. *Pennant*, iv. p. 84. t. 46. f. 23. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 238. *Born. Mus.* p. 25. t. 2. f. 1 and 2. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 49. t. 5. f. 32 to 34. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 627. *Gmelin*, p. 3224. *Donovan*, ii. t. 53. *Montagu Test.* p. 50. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 45. *Dorset Cat.* p. 29. t. 4. f. 4. *Wood's Conch.* p. 124. t. 28. f. 4 and 5.

Lister Conch. t. 420. f. 264. *Plancus*, t. 3. f. 5. *Gualter*, t. 91. f. A. *Klein. Ost.* t. 11. f. 66. *Adanson*, t. 19. f. 3. *Enc. Method.* t. 225. f. 3.

Inhabits the shores of the Mediterranean and Atlantic, not uncommon. Britain. *Pennant, &c.*

Shell about half or three-quarters of an inch long, and rather more than four times as broad; thin, sub-pellucid, white, but generally covered with a yellowish epidermis, and marked with fine concentric striæ; the valves are narrower at one

end than at the other; the hinge is placed near the middle, and from it in the inside proceed two white ridges, one transversely towards the narrow end, and the other in a more longitudinal direction.

CULTELLUS. 9. Shell linear-oval, somewhat curved; hinge with two teeth in one valve.

Solen Cultellus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1114. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 52. t. 5. f. 36 and 37. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 628. *Gmelin*, p. 3224. *Wood's Conch.* p. 125. t. 29. f. 2. *Rumphius*, t. 45. f. F. *Petiver Amb.* t. 17. f. 13. *Gualter*, t. 90. f. E. *Favanne*, t. 55. f. C. *Enc. Method.* t. 223. f. 4.

Inhabits the sandy shores of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Tranquebar. *Humphreys.*

Shell about half or three-quarters of an inch long, and nearly four times as broad; thin, brittle, whitish with tawny spots, but often covered with a brown epidermis, and marked with fine concentric striæ; it is always slightly arcuated, and the hinge consists of two teeth in one valve, and one in the other.

** *Shell ovate or oblong.*

GIGAS. 10. Shell linear-oval, sub-diaphanous, and rounded at both ends; a longitudinal rib within extends from the hinge to the margin.

Solen maximus. *Wood's Conch.* p. 129. t. 31. f. 3.

Inhabits ——

Shell two inches long, and near five broad, and is thus described by Mr. Wood: "flat, white, covered with a yellowish epidermis, striated concentrically, and very glossy. From the hinge, which has two teeth in one valve, and one in the other, there runs a strong rib which spreads as it proceeds across the shell, and is lost near the margin; the upper part of the muscular depression is ridged from the teeth towards the end of the shell." To avoid confusion it has appeared necessary, that the name of the present species should be changed, as *maximus* had been before given by Gmelin, to *S. magnus*, and which Mr. Wood has altered because this is a still larger shell.

MAGNUS. 11. Shell linear, oval, sub-diaphanous,

and straight; hinge lateral, with two teeth, not shutting into each other, and furnished with a rib.

Solen magnus. *Wood's Conch.* p. 130.
Solen maximus. *Gmelin*, p. 3227.
Chemnitz, vi. p. 51. t. 5. f. 35. *Enc. Meth.* t. 223. f. 5.
Inhabits the shores of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*
Shell an inch and a quarter long, and four inches broad; thin, pellucid, white when stripped of its yellowish epidermis, and striated concentrically. Chemnitz says, that a rib proceeds in the inside from the hinge, though from the terms which he uses in describing it, it is difficult to ascertain its direction, and in this, as well as all other respects, the species appears to be very nearly allied to the foregoing.

MINIMUS. 12. Shell linear-oval, straight; hinge lateral, with two teeth, of which one is bifid, and furnished with a longitudinal rib.

Solen minimus. *Gmelin*, p. 3227. *Wood's Conch.* p. 131. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 48. t. 5. f. 31.
Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.*
Shell half an inch long, and one inch and a quarter broad, and in form and colour resembles *S. magnus*; Chemnitz says, there is in the inside a rib running longitudinally from the hinge to the margin, and I much doubt whether it is more than a young shell of either *S. Gigas*, or *S. magnus.*

GUINEENSIS. 13. Shell oblong-oval, ventricose, subpellucid, and the inside furnished with a longitudinal rib.

Solen Guineensis. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 202. t. 198. f. 1937. *Wood's Conch.* p. 129.
Inhabits the coast of Guinea. *Chemnitz.*
Shell rather more than an inch long, and near three inches broad; white, with the margin by the hinge thickened, and the inside furnished with a strong longitudinal rib.

INFLEXUS. 14. Shell ovate-oblong, with the margin somewhat inflected; hinge with two teeth in one valve, and a prominent longitudinal rib.

Solen inflexus. *Wood's Conch.* p. 131. t. 32. f. 1 and 2.
Inhabits ——
Shell about an inch long, and three inches broad, whitish, but

covered with an orange-brown epidermis, and finely striated concentrically; the margin is inflected, and the valves, when closed, touch only at the inflected part and the hinge; the hinge has two teeth in one valve, and one in the other, and there is a prominent well defined rib, extending somewhat obliquely towards the margin.

DIPHOS. 15. Shell oval, smooth, and inflected towards one end; umbones prominent.

Solen Diphos. *Linnæus Mantissa*, p. 544. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 68. t. 7. f. 53 and 54. and xi. p. 200. t. 198. f. 1933. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 634. *Gmelin*, p. 3226. *Wood's Conch.* p. 133. t. 32. f. 3.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean. *Linnæus.* China. *Chemnitz.*

Shell an inch and a half, or two inches long, and often nearly twice as broad, but the anterior end, whose margin is inflected, is more extended in some specimens than in others; when stripped of its green epidermis, the colour is pale violet, with numerous darker diverging rays, and there are also sometimes two similar white rays spreading obliquely from the hinge towards the anterior margin; the hinge has two teeth in one valve, and one in the other, and the whole inside is of a violet colour.

RADIATUS. 16. Shell oval, straight and smooth; hinge with two teeth in each valve, and a strong white longitudinal rib.

Solen radiatus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1114. *Born. Mus.* p. 26. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 54. t. 5. f. 38 to 40. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 629. *Gmelin*, p. 3225. *Barbut Verm.* p. 22. t. 2. f. 6. *Wood's Conch.* p. 128. t. 31. f. 1 and 2. *Lister Conch.* t. 422. f. 266. *Rumphius Mus.* t. 45. f. E. *Petiver Amb.* t. 21. f. 16. *Gualter*, t. 91. f. B. *Argenville*, t. 22. f. P. *Knorr*, i. t. 6. f. 5. *Favanne*, t. 49. f. C. *Enc. Meth.* t. 225. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Java. *Solander.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell about an inch, or an inch and a quarter long, and thrice as broad; thin, brittle, striated concentrically, and when stripped of its green epidermis, appears both within and without of a delicate violet colour, with from two to four white longitudinal rays, which become broader towards the margin; the hinge has two teeth in each valve, and has a strong white depressed rib extending somewhat obliquely along the inside of the shell.

STRIGILATUS. 17. Shell oval, with oblique as well as concentrical striæ, except at one end.

Solen strigilatus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1115. *Born. Mus.* p. 27. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 57. t. 6. f. 41 to 44. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 629. *Gmelin*, p. 3225. *Wood's Conch.* p. 127. t. 30. f. 1.

Solen Sanctæ Marthæ. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 203. t. 198. f. 1938.

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 77. and *Kirch*, f. 76. *Lister Conch.* t. 416. f. 260. *Gualter*, t. 91. f. C. *Knorr*, vi. t. 5. f. 4. *Adanson Senegal.* t. 19. f. 2. *Enc. Method.* t. 224. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of Sicily. *Bonanni.* Portugal. *Chemnitz.* South Seas. *Humphreys.* Naples. *Ulysses.*

Shell about an inch, or sometimes an inch and a half long, and rather more than twice as broad; strong, ventricose, and rather more rounded at one end than at the other; it is generally of a pale rose colour, with two obsolete longitudinal white rays; or sometimes wholly white, or tinged with brown: the hinge has two teeth in one valve, and one in the other. *Solen Sanctæ Marthæ* of Chemnitz, appears to be a variety differing only in being smaller, and in having the margin tinged with greenish brown.

COARCTATUS. 18. Shell oval-oblong, with a slight longitudinal depression in the middle, and rounded at both ends.

Solen coarctatus. *Gmelin*, p. 3227.

Solen cultellus. *Pennant*, iv. p. 85. t. 46. f. 25.

Solen anatinus. *Schroeter Fluss.* p. 185. t. 9. f. 17.

Solen antiquatus. *Solander's MSS. Montagu Test.* p. 52. *Donovan.* iv. t. 114. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 46. *Dorset. Cat.* p. 29. *Wood's Conch.* p. 125. t. 29. f. 3.

Solen, No. 3. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 625.

Chama-Solen. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 238.

Adanson Senegal. t. 19. f. 3. *Chemnitz*, vi. t. 6. f. 45.

Inhabits the shores of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.* Britain, rare. *Montagu, &c.*

Shell about an inch long, and twice as broad, of a dirty white colour, covered with a yellowish brown epidermis, and strongly striated concentrically; a slight depression crosses the middle of the shell longitudinally from the hinge to the

margin, and becomes broader as it approaches the latter. The teeth are said to be deciduous, and to vary in number; in a specimen now before me, there are two equally strong teeth in one valve, and two, of which one is thicker, in the other valve, and they all lock in together.

FRAGILIS. 19. Shell linear-oval, nearly smooth, and marked with a brown longitudinal stripe in the middle.

Solen fragilis. *Solander's MSS.* *Pulteney, Dorset Cat.* p. 28. t. 4. f. 5. *Montagu Test.* p. 51. and *Supp.* p. 26. *Wood's Conch.* t. 29. f. 4 and 5.

Solen bidens. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 203. t. 198. f. 1939.

Inhabits the coasts of Britain. *Pulteney, &c.* very rare. Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about half an inch long, and thrice as broad; white, pellucid, brittle, nearly smooth, and covered with a yellowish epidermis; in the specimen now before me, there is a reddish brown stripe, becoming broader and fainter as it recedes from the hinge, and extending longitudinally about half way to the margin; the hinge has two teeth in one valve, and one in the other.

ANATINUS. 20. Shell membraneous, gibbous, with a short longitudinal suture at the apex; hinge with a spoon-shaped tooth, and a crooked rib.

Solen anatinus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1115. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 62. t. 6. f. 46 to 48. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 631. *Gmelin*, p. 3225. *Wood's Conch.* p. 128. t. 30. f. 2 to 4.

Solen Spengleri. *Gmelin*, p. 3228. *Wood's Conch.* p. 137.

Solen, No. 11. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 638.

Mya anserifera. *Spengler Cat. Rais.* t. 1. f. 8 and 9. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 193. Vign. 26. at p. 189. f. A and B. *Rumphius*, t. 45. f. O. *Petiver Amb.* t. 17. f. 11. *Argenville*, t. 22. f. R. *Born. Mus.* Vign. at p. 23. f. b. *Enc. Method.* t. 228. f. 3.

Inhabits the sandy shores of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* China, Tranquebar, and Coromandel. *Humphreys.*

Shell generally about an inch and a quarter long, and two inches broad; pellucid, white, very thin; and one end, which gapes much more than the other, bears a fancied resemblance to the bill of a duck. Linnæus describes it to be hairy, and the epidermis in some stages may probably be so; the hinge has

a curved rib, and a spoon-shaped tooth in each valve; a delicate suture extends a little way longitudinally from the apex, which Mr. Wood says often cracks. Gmelin's description of his *Solen Spengleri* appears to have been partly taken from Spengler's badly executed figure of *Mya anserifera*; and from the description which Chemnitz has given of the specimen in Spengler's Museum, it appears to me to be at most only a slight variety of this species.

ROSEUS. 21. Shell ovate-oblong, smooth, flesh-coloured; hinge with a somewhat bifid tooth inserted into a cavity in the opposite valve.

Solen roseus. *Gmelin*, p. 3227. *Wood's Conch.* p. 133.
Solen, No. 4. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 624.
Chemnitz, vi. p. 69. t. 7. f. 55.
Inhabits the Red Sea. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch long and twice as broad; it is covered with a green epidermis, and when this is removed, appears of a pale rose colour on the out as well as inside; it is said to resemble a Tellen, except in being open at both ends, and the hinge is described with a somewhat bifid tooth, inserted into a cavity in the opposite valve.

STRIATUS. 22. Shell oval, diaphanous, very brittle, and finely striated transversely; hinge with a single tooth.

Solen striatus. *Gmelin*, p. 3227. *Wood's Conch.* p. 134.
Solen, No. 6. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 636.
Chemnitz, vi. p. 71. t. 7. f. 57 and 58.
Inhabits the shores of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about five-eighths of an inch long, and thirteen lines broad, rose-coloured on both sides, with white rays diverging from the hinge to the margin.

CASTRENSIS, 23. Shell oval, pellucid, very smooth, and marked with triangular characters; umbones prominent; hinge with a single tooth.

Solen castrensis. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 201. t. 198. f. 1935 and 1936. *Wood's Conch.* p. 134.
Inhabits the coasts of Guinea. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about ten lines long, and an inch and a quarter broad, white, and singularly marked with short broken zic-zac pur-

ple lines, resembling Chinese characters, which appear, though more faintly, on the inner as well as outer surface.

BIRADIATUS. 24. Shell oval, with two white rays on the anterior side; hinge with two bifid teeth in each valve.

Solen biradiata. *Wood's Conch.* p. 135. t. 33. f. 1.

Inhabits ——

Shell about an inch and a half long, and near two inches and a half broad, of a dull purple colour tinged with brown, and marked with two oblique white rays from the hinge to the anterior margin. Mr. Wood says, that when recent, it is covered with a strong green epidermis, and that the inside in young specimens is nearly white, but in full-grown shells, excepting the muscular depressions, it is orange-coloured.

SANGUINOLENTUS. 25. Shell sub-oval, slightly produced and angulated before; hinge with two teeth in each valve.

Solen sanguinolentus. *Gmelin*, p. 3227. *Wood's Conch.* p. 136. t. 33. f. 4 and 5. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 161. t. 2 f. 14.

Solen, No. 5. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 636.

Sanguinolaria rosea. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 125.

Tellina rosea. *Mus. Gevers.* p. 460. No. 1765. *Gmelin*, p. 3238. *Wood's Conch.* p. 175.

Tellina albida. *Born. Mus.* p. 32.

Tellina hians. *Solander's MSS.*

Lister Conch. t. 397. f. 236. *Knorr*, iv. t. 3. f. 4. and v. t. 9. f. 3. *Chemnitz*, vi. t. 7. f. 56. *Enc. Method.* t. 227. f. 1.

Inhabits the coast of Jamaica. *Lister.* Other West-India Islands. *Wood.*

Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and near two inches broad, somewhat gibbous, slightly striated concentrically, and there are also some still slighter indications of longitudinal striæ and rays; the posterior side is rounded, and the anterior, which gapes more than the other, though neither of them much, is somewhat produced and angulated at the extremity; it is of a rose colour, generally becoming whiter towards the margin. Born erroneously considered this to be the Linnæan *Tellina albida*, and they probably have an equal claim to be placed among the Tellens. Knorr, v. t. 9. f. 3. which is *Tellina rosea* of Gmelin, as well as iv. t. 3. f. 4. has

been considered by Born to belong to this species, and it may be doubted whether iv. t. 3. f. 3. from which *Venus costata* of Gmelin has been constituted, is more than a variety of the same.

OCCIDENS. 26. Shell ovate-oblong, slightly striated concentrically, and partially rayed and spotted with red and white; hinge with two teeth in each valve.

Solen occidens. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 74. t. 7. f. 61. *Gmelin*, p. 3228. *Wood's Conch.* p. 137.

Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar, Ceylon, and Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Shell two inches and a quarter long, and two inches broad, with one end rounded, and the other slightly truncated; it is partially spotted, and rayed longitudinally with red and white from the hinge to the margin.

AMETHYSTUS. 27. Shell oblong-oval, compressed, transversely striated, and longitudinally rayed; hinge with two teeth in each valve.

Solen Amethystus. *Wood's Conch.* p. 138. t. 34. f. 1. *Knorr*, vi. t. 12. f. 2. *Chemnitz*, vi. t. 10. f. 93.

Inhabits India. *Wood.*

Shell an inch and a quarter long, and twice as broad, with one end rounded, and the other slightly truncated; the concentric striæ on the rounded end are distant, and in the middle are interlined; colour dull purple, with darker rays, and the inside is purple; hinge with a notched tooth in one valve, and two in the other, which lock together, and there are no lateral teeth. Mr. Wood has separated this species from *Tellina Gari*, with which Gmelin has followed Chemnitz in confounding it, and which differs in being striated obliquely, as well as transversely. The valves shut close only in the middle, and gape a little at both ends.

VARIEGATUS. 28. Shell oblong-oval, truncated at the anterior end; hinge with two teeth in one valve, and one in the other.

Solen variegatus. *Wood's Conch.* p. 139. t. 34. f. 2 to 4.

Inhabits——

Shell about half an inch long, and twice as broad, thin, pellucid, and gaping at the truncated end; the colour is orange,

with purple rays, which pass from the hinge more than half way towards the margin, and then turn forwards to cover the truncated end; at the rounded posterior end, the purple rays are much narrower.

BULLATUS. 29. Shell roundish-ovate, inflated, longitudinally grooved, gaping, and muricated at the anterior margin.

Solen bullatus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1115. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 65. t. 6. f. 49 and 50. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 632. *Gmelin*, p. 3226.

Cardium hiatus. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers*, p. 442. No. 1634.

Cardium soleniforme. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 235. *Wood's Conch.* p. 233. t. 56. f. 3.

Lister Conch. t. 342. f. 179. *Gualter*, t. 85. f. H. *Enc. Meth.* t. 296. f. 6.

Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica. *Lister.* St. Domingo, and Martinique. *Bruguiere.* Tranquebar. *Humphreys.*

Shell commonly about an inch long, and an inch and a quarter broad, slightly produced, and gaping at the anterior end, towards which the longitudinal ribs become rather larger; the colour is white, irregularly spotted with purple; the whole margin is slightly, and at the anterior end strongly serrated; the hinge has only a single tooth at the beak of each valve, and a remote lateral one on each side, so that it does not accord either with Cardium or Solen, and its gaping end gives it a stronger claim to be placed in the latter genus. *Cardium apertum*, though it also gapes considerably, is said to have two central teeth in its hinge.

MINUTUS. 30. Shell sub-oval, with two rows of concave spines on each valve.

Solen minutus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1115. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 67. t. 6. f. 51 and 52. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 632. *Gmelin*, p. 3226. *Montagu Test.* p. 53. t. 1. f. 4. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 47. *Wood's Conch.* p. 139. t. 34. f. 2 to 4.

Mya arctica. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1113. *Muller Zool. Dan. Prod.* p. 245. *Fabricius Faun. Grænl.* p. 407. *Gmelin*, p. 3220. *Wood's Conch.* p. 95.

Venus arctica. *Solander's MSS.*

Cardita arctica. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 411. *Lister Conch.* t. 426. f. 267. *Enc. Meth.* t. 234. f. 4.

Inhabits the coasts of England. *Lister, &c.* Norway. *Linnæus.* Denmark. *Muller.* Greenland. *Fabricius.*

Shell a quarter, or sometimes near half an inch long, and almost twice as broad, of an oval-oblong, or somewhat rhombic shape; white, opake, brittle, and wrinkled transversely; each valve has two rows of spines which run from the apex to the anterior margin; the valves are dissimilar, and one overlaps the other, except at the end which is most truncated. Fabricius and Bruguiere have supposed the *Solen minutus*, and *Mya arctica* of Linnæus to be the same, and the descriptions are so very similar that it does not appear to me at all doubtful.

VIRENS. 31. Shell ovate-oblong, with the umbones tumid.

Solen virens. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1115. *Gmelin*, p. 3226. *Wood's Conch.* p. 132.

Inhabits Java. *Linnæus.*

No subsequent author appears to have ascertained this species, and the following is the description given by Linnæus: "Shell with the valves unequal, and the umbones gibbous, white, with a greenish outside, very brittle, diaphanous, in shape resembling *Mya pictorum*, and hardly closed at either extremity; the hinge has two approximated teeth in one valve, but none in the other, and in each valve there is besides, a callus like an obsolete tooth."

SQUAMOSUS. 32. Shell sub-orbicular, and minutely punctured; hinge with two bifid teeth diverging from the umbo.

Solen squamosus. *Montagu Test.* p. 565. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 48. *Wood's Conch.* p. 140.

Found on the coast of Devonshire. *Montagu.*

The following is the description which Mr. Montagu has given of this extraordinary shell: "S. with an extremely flat, pellucid, white shell, of a sub-orbicular shape; most minutely, and elegantly punctured all over, appearing under a common pocket lens, like fine shagreen; besides which, there are a few obscure, concentric wrinkles, most conspicuous round the margin: umbo very small, pointed, central, and not turning to either side. Inside smooth, glossy white, with obscure striæ radiating from the hinge; margin plain, and rather more opake than the rest of the shell: teeth two,

double, diverging on each side the umbo; these are thin, but stand erect, considerably above the commissure; a depression, or furrow, on the margin, divides each tooth into two laminæ almost to the beak, where they are united and form an acute angle. One valve of this curious shell has as yet only come under inspection; we found it in sand from Salcomb Bay: it was recent, and as clear and pellucid as the *Bulla aperta*; being very flat, has the appearance of a scale of a fish. Length three-eighths of an inch; breadth half an inch."

Genus VI.

TELLINA:

SHELL BIVALVE, GENERALLY SLOPING, OR SOMEWHAT CURVED ON ONE SIDE; HINGE WITH THREE PRIMARY TEETH, AND THE LATERAL TEETH IN ONE OF THE VALVES OBSOLETE.

Subdivisions.†

* Shells ovate, and thickish.
** Shells ovate, and compressed.
*** Shells sub-orbicular.

* *Shells ovate, and thickish.*

GARGADIA. 1. Shell roundish, compressed, wrinkled on the anterior side, and toothed on the slope.

Tellina Gargadia. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1116. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 83. t. 8. f. 63 and 64. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 641. *Gmelin*, p. 3228. *Wood's Conch.* p. 144.
Cardium Gargadia. *Mus. Gevers*, p. 340. No. 1616. *Rumphius Mus.* t. 42. f. N. *Petiver Amb.* t. 18. f. 12. *Klein. Ost.* t. 10. f. 55.

† The following of Gmelin's species are too obscure to be retained. *Tellina aspera*, p. 3237. *T. albicans*, p. 3238. *T. alata*, p. 3238. *T. candidissima*, p. 3231. *T. fasciata*, p. 3238. *T. Gallica*, p. 3244. *T. Jamaicensis*, p. 3237. *T. Iberica*, p. 3243. *T. inæquilatera*, p. 3231. *T. Knorrii*, p. 3231. *T. lata*, p. 3237. *T. pectinata*, p. 3236. *T. purpurea*, p. 3243. *T. sinuosa*, p. 3243. *T. triangularis*, p. 3237. I have also omitted *T. maculata* of Lin Trans. viii. p. 48. which is a very obscure species, and *T. crystallina* of Chemnitz, xi. p. 210. of which only a single valve has been discovered.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and an inch and a half broad; roundish, slightly inflected on the anterior side, and transversely wrinkled towards the margin; the edge of the slope is set on each side with about seven erect bluntish teeth, and the inside is yellowish.

RUGOSA. 2. Shell sub-ovate, with transverse undulated membranaceous wrinkles.

Tellina rugosa. *Born. Mus.* p. 29. t. 2. f. 3 and 4. *Chemnitz,* vi. p. 81. t. 8. f. 62. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 1. *Gmelin,* p. 3230. *Wood's Conch.* p. 148. t. 41. f. 1 and 2.

Favanne, t. 49. f. Q. *Enc. Meth.* t. 290. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of Otaheite, and the West Indian Seas. *Solander.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell from an inch to an inch and a half long, and about one third more in breadth, white, and marked all over with elevated membranaceous undulated wrinkles, which Mr. Wood says, are most conspicuous in the smaller specimens; the hinge has two teeth at each hinge, with a cleft tooth in one valve, and strong lateral teeth in the other.

LINGUA-FELIS. 3. Shell sub-ovate, rough, covered with lunated scales, disposed in a quincunx order.

Tellina lingua-felis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1116. *Born. Mus.* p. 29. *Chemnitz,* vi. p. 84. t. 8. f. 65. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 641. *Gmelin,* p. 3229. *Wood's Conch.* p. 144. t. 40. f. 2 and 3.

Rumphius, t. 45. f. G. *Petiver Amb.* t. 17. f. 16. *Gualter,* t. 76. f. B. *Klein. Ost.* t. 11. f. 62. *Knorr,* ii. t. 2. f. 1. *Favanne,* t. 49. f. O. *Martyn's Univ. Conch.* iv. t. 138. *Enc. Method.* t. 289. f. 6.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Islands of Frederick and Nicobar. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and an inch and three quarters broad; somewhat angulated at the anterior end, and covered with pointed somewhat arched erect scales; it is white, with pale pink rays, and the umbones are of a fine pink colour.

MARGINALIS. 4. Shell ovate-roundish, angulated at the anterior end, and striated transversely; hinge sub-central.

Tellina marginalis. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 137. lot 3049.

Tellina virgata, Var. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 88. t. 8. f. 66 and 68. *Wood's Conch.* p. 145. t. 36. f. 2.?

Tellina virgata. Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3229. *Lister Conch.* t. 387. f. 234. *Gualter*, t. 89. f. E. *Enc. Meth.* t. 288. f. 4.

Inhabits the coasts of China. *Humphreys.*

Shell about two inches and a quarter long, and two inches and three quarters broad, and differs from *T. virgata*, of which it has been considered a Variety, in being so considerably longer in proportion to its breadth; the concentric striæ are generally less prominent, and the hinge is rather nearer the anterior than the posterior end; the colour is white, or whitish with rose-coloured rays. Mr. Wood's fig. 2, and Chemnitz's fig. 66. are smaller, and probably represent young shells.

VIRGATA. 5. Shell ovate-oblong, somewhat beaked and angulated at the anterior end, and rough with transverse striæ; hinge central.

Tellina virgata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1116. *Born. Mus.* p. 30. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 86. t. 8. f. 67 and 72. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 642. *Gmelin*, p. 3229. *Wood's Conch.* p. 145. t. 35. f. 2 and 3.

Rumphius, t. 45. f. H. *Petiver Amb.* t. 17. f. 19. *Gualter*, t. 86. f. G. *Argenville*, t. 22. f. G. *Knorr*, ii. t. 21. f. 4. *Favanne*, t. 49. f. F. 2, and F. 3. *Enc. Method.* t. 288. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Ceylon. *Statius Muller.* Bay of Naples. *Ulysses?* Moluccas. *Humphreys.*

Shell rather more than an inch and a half long, and two inches and a quarter broad; flattish and rough, with concentrical acute striæ; the colour is yellow, with paler transverse belts, and rose-coloured rays diverging from the apex; the hinge has two teeth in one valve, with a cleft tooth in the other, and the lateral teeth are very prominent. Chemnitz, f. 72. is smaller, and is quoted by Ulysses for a shell which he found on the coast of Naples.

INTERRUPTA. 6. Shell ovate-oblong, beaked, angulated, and bent in at the anterior end, and rough with transverse striæ; hinge central.

Tellina interrupta. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 47. No. 861. *Wood's Conch.* p. 146. t. 36. f. 3.
Tellina radiata. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers*, p. 460. No. 1753.
Tellina virgata. Var. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 89. t. 8. f. 73. *Lister Conch.* t. 399. f. 238. *Favanne*, t. 49. f. F. 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 288. f. 7.

Inhabits the Shores of the West India Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and a half long, and twice as broad, and has the anterior end more produced, angulated, and inflected than *T. virgata*, from which, as well as from *T. marginalis*, it may be at once known by its much greater breadth; it differs also in colour, which is whitish, with tawny, or pale reddish brown dotted rays.

ANGULATA. 7. Shell somewhat ovate, slightly striated transversely, and bent and angulated at the anterior end; hinge without lateral teeth.

Tellina angulata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1116. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 89. t. 9. f. 74 and 75. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 643. t. 7. f. 8. *Gmelin*, p. 3229. *Wood's Conch.* p. 146. t. 43. f. 1. *Lister Conch.* t. 406. f. 252. *Enc. Method.* t. 290. f. 3.

Inhabits Java. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.* Shores of the Mediterranean at Tarentum. *Ulysses.*

Shell about an inch and a half long, and rather less than two inches broad, somewhat inflated, white, without any coloured markings; the anterior end is slightly bent and inflected, and the other has an abrupt slope; the inside is white, and the lateral teeth are wanting.

INFLATA. 8. Shell roundish, gibbous, with distant transverse ridges, and fine longitudinal striæ; lateral teeth remote.

Tellina inflata. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 91. t. 9. f. 76. *Gmelin*, p. 3230. *Wood's Conch.* p. 149.
Tellina, No. 2. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 2.

Inhabits ——

Shell about an inch and a half long, and two inches broad, white, without any coloured markings, and has the anterior end only slightly produced, and not bent or angulated; there

are a few distant slightly elevated transverse ridges or striæ, and the longitudinal striæ are very fine; the hinge has a bifid tooth in one valve, and remote lateral teeth.

POLYGONA. 9. Shell ovate, sub-ventricose, longitudinally as well as transversely striated, and longitudinally sinuous at the anterior end.

Tellina polygona. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 91. t. 9. f. 77. *Ulysses' Travels*, p. 478. *Museum Leskeanum*, p. 156.
Tellina multangula. *Gmelin*, p. 3230. *Wood's Conch.* p. 150.
Tellina, No. 3. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 3.
Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.* Naples. *Ulysses.*
Shell an inch and a half long, and near two inches and a half broad, of an uniform whitish ash colour, thickly striated transversely, and crossed longitudinally with finer striæ, which make it rough to the touch; the hinge is said to have a single primary cleft tooth in one valve, and two in the other. *Tellina polygona* of Gmelin, is *T. Guinaica* of Chemnitz.

LACUNOSA. 10. Shell ovate, thin, ventricose, and longitudinally sinuous near the middle; hinge without lateral, but with two primary teeth.

Tellina lacunosa. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 92. t. 9. f. 78.
Tellina papyracea. *Gmelin*, p. 3231. *Wood's Conch.* p. 150.
Tellina, No. 4. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 2.
Enc. Method. t. 290. f. 14.
Inhabits the coast of Guinea. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and an inch and three quarters broad; brittle, thin, white, rounded at one end, and somewhat truncated and wrinkled at the other; between the middle and the anterior end are two sub-angulated broad longitudinal plaits or flexures. Gmelin has very unnecessarily changed the name of *lacunosa* to *papyracea.*

GIBBOSA. 11. Shell sub-triangular, ventricose, finely striated transversely and sinuous towards both ends; hinge with strong lateral teeth.

Tellina gibbosa. *Gmelin*, p. 3231. *Wood's Conch.* p. 151.
Tellina, No. 62. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 18.
Gaulter, t. 77. f. Q.

Inhabits ——

No author has described this species besides Gualter, who says it is of a greenish white colour, and from his figures it appears to be nine lines long, and ten broad.

GARI. 12. Shell oval, with transverse striæ decussated in the middle, and the lateral teeth obsolete.

Tellina Gari. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 147. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 100. t. 10. f. 92. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 644. t. 7. f. 9. *Gmelin*, p. 3229. *Wood's Conch.* p. 47. *Rumphius*, t. 45. f. D. *Petiver Amb.* t. 17. f. 15.

Variety. Shell rough with diverging striæ.

Tellina, No. 10. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 5. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 102. t. 10. f. 94.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* The Molucca Islands. *Chemnitz.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell about three quarters of an inch long, and more than twice as broad; it is a little inflected at the anterior end, and has transverse wrinkles crossed in the middle by perpendicular, or rather oblique striæ; the colour varies considerably, but is generally pale grey or whitish, either with or without brown, red, or bluish rays; the hinge is not quite central, but is rather nearer the posterior than the anterior end.

FERRÖENSIS. 13. Shell ovate-oblong, compressed, and finely striated transversely; hinge without lateral teeth.

Tellina Ferröensis. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 99. t. 10. f. 91. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 49. *Dorset Cat.* p. 29. t. 6. f. 1. *Wood's Conch.* p. 164. f. 1.

Tellina fervensis. *Gmelin*, p. 3235. *Montagu Test.* p. 55.

Tellina incarnata. *Pennant*, iv. p. 88. t. 47. f. 31.

Tellina radiata. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 209. t. 14. f. 1.

Tellina angulata. *Born. Mus.* p. 30. t. 2. f. 5.

Tellina Bornii. *Gmelin*, p. 3231.

Tellina trifasciata. *Donovan*, ii. t. 60.

Tellina, No. 9. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 5. and No. 78. p. 22.

Lister Anim. Ang. t. 1. f. 8, and *Conch.* t. 394. f. 241. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 94. f. 9.

Inhabits the coasts of Britain. *Lister*, &c. Ferröe Islands and Norway. *Chemnitz.*

Shell varying from half an inch to an inch in length, and about twice as broad, transversely striated, and somewhat angulated at the anterior end, where the striæ become more rugose; when stripped of its yellowish brown epidermis, the shell is white, and elegantly marked with red lines forming rays; the hinge, which is placed a little below the center, has two teeth in each valve, and no lateral ones.

FRAGILIS. 14. Shell ovate, gibbous, transversely striated, and the umbones yellowish; hinge without lateral teeth.

Tellina fragilis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1117. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 95. t. 9. f. 84. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 646. *Gmelin*, p. 3230. *Wood's Conch.* p. 148.

Inhabits the European Ocean. *Linnæus.* Caspian Sea. *Gmelin.* Mediterranean on the Coasts of Naples. *Ulysses.*

Shell about three quarters of an inch long, and one inch broad, narrower, and slightly angulated at the anterior end; the colour is white, except the beaks, which are yellowish; the hinge, which is placed a little below the center, has a bifid tooth in one valve, and two simple teeth in the other, but not any lateral ones.

OBLIQUA. 15. Shell oval, very smooth, and marked with interrupted purple lines; lateral teeth rather prominent.

Tellina obliqua. *Wood's Conch.* p. 152. t. 41. f. 4 and 5.

Inhabits ——

Shell an inch long, and an inch and a quarter broad, and prettily marked with short irregular purple lines on the inside, as well as without; hinge with two teeth in one valve, and one in the other, besides the lateral teeth. This species has been described only by Mr. Wood, and he says it resembles *Venus Meroe*, but has not a denticulated margin.

** *Shells ovate, and compressed.*

ALBIDA. 16. Shell oval, smooth, obsoletely striated transversely, and the umbones prominent; hinge without lateral teeth.

Tellina albida. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1117. *Solander's MSS.* *Gmelin*, p. 3231. *Wood's Conch.* p. 154.

Tellina variabilis. *Pennant*, iv. p. 87. t. 47. f. 27.
Tellina depressa. *Pulteney's Dorset Cat.* p. 29. *Donovan, Brit. Shells.* ii. t. 41.
Tellina Gari. *Born. Mus.* p. 31. t. 2. f. 6 and 7.
Solen vespertinus. *Gmelin*, p. 3228. *Montagu Test.* p. 54. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 47. *Dorset Cat.* p. 29. t. 5. f. 1. *Wood's Conch.* p. 135. t. 33. f. 2 and 3.
Solen, No. 7. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 636.
Solen. *Enc. Method.* t. 228. f. 2.
Lister Conch. t. 417. f. 261. *Argenville*, t. 22. f. I. *Chemnitz*, vi. t. 7. f. 59 and 60.

Inhabits the European Ocean. *Linnæus.* Mediterranean, and West Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.* Coast of Britain. *Pennant, &c.*

Shell an inch or an inch and a quarter long, and about twice as broad; moderately thick, faintly striated concentrically, and slightly truncated at one end; the colour varies, from pale straw to flesh colour, purplish or white, and is always more or less marked with red rays diverging from the hinge; the margin on the inside is also frequently striped with red; there are two erect teeth in one valve, and one in the other, with a strong projecting lamina attached to each, but no lateral teeth. It appears by his MSS. in Sir Jos. Banks's Library, that Dr. Solander considered this to be the Linnæan *Tellina albida*, and it answers to the description in the Systema Naturæ; the valves however do not shut close, especially at one end, but this is also the case with some other Tellens. Born has erroneously figured this shell for the Linnæan *T. Gari*, and considered *Solen sanguinolentus* to be the *T. albida* of Linnæus.

TRIANGULARIS. 17. Shell sub-ovate, rounded at one end, and transversely wrinkled, except at the apex, which is smooth.

Tellina triangularis. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 96. t. 10. f. 85.
Tellina trilatera. *Gmelin*, p. 3234. *Wood's Conch.* p. 162.
Tellina, No. 5. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 3.

Inhabits ——

Chemnitz describes this shell to be one inch and seven lines long, and two inches and two lines broad, white and smooth about the hinge, but yellowish, and concentrically wrinkled towards the margin; hinge with a solitary primary and lateral tooth. *T. triangularis* of Gmelin, is a very doubtful species, quite undeserving of notice.

OBLONGA. 18. Shell oblong, brittle, and inflected at the anterior end; hinge with two primary teeth in one valve, and one in the other.

Tellina oblonga. *Gmelin*, p. 3234. *Wood's Conch.* p. 163.
Tellina carinata. *Ulysses' Travels*, p. 479.
Tellina, No. 7. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 3.
Chemnitz, vi. p. 97. t. 10. f. 87.

Inhabits the European Ocean. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about three quarters of an inch long, and fourteen lines broad, somewhat ovate, inflected at one end, and rounded at the other; the hinge is not quite central, and the colour yellowish.

SPENGLERI. 19. Shell oblong, with the two valves bent in opposite directions, and a row of spines in each, running towards the hinge at both ends.

Tellina Spengleri. *Chemnitz*, vi p. 98. t. 10. f. 88 to 90. *Gmelin*, p. 3234. *Wood's Conch.* p. 163. t. 37. f. 2.
Tellina dentex. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 113. lot 2476. and p. 116. lot 2553.
Tellina, No. 8. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 4.
Spengler. Besch. Berl. Naturf. i. p. 387. t. 9. f. 1 to 3. *Enc. Method.* t. 287. f. 5.

Inhabits the Coasts of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.* Coromandel. *Solander.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell about three quarters of an inch long, and thrice as broad, with a narrow inflected beak, and the hinge nearly central, but somewhat nearer the posterior end; it is strongly striated transversely, and at both ends there is a ridge of teeth in each valve, running downwards from the hinge; the umbones are red, and the rest of the shell white; hinge with two primary teeth in one valve, and one in the other, besides remote lateral teeth.

FOLIACEA. 20. Shell oval, striated transversely, and the cartilage slope toothed on the margin.

Tellina foliacea. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1117. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 103. t. 10. f. 95. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 647. *Gmelin*, p. 3232. *Wood's Conch.* p. 154. t. 36. f. 1. *Rumphius*, t. 45. f. K. *Petiver Amb.* t. 17. f. 17. *Argenville*, t. 22. f. E. *Klein. Ost.* t. 11. f. 64. *Knorr.* v. t. 29. f. 2. *Favanne*, t. 49. f. S. 2. *Enc. Method.* t. 287. f. 4.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Molucca Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Shell from an inch and a quarter to two inches long, and nearly twice as broad, rounded at one end, and truncated and angulated at the other, with the margin of the cartilage slope toothed; the hinge is placed rather nearest to the posterior end, and has a bifid tooth in one valve, and a plain one in the other, with the lateral teeth not remote, but nearly obsolete; it is of a rich yellow, or fine orange colour, delicately striated transversely.

ACUTA. 21. Shell oval, compressed, very minutely striated longitudinally, and the margins sharp.

Tellina acuta. *Wood's Conch.* p. 157. t. 44. f. 1.

Inhabits the West Indies. *Wood.*

Length two inches, and breadth three and a quarter, and described by Mr. Wood to be 'a flat, thin, pellucid shell, of a white colour, with a tinge of yellow near the apex, but not perceptibly rayed. The surface is marked longitudinally with extremely fine striæ; the beak is slightly curved, and the angle is determined by a concavity, running from the apex to the margin in the upper shell; the margins are very sharp-edged. The hinge has two teeth in one valve, and one in the other; there is but one lateral tooth.'

PLANATA. 22. Shell ovate, compressed, slightly striated transversely, and the margins acute; hinge without any lateral teeth.

Tellina planata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* 1117. *Born. Mus.* p. 33. t. 2. f. 9. *Wood's Conch.* p. 157.

Tellina complanata. *Gmelin,* p. 3239.

Tellina, No. 80. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 22.

Inhabits the European and Mediterranean Seas. *Linnæus.*

Neither of the two figures to which Linnæus has referred, answer his description, and this must probably always remain rather an uncertain species. Pennant considered it to be *T. tenuis,* and Chemnitz, Schroeter, and Gmelin, have referred, though with a mark of doubt, to what appears to be a variety of *T. radiata.* Solander refers only to Lister, t. 395. f. 242, which a good deal resembles Born's t. 2. f. 9. and of this, under the name of the Linnæan *T. planata,* the following description is given. Shell one inch and a quarter long, and two inches and five lines broad, obovate, flattish,

obsoletely striated, and of a pale flesh colour; cartilage slope somewhat woolly, and gaping; margin acute, and coated by the epidermis, which projects beyond it; hinge with two primary teeth in one valve, and a bifid one in the other, without any lateral teeth.

STRIGOSA. 23. Shell ovate, transversely wrinkled towards the margin, rounded at one end, and produced and inflected at the other.

Tellina strigosa. *Gmelin*, p. 3239. *Wood's Conch.* p. 177.
Tellina, No. 86. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 24.
Le Vagal. *Adanson, Senegal.* p. 232. t. 17. f. 19.

Inhabits the sandy shores of Mbao. *Adanson.* Western coast of Africa. *Gmelin.* Macao, one of the Molucca Islands. *Wood.*

Shell varies considerably in size, but commonly about an inch and a half long, and two inches and a half broad; white, somewhat like agate, and transversely marked with bands, which are yellowish in young shells, and greyish violet in old ones. Adanson says there are two small teeth in one valve, and three in the other, but makes no distinction between primary and lateral.

LÆVIGATA. 24. Shell ovate, nearly smooth, except on the slope, which is roughly striated; lateral teeth margined.

Tellina lævigata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 103. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 120. t. 12. f. 111. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 649. t. 7. f. 10. *Gmelin*, p. 3232. *Wood's Conch.* p. 160. t. 41. f. 1.

Inhabits the European and Indian Ocean. *Linnæus.* West Indies. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about two inches long, and two and three quarters broad, with decussated striæ, which are almost imperceptible, except on the angular slope; the colour is white, with obsolete concentric yellowish bands, and longitudinal faint red rays; the inside is generally reddish; the hinge has two primary teeth in each valve, and the lateral teeth near them.

MADAGASCARIENSIS. 25. Shell oval, compressed, somewhat pointed at one end, and finely striated transversely; hinge with a lateral tooth in only one valve.

Tellina Madagascariensis. *Gmelin*, p. 3237. *Wood's Conch.* p. 169. t. 39. f. 2 and 3.

Tellina eburnea. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 104. lot 2295.

Tellina, No. 33. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 12. *Lister Conch.* t. 386. f. 233.

Inhabits the coasts of Madagascar. *Lister.* Coromandel. *Solander.*

Shell in length about two inches and a quarter, and the breadth three inches and three quarters; thick, compressed, of a flesh colour, and the apex, margin, and inside are rosy; the posterior end is rounded, the other produced, and in one valve has an angulated ridge extending from the hinge to the margin, and in the opposite valve a corresponding longitudinal depression; the hinge has a single primary tooth in each valve, of which one is bifid, and there is an approximated lateral tooth in one valve, but none in the other. Lister says that full-grown shells are thick and 'ponderous, but the lesser are thin and light, and prettily fasciated, at least some of them.' *T. operculata*, which it most resembles, is of a darker colour, more oblong, and has the left valve much flatter.

RADIATA. 26. Shell oblong, polished, somewhat beaked and inflected at the anterior end, and minutely striated longitudinally.

Tellina radiata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1117. *Born. Mus.* p. 34. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 109. t. 11. f. 100 and 102. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 650. *Gmelin*, p. 3232. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 124. *Wood's Conch.* p. 158. t. 38. f. 2 and 3. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 161. t. 2. f. 17. *Lister Conch.* t. 393. f. 240. *Gualter*, t. 89. f. I. *Argenville*, t. 22. f. A. *Klein. Ost.* t. 11. f. 60. *Knorr*, i. t. 19. f. 1. and iv. t. 2. f. 4. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 8. f. 22. *Favanne*, t. 49. f. A. *Enc. Meth.* t. 289. f. 2.

Inhabits the European Ocean. *Linnæus.* Jamaica. *Lister.* Bahamas, and Ascension Island. *Solander.* West Indies. *Humphreys.*

Shell about an inch or an inch and a half long, and more than twice as broad, highly polished, and the hinge is not central, but placed nearer the anterior end, which is somewhat beaked and inflected; the colour is sometimes wholly white, or more commonly white with red rays, or yellowish transverse bands; the hinge has two teeth in one valve, with one in the other,

and the lateral teeth remote. Pennant mistook *Mactra stultorum* for this species.

PALLESCENS. 27. Shell oblong, striated transversely, beaked, and obliquely angulated, and the angles slightly toothed at the anterior end; hinge central.

Tellina rostrata. Var. *Linnæus Mus. Lud. Ulr.* p. 481. *Born. Mus.* p. 35. t. 2. f. 12. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 651. *Gmelin*, p. 3233.

Tellina rostrata flavescens. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 112. t. 11. f. 104.

Lister Conch. t. 398. f. 237. *Favanne*, t. 49. f. B 1.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch long, and rather more than twice as broad, with transverse striæ, which are somewhat imbricated, and form an appearance of teeth on the angle at the anterior end; it differs from *T. radiata*, in having a shorter beak, the hinge central, the colour yellowish, and in being rather more gibbous and narrower in proportion to its length.

ROSTRATA. 28. Shell oblong, compressed, and finely striated; the hinge placed a little towards the anterior end, which forms an angular beak somewhat truncated obliquely.

Tellina rostrata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1118. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 113. t. 11. f. 105. *Wood's Conch.* p. 159. t. 37. f. 3.

Tellina rostrata. Var. β. *Born. Mus.* p. 36.

Lister Conch. t. 382. f. 225. *Rumphius*, t. 45. f. L. *Petiver Amb.* t. 17. f. 20. *Gualter*, t. 88. f. T. *Argenville*, t. 22. f. O. *Klein. Ost.* t. 11. f. 63. *Knorr*, iv. t. 2. f. 3 and 5. *Favanne*, t. 49. f. B 2. *Enc. Meth.* t. 289. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Java. *Linnæus.* Tranquebar. *Humphreys.*

Shell about half an inch or eight lines long, and very nearly thrice as broad; thin, compressed, polished, and has the hinge placed a little beyond the centre towards the anterior end, which is remarkably beaked and angulated; both the inside and outside are rose-coloured, becoming greenish towards the margin; the hinge has its primary teeth bifid, and the lateral teeth remote; the transverse striæ are not so

strong on the anterior angle as in *T. pallescens*, and give it less appearance of being toothed.

RUFESCENS. 29. Shell oblong, minutely decussated, and rose-coloured; one valve convex, the other almost flat.

Tellina rufescens. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 105. t. 11. f. 97.
Tellina cruenta. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 58. lot 1360.
Tellina operculata. *Gmelin*, p. 3235. *Wood's Conch.* p. 165. t. 42. f. 1.
Tellina, No. 11. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 5.
Knorr, vi. t. 12. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of Brazil. *Humphreys.*

Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and nearly twice as broad, reddish, or rose-coloured all over, both inside and out, and marked with obsolete transverse and still fainter longitudinal striæ; the hinge is placed nearer the posterior than the anterior end, and the latter has an angular slope, separated in the convex valve by an elevated ridge, and by a corresponding depression in the flat valve; the hinge has two primary teeth, of which one is bifid, in the convex valve, and only one in the other valve; and there are no lateral teeth. *Tellina rufescens* of Gmelin appears to be at most only a variety of *Venus decussata*.

FLAVESCENS. 30. Shell oval, yellowish-white, with decussated striæ, and one valve much more convex than the other.

Tellina flavescens. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 80. and p. 106. t. 11. f. 98.
Tellina alba. *Wood's Conch.* p. 166.
Tellina operculata. Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3235.
Tellina, No. 12. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 5.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and three quarters long, and two inches and three quarters broad, yellowish both inside and out, and differs from *T. rufescens* not only in colour, but also in being narrower in proportion to the length, and much more strongly striated.

HYALINA. 31. Shell oval, pellucid, flat, and finely striated transversely; valves unequal, and margins very acute; hinge somewhat lateral.

Tellina hyalina. *Gmelin*, p. 3235. *Wood's Conch.* p. 166. Tellina, No. 13. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 6. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 107. t. 11. f. 99.

Inhabits the coasts of Guinea. *Chemnitz.*

Shell an inch and a half long, and two inches and three quarters broad; white, brittle, and pellucid; the hinge is placed twice as far from the anterior as from the posterior end, and has two teeth in one valve, and one in the other, without any lateral teeth.

INÆQUIVALVIS. 32. Shell oblong-beaked, and arcuated on the cartilage slope, with one valve convex, and the other flat; hinge somewhat lateral.

Tellina inæquivalvis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1118. *Born. Mus.* p. 35. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 115. t. 11. f. 106. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 652. *Gmelin*, p. 3283. *Donovan*, ii. t. 41. f. 1. *Montagu Test.* p. 75. and *Supp.* p. 27. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 50. *Wood's Conch.* p. 201. t. 47. f. 2 to 4. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 161. t. 2. f. 18.

Anomia Tabacea. *Gronovius Zooph.* p. 278. t. 1. f. 3.

Pandora margaritacea. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 137.

Pandora. *Enc. Method.* t. 250.

Junior. Solen Pinna. *Montagu Test.* p. 566. t. 15. f. 3. *Wood's Conch.* p. 141.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Norway. *Gronovius.* Britain. *Donovan, &c.*

Shell about half or three quarters of an inch long, and rather more than twice as broad; white, rather pellucid, extending at one end into an obtuse beak, and the other is rounded; the hinge is placed twice as far from the anterior as from the posterior end, and has two oblong unequal diverging teeth in one valve, with corresponding hollows in the other.

TRIFASCIATA. 33. Shell ovate, rather smooth, with three red rays, and the cartilage slope wrinkled.

Tellina trifasciata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1118. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 123. t. 12. f. 114. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 653. *Gmelin*, p. 3233. *Wood's Conch.* p. 161.

Variety. With six longitudinal violet rays.

Tellina, No. 20. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 8. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 123. t. 12. f. 115 and 116.

Inhabits the European Ocean. *Linnæus.*

Linnæus has referred to the same figure of Lister's (Anim. Ang. App. t. 1. f. 8.) both for *T. incarnata* and *T. trifasciata*, but it does not accord with the specific character of either, and has been properly quoted by Dr. Maton and Mr. Racket for *T. Ferröensis*. Pennant, without any reference to Lister, considered this to be an English shell, which he describes to, be 'very brittle, and radiated like *T. Ferröensis*, but lesser;' and Dr. Solander has quoted *T. trifasciata* both of Linnæus and Pennant for a *Donax*, to which he gave the name of *fasciata*. The shell figured by Chemnitz for *T. trifasciata*, is eleven lines long and thirteen broad, whitish, finely striated transversely, and marked with three red rays, which become broader towards the margin; the inside is white, and obsoletely rayed with red. Chemnitz, f. 115 and 116, which Gmelin has quoted as a Variety, is probably a distinct species.

COCCINEA. 34. Shell oval, pellucid, scarlet, finely striated transversely, and has a callosity near the hinge.

Tellina coccinea. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 118. t. 12. f. 109. *Gmelin*, p. 3236. *Wood's Conch.* p. 168.

Tellina, No. 19. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 8.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about three quarters of an inch long, and an inch and a quarter broad, of a uniform scarlet, without any coloured markings, and the inside, from the transparency of the shell, appears nearly of the same colour; it is said to have a callosity near the hinge like what is met with among the Solens.

INCARNATA. 35. Shell ovate, compressed, slightly produced on the anterior side, and somewhat mucronated at the apex.

Tellina incarnata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1118. *Born. Mus.* p. 36. t. 2. f. 13.?

Gualter, t. 88. f. M.

Inhabits the Mediterranean, and coasts of Sweden. *Linnæus.*

Linnæus describes this species to be about an inch broad, and very like *T. planata*, but of a scarlet colour with one or two paler rays, and the apex pointed; besides a reference to Gualter, t. 88. f. M, he has given another to Lister's figure of *T. Ferröensis*, and Dr. Solander, as well as Pennant, considered this to be the shell described by Linnæus; Chem-

nitz, Schroeter, and Gmelin, probably considered it to be *T. solidula;* but this does not even belong to the subdivision in which Linnæus has placed *T. incarnata,* and Mr. Wood says he has reason to suppose it is *T. tenuis.*

OPALINA. 36. Shell oval, pellucid, with a white rib in each valve, extending from the hinge to the margin.

Tellina opalina. *Chemnitz,* vi. p. 118. t. 12. f. 107 and 108. *Schreber's Conch.* i. p. 30. *Ulysses' Travels,* p. 479. *Wood's Conch.* p. 167.

Tellina apelina. *Gmelin,* p. 3236.

Tellina. No. 17. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 8.

Inhabits the coasts of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.* Tarentum. *Ulysses.*

Shell an inch long, and an inch and a half broad; thin, white, diaphanous, finely striated transversely, and reflecting different colours, like pearl or opal; a white rib in each valve forms the angle of the anterior slope, and extends from the hinge to the margin.

LANCEOLATA. 37. Shell oval-oblong, compressed, thin, pellucid, finely striated transversely, and acuminated at the anterior end.

Tellina lanceolata. *Chemnitz,* vi. p. 111. t. 11. f. 103. *Gmelin,* p. 3236. *Wood's Conch.* p. 167. t. 45. f. 2.

Tellina, No. 16. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 7.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about seven or nine lines long, and nearly thrice as broad, white or reddish, rounded at one end, and slightly inflected and lance-shaped at the other; the hinge is without lateral teeth in one valve.

SANGUINEA. 38. Shell oblong-oval, transversely striated, angular, and somewhat beaked at the anterior end; hinge with pointed lateral teeth.

Tellina sanguinea. *Wood's Conch.* p. 159. t. 44. f. 2.

Inhabits ——.

Shell about three quarters of an inch long, and twice as broad, and is described by Mr. Wood to be thin, of a red colour, strongly striated transversely, and crossed by almost imperceptible longitudinal striæ; it is very slightly inflected at the

beak, and the inside is reddish white; the hinge has two teeth in one valve, and one in the other; the lateral teeth are sharp pointed.

NIVEA. 39. Shell oval, compressed, somewhat angular on the anterior side; hinge with a solitary, cleft, primary tooth in one valve inserted between two others in the opposite valve.

Tellina nivea. *Wood's Conch.* p. 177. t. 46. f. 1.

Inhabits the American Ocean. *Wood.*

Shell an inch and an eighth long, and the breadth an inch and five-eighths; Mr. Wood says, it is a smooth delicate shell, perfectly white, of an oval shape, rounded at one end, and rather produced and angular at the other; besides the teeth mentioned in the specification, there is one rather remote.

SULCATA. 40. Shell oval, *flat*, transversely grooved, and angulated and inflected at the anterior end; hinge with two teeth in one valve, and the lateral teeth prominent.

Tellina sulcata. *Wood's Conch.* p. 178. t. 47. f. 1.

Inhabits——

Shell rather less than half an inch long, and about an inch and three-eighths broad, straw coloured both within and without, and grooved transversely; the posterior end is rounded, and the other angulated, inflected, and undulated; and the transverse grooves are so strong, that they give the margin of the cartilage slope some appearance of being toothed. Mr. Wood describes the hinge with two cleft teeth in one valve, and one in the other, and he says it resembles *T. crystallina* of Chemnitz, which species I have thought undeserving of notice, because both the figure and description are taken from only a single valve.

DONACINA. 41. Shell ovate, compressed, *flattish*, with the anterior end somewhat truncated; hinge rather lateral.

Tellina Donacina. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1118. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 655. *Gmelin*, p. 3234., *Dorset Cat.* p. 29. t. 12. f. 3. b. *Montagu Test.* p. 58. t. 27. f. 3. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 50. t. 1. f. 7. *Wood's Conch.* p. 161. t. 45. f. 5.

Gualter, t. 88. f. N.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Britain. *Pulteney, &c.*

Shell hardly half an inch long, and nearly twice as broad; thin, semi-pellucid, faintly striated concentrically, and of a yellowish colour prettily radiated with red in the in as well as the outside; the hinge is placed about twice as far from the posterior as from the anterior end, and the latter is rather abruptly sloped, so as to give some appearance of a Donax; there are two teeth in one valve, and one in the other.

ANGUSTA. 42. Shell ovate-oblong, flattish, rounded at one end, and pointed at the other; hinge nearly central.

Tellina angusta. *Gmelin*, p. 3236. *Wood's Conch.* p. 169.
Tellina Laskeyi. *Montagu Supp.* p. 28. t. 28. f. 3. *Wood's Conch.* p. 179.
Tellina Donacina. Var. *Solander's MSS.*
Tellina, No. 30. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 11.
Lister Conch. t. 383. f. 226.

Inhabits the Frith of Forth. *Mr. Laskey.*

Shell about half an inch long, and nearly twice as broad, with one end rounded, and the other obtusely pointed like *Donax trunculus;* the only difference between *T. angusta* and *T. Laskeyi* appears to be, that the former is purplish white, covered with a greenish yellow epidermis when recent, and the other red and rayed, but the rays in the figure are very indistinct; it appears from Dr. Solander's MSS. that he found a shell like Lister's, and considered it to be a Variety of *T. Donacina.*

TRUNCATA. 43. Shell oval, compressed, and slightly striated; anterior end truncated, and the suture distinct.

Tellina truncata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1118. *Gmelin*, p. 3234. *Wood's Conch.* p. 162.

Inhabits Java. *Linnæus.*

Linnæus of this species only says, "that it is like *T. incarnata*, but is of a violet colour, more brittle, nearly truncated at the anterior end, which has the cartilage slope separated by an elevated line, and all the teeth of the hinge notched." He has not given any reference, and no subsequent author has described it; it is probably nearly allied to *T. opalina.*

PUNICEA. 44. Shell oval, compressed, nearly equilateral, and densely striated transversely.

Tellina punicea. *Born. Mus.* p. 33. t. 2. f. 8. *Schroeter, Einl.* iii. p. 22. *Gmelin*, p. 3239. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 51. *Wood's Conch.* p. 170. t. 39. f. 1.

Tellina læta. *Solander's MSS. Pulteney's Dorset Cat.* p. 29. *Montagu Test.* p. 57.

Tellina striata. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 349. t. 170. f. 1654 and 1655.

Tellina angulosa. *Gmelin*, p. 3244. *Wood's Conch.* p. 178.

Tellina inæquistriata. *Donovan*, iv. t. 123.

Inhabits the Coasts of Britain. *Pulteney, &c.* West Indian Seas and Coasts of Guinea, and Rhode Island in North America. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about three quarters of an inch, or sometimes an inch and a quarter long, and nearly twice as broad; flat, moderately strong, and marked with strong regular concentric striæ; the hinge is almost central, but a little nearer the anterior end, which is slightly angulated, and inflected; the primary teeth are bifid, and the lateral teeth prominent; it varies from yellowish white, to rose colour, which often form lighter and darker shades in concentric bands.

DEPRESSA. 45. Shell ovate-oblong, compressed, striated transversely, and rather pointed at the anterior end.

Tellina depressa. *Gmelin*, p. 3238. *Donovan*, v. t. 163. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 51. *Dorset Cat.* p. 30. t. 5. f. 2. *Wood's Conch.* p. 171. t. 45. f. 3.

Tellina squalida. *Solander's MSS. Pulteney Dorset Cat.* p. 29. *Montagu Test.* p. 56.

Gualter, t. 88. f. L. *Chemnitz*, vi. t. 10. f. 96.

Inhabits the coasts of Britain. *Pulteney, &c.*

Shell about an inch long, and an inch and three quarters broad, flat, rounded at one end, and angulated, and somewhat inflected and pointed at the other; the colour is pale orange yellow sometimes nearly white, especially towards the margins, and recent shells are frequently covered with a thin brownish epidermis; the hinge is placed a little nearer to the anterior end, and has two teeth in one valve, and three in the other, of which one is rather remote.

FABULA. 46. Shell ovate, compressed, slightly produced and inflected at the anterior end; one valve smooth, and the other obliquely striated.

Tellina Fabula. *Gronovius Zooph.* p. 278. t. 18. f. 9. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 23. *Gmelin,* p. 3239. *Donovan,* iii. t. 97. *Montagu Test.* p. 61. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 52. *Dorset Cat.* p. 30. t. 12. f. 3 and 3. a. *Wood's Conch.* p. 156. t. 45. f. 4.

Tellina semistriata. *Solander's MSS.*

Tellina discors. *Pulteney's Dorset Cat.* p. 54.

Inhabits the Mediterranean, and the coasts of Norway and America. *Gronovius.* West Indies. *Solander.* Britain. *Pulteney, &c.*

Shell usually near three quarters of an inch long, and about one third as broad; thin, pellucid, white or yellowish, and generally tinged with red about the hinge; the anterior side slopes very considerably to an obtuse point, and the other end is broader, and perfectly rounded; it is very nearly allied to *T. depressa,* from which it may be distinguished by its minute oblique striæ, and these sometimes, though very rarely, occur in both valves.

VITREA. 47. Shell sub-oval, flattish, with transverse and minute longitudinal striæ; hinge without lateral teeth.

Tellina vitrea. *Gmelin,* p. 3235.

Tellina, No. 15. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 7.

Tellinula fragilissima. *Chemnitz,* vi. p. 108. t. 11. f. 101.

Inhabits the Baltic, and Northern Ocean. *Chemnitz.*

This shell is of the same size, and from Chemnitz's description, appears to be very nearly allied to *T. striata,* but the hinge is said to have a solitary primary tooth in one valve, and two in the other, without any lateral teeth.

STRIATA. 48. Shell sub-oval, flattish, with transverse, and very minute longitudinal striæ; hinge with strong lateral teeth in both valves.

Tellina striata. *Gmelin,* p. 3238. *Montagu Test.* p. 60. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 53. *Wood's Conch.* p. 60. *Gualter,* t. 89. f. C.

Inhabits the coasts of Dorsetshire. very rare. *Montagu.*

Mr. Montagu's shell measured five-eighths of an inch long, and one inch broad, but Gualter's figure, which he quotes, is much larger; in most other respects it resembles *T. Balaustina* but may be distinguished by its regular transverse striæ, which, when magnified, appear to be crossed by minute lon-

gitudinal markings, and also, by its strong lateral teeth on each side.

BALAUSTINA. 49. Shell sub-orbicular, but dilated at the anterior end; hinge with a lateral tooth in one valve.

Tellina Balaustina. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1119. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 124. t. 12. f. 117. *Gmelin*, p. 3239. *Wood's Conch.* p. 180.

Tellina tenuis. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 210. *Donovan*, i. t. 19. three lower figures. *Montagu Test.* p. 59. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 52. *Dorset Cat.* p. 30. t. 5. f. 3. *Wood's Conch.* p. 155. t. 44. f. 3 and 4.

Tellina planata. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 87. t. 48. f. 29.

Tellina polita. *Solander's MSS. Pulteney's Dorset Cat.* p. 29.

Lister Conch. t. 405. f. 251. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 94. f. 5. *Gualter*, t. 77. f. M.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.*

Shell generally rather more than half an inch long, and nearly three quarters broad; thin, brittle, depressed, rounded at the posterior, and somewhat angulated at the anterior end; it is whitish, or flesh-coloured, with reddish or yellowish transverse zones, or an obsolete longitudinal ray; the hinge is placed a little on the anterior side, and has a single bifid tooth in each, with a lateral tooth in only one valve. Linnæus has not given any reference, and his description is so short, that it is impossible to decide with much certainty, but Chemnitz's conjecture appears to me to have been well founded, that this is probably the *T. Balaustina*; Da Costa's *T. tenuis* certainly agrees with it better than with *T. planata*, and it is hardly likely that such an extremely common species as this, should have been unknown to Linnæus.

CALCARIA. 50. Shell ovate, very brittle, glabrous, and inflected at the anterior end; hinge with a primary cleft tooth in one valve, which shuts into a cavity in the other.

Tellina calcaria. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 140. t. 13. f. 136. *Gmelin*, p. 3236. *Wood's Conch.* p. 168.

Tellina, No. 26. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 10.

Inhabits the Coasts of Iceland, and the Ferroe Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about three quarters of an inch long, and rather more than an inch broad; white, very brittle, and finely striated transversely; it is rounded at the posterior, and angulated and inflected at the anterior end.

***. *Shells sub-orbicular.*

REMIES. 51. Shell sub-orbicular, compressed, and wrinkled transversely.

Tellina Remies. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1119. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 121. t. 12. f. 113. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 656. *Gmelin*, p. 3239. *Wood's Conch.* p. 182. t. 38. f. 1. *Rumphius*, t. 42. f. I.

Inhabits the European and Indian Oceans. *Linnæus.* Coasts of America. *Wood.* Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about two inches and a half long, and not much more in breadth; strong, white, slightly angular, and inflected at the anterior end, and regularly marked with transverse undulated ridges; the hinge has two teeth in one valve, and one in the other, besides two strong lateral teeth in each, of which that on the anterior side is much more remote. It appears from his MSS. description and reference to Lister, t. 300. f. 137, that Dr. Solander considered *Venus Jamaicensis* to be the Linnæan *T. Remies*; and he mentions a white variety, only half an inch in diameter, which, he says, has been found on the English coast.

FAUSTA. 52. Shell roundish-ovate, somewhat truncated at the anterior end, and obsoletely striated transversely.

Tellina fausta. *Solander's MSS. Pulteney's Dorset Cat.* p. 29. *Montagu Test.* p. 64. *Donovan*, iii. t. 98. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 53. t. 1. f. 8. *Dorset Cat.* p. 30. t. 5. f. 5. *Wood's Conch.* p. 185.

Tellina remies. *Born. Mus.* p. 36. t. 2. f. 11.

Tellina remies Var. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 122. t. 12. f. 112. *Lister Conch.* t. 265. f. 101. *Enc. Method.* t. 290. f. 2.

Variety. Shell larger.

Tellina lævis. *Wood's Conch.* p. 181. t. 37. f. 1. *Lister Conch.* t. 266. f. 102.

Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica. *Lister.* West Indies. *Chemnitz.* Coast of Dorsetshire. *Pulteney.*

Shell generally about an inch and a half long, and two inches

broad; strong, and slightly inflected and truncated at the anterior end; the colour is whitish, sometimes more or less tinged transversely with straw colour, and the inside is yellowish white; the hinge is placed nearer the anterior than the posterior end, and has in one valve a plain and a bifid primary tooth, and a bifid tooth in the other, besides two strong lateral teeth, of which that on the anterior side is remote. Mr. Wood's *T. lævis* is said to be sometimes two inches and a half long, and three inches and a quarter broad, and I cannot find that it differs in any respect from *T. fausta*, except in being larger.

RETICULATA. 53. Shell sub-orbicular, compressed, with concentric ridges, and the interstices minutely striated longitudinally.

Tellina reticulata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1119.? *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 124. t. 12. f. 118. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 657. *Gmelin*, p. 3240. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 54. t. 1. f. 9. *Dorset Cat.* p. 30. t. 5. f. 4. *Wood's Conch.* p. 182. t. 42. f. 2 and 3.

Tellina proficua. *Solander's MSS. Pulteney's Dorset.* p. 29. *Montagu Test.* p. 66.

Inhabits the coasts of the West India Islands. *Chemnitz.* Britain. *Pulteney, &c.*

Shell about an inch and three-eighths long, and an inch and a quarter broad; thickish, with numerous regular transverse membranaceous ridges, and when examined with a magnifier, their interstices appear striated longitudinally; colour yellowish white, becoming paler towards the margins; the hinge is central, and has two small primary teeth, and broad laminated lateral ones, which project above the margin; it is remarkably distinguished by a long deep furrow, which extends from the central to the side of the lateral teeth. The shell here described does not accord well either with the description or reference to Rumphius, t. 43. f. E. in the Syst. Naturæ, and Dr. Solander doubted whether the Linnæan *T. reticulata* is more than a variety of *Venus tigerina*.

CANCELLATA. 54. Shell sub-orbicular, convex, opake, brittle, and cancellated with transverse ridges, and minute longitudinal grooves.

Tellina cancellata. *Gmelin*, p. 3239. *Wood's Conch.* p. 176.

Tellina, No. 86. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 24.

Le Pirel. *Adanson, Senegal.* p. 227. t. 17. f. 19.
Inhabits the coasts of Goree. *Adanson.*
Shell about an inch broad, and nearly equally long; thin, brittle, opake, of a dirty white colour, and besides the transverse ridges, is marked with about one hundred extremely minute longitudinal grooves; the umbones are very obtuse, and placed considerably below the centre.

GUINAICA. 55. Shell sub-orbicular, with transverse and very minute longitudinal striæ, and the anterior surface longitudinally waved.

Tellina Guinaica. *Chemnitz,* x. p. 348. t. 170. f. 1651 to 1653.
Tellina polygona. *Gmelin,* p. 3244. *Montagu Supp.* p. 27. t. 28. f. 4. *Wood's Conch.* p. 190.
Inhabits the coasts of Guinea. *Chemnitz.* Taken off Cramond Island in the Frith of Forth, by Mr. Laskey. *Montagu.*
Foreign specimens are about thirteen lines long, and an inch and a quarter broad, but those which have been found on the coast of Scotland, are not half so large; the shell is of a dirty white colour, marked with fine concentric striæ, which are crossed with excessively fine lines, not visible to the naked eye; the hinge has two large distant teeth in one valve, and in the other a very large triangular bifid tooth, with an approximated small one, which Mr. Montagu says, may easily pass unnoticed; there are no lateral teeth. It bears some resemblance to *T. polygona,* but is much more orbicular.

SCABRA. 56. Shell squarish, convex, inflected on the anterior side, and strongly striated transversely; hinge with a single primary tooth.

Tellina scabra. *Chemnitz,* xi. p. 208. t. 199. f. 1943 and 1944. *Wood's Conch.* p. 184.
Inhabits the West Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*
This shell in size, colour, and general appearance, resembles *Venus spuria,* from which it differs in having only one primary tooth, and two strong lateral teeth, which shut into cavities in the opposite valve.

CRASSA. 57. Shell roundish, with crowded transverse grooves, and one valve flatter than the other.

Tellina crassa. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 87. t. 48. f. 28. *Mon-*

tagu Test. p. 65. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 55. *Dorset Cat.* p. 30. t. 7. f. 4. *Wood's Conch.* p. 186. t. 40. f. 1.

Tellina rigida. *Solander's MSS.* *Pulteney, Dorset Cat.* p. 30. *Donovan,* iii. t. 103.

Venus crassa. *Gmelin,* p. 3288.

Venus, No. 62. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 176.

Pectunculus depressior. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 194. t. 13. right hand fig. 4.

Lister Conch. t. 299. f. 136. *Favanne,* t. 48. f. O.

Inhabits the coasts of Guernsey. *Lister.* Britain. *Pennant, &c.* Normandy. *Humphreys.*

Shell nearly an inch and three-quarters long, and two inches broad; thick, heavy, and marked with crowded transverse grooves, of which some at regular distances are broader; colour white or yellowish, and sometimes ornamented with reddish rays; the hinge is placed nearest the anterior end, and has two teeth, of which one is bifid in each valve, besides two other lateral teeth.

DECUSSATA. 58. Shell sub-orbicular, with very fine decussated striæ, and the inside variegated with purplish brown zic-zac streaks.

Tellina decussata. *Wood's Conch.* p. 190. t. 43. f. 2 and 3.

Inhabits ——

Shell an inch long, and an inch and a quarter broad, rounded at both, but somewhat produced at one end, and the surface is finely striated transversely, and crossed by delicate longitudinal striæ; the colour is white, with the apex rose-coloured, and the inside marked with reddish, purplish, or brownish zic-zac lines, which do not extend to the margin.

CORDIFORMIS. 59. Shell sub-orbicular, densely striated longitudinally, and very finely transversely; hinge with two primary teeth in each valve, and the lateral teeth oblong.

Tellina cordiformis. *Chemnitz,* xi. p. 208. t. 199. f. 1941 and 1942. *Wood's Conch.* p. 191. t. 43. f. 4 and 5.

Tellina demissa. *Solander's MSS.*

Inhabits the West Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and not much more in breadth; strong, convex, of a dull yellowish white colour on

the outside, and deeper yellow within; the hinge is central, and has oblong lateral teeth, shutting into a small cavity in the opposite valve.

MURICATA. 60. Shell sub-orbicular, compressed, closely striated longitudinally with imbricated serrated striæ.

Tellina muricata. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 209. t. 199. f. 1945 and 1946. *Wood's Conch.* p. 185.

Inhabits the West Indian Seas, and coasts of Terra Firma. *Spengler.*

Shell about an inch long, and fourteen lines broad; white, covered with imbricated rough striæ strongly serrated throughout the whole length; the inside is white and striated; the hinge has two primary teeth in each valve, and two strong lateral ones, which shut into opposite cavities.

SCOBINATA. 61. Shell sub-orbicular, covered with erect moon-shaped scales, disposed in a quincunx order.

Tellina scobinata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1119. *Born. Mus.* p. 37. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 127. t. 13. f. 122 to 124. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 658. *Gmelin*, p. 3240. *Wood's Conch.* p. 180. t. 35. f. 1.

Lister Conch. t. 302. f. 143. *Gualter*, t. 76. f. E. *Knorr*, vi. t. 37. f. 3. *Favanne*, t. 46. f. G. *Enc. Method.* t. 291. f. 4.

Inhabits the Asiatic Ocean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Surat, and also Jamaica and Barbadoes. *Solander.*

Shell varying from an inch and a half, to three inches and three-quarters long, and nearly equally broad; slightly inflected and angular at the anterior end, and every where covered with erect moon-shaped scales, which are minute about the apex, and become gradually larger towards the margin; the colour is white, and generally marked with a few scattered brown or ferruginous spots; the hinge is central, and has a bifid primary tooth in each valve, with strong prominent lateral teeth. The length and breadth are very nearly or quite equal in the shells which come from the Eastern Seas; but in those from the West Indies, the latter exceeds the former about one eighth, and I have reason to believe that at one time Dr. Solander had described this Western variety as a distinct species, with the name of *T. radula*, and that he afterwards changed his opinion.

LACTEA. 62. Shell sub-orbicular, gibbous, pellucid, and rather smooth; hinge with the cartilage internal.

Tellina lactea. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1119. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 130. t. 13. f. 125. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 659. *Gmelin*, p. 3240. *Montagu Test.* p. 70. t. 2. f. 4. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 56. *Dorset Cat.* p. 30. t. 5. f. 9. *Wood's Conch.* p. 187. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 52. f. 7. *Gualter*, t. 71. f. D.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Lisbon. *Petiver.* Britain. *Pulteney, &c.*

The length, which varies from half to three-quarters of an inch, is but very little exceeded by the breadth; it is a thin convex, white shell, marked obsoletely with irregular concentric striæ; the hinge has two small teeth in one valve, and one in the other, and has the cartilage placed in a deep groove, which runs obliquely from the umbo to the inner margin.

ROTUNDATA. 63. Shell sub-orbicular, and rather convex; hinge with two teeth in each valve, of which one is bifid, and the other a little diverging.

Tellina rotundata. *Montagu Test.* p. 71. t. 2. f. 3. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 56. *Dorset Cat.* p. 30. t. 5. f. 8. *Wood's Conch.* p. 187.

Tellina undata. *Pulteney, Dorset Cat.* p. 30.

Venus diaphana. *Gmelin*, p. 3292.

Venus, No. 136. *Schroeter Einleitung*, iii. p. 195.

Le Felan. *Adanson Senegal.* p. 227. t. 16. f. 8.

Lister Conch. p. 297. f. 134.

Inhabits the coasts of Norway. *Lister.* Cape Manuel on the coast of Senegal. *Adanson.* Britain. *Pulteney, &c.*

The length and breadth are nearly equal, and measure three-quarters of an inch or an inch; it is a thin, sub-pellucid, white, moderately glossy shell, marked with rather obsolete concentric striæ, and has much the habit of *Venus undata*, but differs materially in the hinge. *Le Poron of* Adanson, from which *T. Adansoni* of Gmelin has been constituted, appears to be only the fry of this species.

FLEXUOSA. 64. Shell sub-orbicular, convex, thin, with a longitudinal furrow at the anterior end, extending from the apex.

Tellina flexuosa. *Montagu Test.* p. 72. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 56. *Wood's Conch.* p. 188. t. 47. f. 7 and 8.

Venus flexuosa. *Donovan,* t. 42. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Britain. *Donovan, &c.*

Shell about three-eighths of an inch long, and not quite so broad; very convex, thin, pellucid, brittle, white, and marked irregularly with minute concentrical striæ; a remarkable furrow extends from the apex, parallel to the cartilage-slope, and forms a deep curve in the margin at its termination; the hinge has only an obsolete tooth. Mr. Donovan has figured an accidental variety, with a deep indenture in the front of the margin, and hence considered it to be the *Venus sinuosa* of Pennant, which appears to be a much broader shell.

CARNARIA. 65. Shell sub-orbicular, smooth, flesh-coloured both within and without, and marked with minute oblique reflected striæ.

Tellina carnaria. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1119. *Born. Mus.* p. 37. t. 2. f. 14. *Chemnitz,* vi. p. 130. t. 18. f. 126. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 660. *Gmelin,* p. 3240. *Donovan,* ii. t. 47. *Montagu Test.* p. 73. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 57. *Dorset Cat.* p. 31. t. 5. f. 6. *Wood's Conch.* p. 189. t. 40. f. 4 and 5.

Cardium carneosum. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 181. *Lister Conch.* t. 339. f. 176.

Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica and Barbadoes. *Lister.* Curaçoa. *Gronovius.* Britain. *Da Costa, &c.?*

Shell about three-quarters of an inch long, and a little more in breadth; sub-pellucid, flattish, rather more produced on one side than the other, and of a flesh or rose colour, both within and without; it may be at once distinguished by the delicate minute crowded striæ, with which it is covered, and which are curved and reflected in different directions; the hinge, which is placed a little on the posterior side, has two small teeth in one valve, and one in the other, with strong laminated lateral teeth, somewhat like those of Cardium. It belongs to Lamarck's Genus Lucina.

ZONATA. 66. Shell sub-orbicular, ventricose, thick, somewhat angulated at the anterior end, and obsoletely striated transversely.

Tellina zonata. *Gmelin,* p. 3238.

Tellina rubra. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 211. t. 12. f. 4.

Tellina carnaria. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 88. t. 49. f. 32.
Tellina solidula. *Solander's MSS. Pulteney, Dorset Cat.* p. 29. *Montagu Test.* p. 63. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 58. *Dorset Cat.* p. 31. t. 8. f. 4. *Wood's Conch.* p. 193. t. 46. f. 2.
Tellina, No. 49. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 15. *Bonanni Rec.* 2. f. 44. and *Kirch.* f. 43. *Lister, Anim. Ang.* t. 4. f. 25. and *Conch.* t. 405. f. 250. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 94. f. 5, 6, and 7.
Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Bonanni.* Coasts of Britain. *Lister, &c.* West Indies. *Solander.*
Shell about three-quarters of an inch long, and eleven lines broad; strong, convex, ventricose, slightly angulated, and compressed at the anterior end; the colour varies through different shades of red, yellow, and white, more or less strongly marked with darker concentric bands; the hinge is nearly central, and has two small primary teeth in each valve, without any lateral ones. On the score of priority this species would be entitled to retain the name of *T. rubra*, but it is not at all generally applicable to the shell.

BIMACULATA. 67. Shell triangularly rounded, broad, smooth, and whitish, with two oblong red spots on the inside.

Tellina bimaculata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1120. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 213. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 132. t. 13. f. 127. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 661. *Gmelin*, p. 3240. *Donovan*, t. 19. f. 1. *Montagu Test.* p. 69. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 57. *Dorset Cat.* p. 31. t. 5. f. 7. *Wood's Conch.* p. 192. t. 45. f. 6 and 7.
Tellina variegata. *Solander's MSS.*
Enc. Method. t. 290. f. 9.
Variety. With several purplish longitudinal rays.
Chemnitz, vi. t. 13. f. 132. *Enc. Meth.* t. 290. f. 10.
Inhabits the European Ocean. *Linnæus.* East and West Indian Seas. *Solander.*
Shell about half an inch long, and five-eighths broad, roundish, sub-triangular and faintly striated transversely; the colour is generally white, or sometimes reddish or pale purple, marked with darker longitudinal rays, and almost always with two oblong red spots, extending more than half way down the inside, but these sometimes are wanting, which appears to have induced Dr. Solander to change the name; it is however very different from Gmelin's *T. variegata*, which Mr.

38697

Montagu has quoted, and which is properly a Donax; the hinge is placed a little on the anterior side, and has a single large primary tooth in each valve, and strong lateral teeth besides.

BALTHICA. 68. Shell roundish, glabrous, very brittle, flesh-coloured on the outside, and smooth within.

Tellina Balthica. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1120. *Born. Mus.* p. 38. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 133. t. 13. f. 128. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 662. *Gmelin*, p. 3241. *Wood's Conch.* p. 194.

Inhabits the Baltic. *Linnæus.*

Shell about seven lines long and eight broad, roundish, sub-triangular, softish, very brittle, rather compressed, glabrous, and not in any manner striated; the hinge is the same as in *T. carnaria.*

PISIFORMIS. 69. Shell sub-orbicular, smooth, minutely striated obliquely, and the striæ reflected at an acute angle on the anterior end.

Tellina pisiformis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1120. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 663. *Gmelin*, p. 3241. *Wood's Conch.* p. 194.

Cardium discors. *Montagu Test.* p. 84. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 67. *Wood's Conch.* p. 214.

Inhabits the European Seas about the mouths of Rivers. *Linnæus.*

Shell about three lines long, and three lines and a half broad, sometimes, though rarely, wholly white, but more commonly with the apex and inside purplish or flesh-coloured; the oblique striæ are hardly visible without the assistance of a glass; the hinge is central, and has one primary tooth in one valve, and two in the other, of which one is very small; the lateral teeth are prominent.

DIVARICATA. 70. Shell sub-orbicular, convex, with the two sides obliquely striated in opposite directions.

Tellina divaricata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1120. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 134. t. 13. f. 129. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 663. *Gmelin*, p. 3241. *Wood's Conch.* p. 195. t. 46. f. 6, *Brooks's Introd.* p. 161. t. 2. f. 16.

Bonanni Kirch. 2. f. 104. *Lister Conch.* t. 301. f. 142.

Petiver Gaz. t. 156. f. 26. *Klein Ost.* t. 9. f. 28. *Favanne*, t. 48. f. E. 1. *Enc. Method.* t. 289. f. 4.

Inhabits the coast of Brazil. *Bonanni.* Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* American Seas. *D'Avila.* Coasts of Naples. *Ulysses.*

The usual length is about half or three-quarters of an inch, and the breadth is very nearly the same; it is a strong, rather pellucid white shell, with numerous fine parallel striæ running obliquely in opposite directions at the two ends, and forming an obtuse angle near the middle; the hinge is central, and is said to have a double primary tooth at the hinge, but no lateral teeth.

DENTATA. 71. Shell sub-orbicular, convex, with the two sides obliquely striated in opposite directions, and the margin serrated.

Tellina dentata. *Wood's Conch.* p. 195. t. 46. f. 6.

Inhabits ——

Mr. Wood has figured this elegant shell from Mrs. Mawe's cabinet, and says, it differs from *T. divaricata* in the following particulars: "The upper part of the margin is strongly dentated, particularly the posterior edge; the rest of the circumference is serrated; the concentric striæ are somewhat raised from the surface of the shell, and like the margin, have serrated edges; the waved striæ, on the surface, are finer and closer than in *T. divaricata.* The umbones are prominent, and turn inwards."

DIGITARIA. 72. Shell sub-orbicular, convex, and surrounded with uniform oblique curved striæ.

Tellina digitaria. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1120. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 126. t. 12. f. 121. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 664. *Gmelin*, p. 3241. *Wood's Conch.* p. 196.

Cardium arcuatum. *Montagu Test.* p. 85. t. 3. f. 2. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 67. *Wood's Conch.* p. 213.

Enc. Meth. t. 292. f. 5.

Variety. Shell near an inch long.

Chemnitz, vi. p. 125. t. 12. f. 120.

Enc. Method. t. 292. f. 6.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Mediterranean, and the Variety from the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Shell usually not more than three lines long, and less than four

broad; rather strong, somewhat pellucid, white or pale flesh colour, and sometimes of a brighter red towards the apices; it has derived its name from the oblique curved striæ which bear a fancied resemblance to those at the end of the fingers; the hinge is placed considerably nearer the posterior than the anterior end. The shell figured by Chemnitz from the Nicobar Islands is probably a distinct species, for it measures eleven lines in length, by thirteen in breadth, and is clouded with a dull red.

CORNEA. 73. Shell sub-orbicular, gibbous, glabrous, finely striated transversely, and the umbones obtuse.

Tellina cornea. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1120. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 89. t. 49. f. 36. *Schroeter Fluss.* p. 189. t. 4. f. 3 to 5, and *Einl.* ii. p. 669. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 136. t. 13. f. 133. *Gmelin*, p. 3241. *Maton in Lin. Trans.* iii. p. 45. t. 13. f. 39 and 40. *Donovan*, iii. t. 96. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 59. *Wood's Conch.* p. 196. t. 46. f. 3. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 57. t. 2. f. 15.

Tellina rivalis. *Muller Verm.* ii. p. 202.

Cardium Nux. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 173. t. 13. f. 2.

Cardium corneum. *Dorset Cat.* p. 32. t. 7. f. 2. *Montagu Test.* p. 86.

Cyclas cornea. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 124.

Le Came des Ruisseaux. *Geoffroy*, p. 133. t. 3.

Lister Anim. Ang. t. 2. f. 31. *App.* t. 1. f. 5. and *Conch.* t. 159. f. 14. *Gualter*, t. 7. f. C. *Argenville*, t. 31. f. 9. *Enc. Meth.* t. 302. f. 5.

Variety. Shell larger and less convex.

Cardium amnicum. *Dorset Cat.* p. 32.

Lister Anim. Ang. p. 22.

Inhabits rivers, ponds, and ditches in Europe, common.

Shell commonly about five lines long, and six broad; thin, pellucid, horn-coloured, very convex, finely striated transversely, and sometimes marked with a broad transverse depression or furrow, towards the margin; the hinge is placed a little on the posterior side, and has two very small primary teeth, with remote, prominent, laminated, lateral ones, which has induced many naturalists to consider it a Cardium.

LACUSTRIS. 74. Shell sub-rhomboidal, rather compressed, glabrous, with the umbones prominent and acute.

Tellina lacustris. *Muller Verm.* ii. p. 204. *Schroeter Fluss.* p. 191. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 139. t. 13. f. 135. *Gmelin*, p. 3242. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 60. *Wood's Conch.* p. 197. t. 47. f. 5.
Tellina, No. 25. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 10.
Cardium lacustre. *Montagu Test.* p. 89.
Cyclas. *Enc. Method.* t. 302. f. 6.
Inhabits rivers, pools, and ditches. Denmark. *Muller.* Britain. *Montagu, &c.*
Shell about four lines long and five broad, thin, pellucid, of a pale horn colour, covered with a dark brown epidermis, and rather compressed, particularly round the margin; the umbones are remarkably produced, which alone is sufficient to distinguish this species from *T. cornea.*

AMNICA. 75. Shell obliquely sub-oval, convex, transversely grooved, and the umbones obtuse.

Tellina amnica. *Muller Verm.* ii. p. 205. *Schroeter Fluss.* p. 194. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 138. t. 13. f. 134. *Gmelin*, p. 3242. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 60. *Dorset Cat.* p. 31. t. 7. f. 2. a. *Wood's Conch.* p. 153. t. 47. f. 6.
Tellina rivalis. *Maton in Lin Trans.* iii. p. 44. t. 13. f. 37 and 38. *Donovan*, ii. t. 64. f. 2.
Tellina, No. 24. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 9.
Cardium amnicum. *Montagu Test.* p. 86.
Gualter, t. 7. f. CC.
Inhabits rivers and other fresh water streams. Denmark. *Muller.* Britain. *Maton, &c.*
Shell about three-eighths of an inch long, and rather broader in proportion to its length than either of the preceding species, from which it may be distinguished by its more oval shape, its strong transverse grooves, and by the umbones, which are less central. Schroeter considers Gualter's fig. CC. to represent another species distinct from *T. amnica*, see Fluss. Conch. p. 193 and 194. He also at page 195, has described another separate species of this tribe, with a reference to his Tab. minor, A. f. 8. and to Gualter, t. 7. f. B, and at page 197, another from Gualter, t. 7. f. A, and Martini, in Berlin Mag. t. 12. f. 68. neither of which figures are quoted in Gmelin, or any other work with which I am acquainted.

PUSILLA. 76. Shell ovate, ventricose, thin, and striated transversely; hinge with a double primary tooth in one valve, and none in the other.

Tellina pusilla. *Gmelin*, p. 3231. *Wood's Conch.* p. 152.
Tellina virginica. *Gmelin*, p. 3236.
Tellina, No. 87. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 25.
Schroeter Fluss. p. 194. t. 4. f. 7. a and b.
Lister Conch. t. 159. f. 15. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 104. f. 5.
Inhabits rivers in Europe. *Gmelin.* Rivers in Virginia. *Lister.*
Shell scarcely two lines long, and about one fourth broader, of a dirty white colour on the outside, and the inside very white; the umbones in the figures appear to be prominent. May not the minute shell mentioned by Mr. Montagu at page 88 of his Testacea Britannica, belong to this species?

LIMOSA. 77. Shell ovate, equivalve, transversely striated, and purple within; umbones prominent, and rather acute.

Tellina limosa. *Maton in Lin. Trans.* x. p. 328. t. 24. f. 8 and 9, and junior f. 10. *Wood's Conch.* p. 199. t. 46. f. 4 and 5.
Inhabits rivers in South America. *Maton.*
Shell about half an inch long, and three-quarters of an inch broad; smooth, brittle, with a green epidermis, and the margin entire. Hinge with two teeth in one valve, and one in the other, and the lateral laminæ are crenated; young shells are paler, thinner, and somewhat diaphanous.

FLUMINALIS. 78. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, triangular, ventricose, and strongly striated transversely.

Tellina fluminalis. *Muller Verm.* ii. p. 205. *Schroeter Fluss.* p. 195. *Gmelin*, p. 3242.
Venus fluminalis. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 319. t. 30. f. 320.
Venus, No. 11. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 158.
Cyclas Euphratica. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 124.
Cyclas. *Encyc. Method.* t. 301. f. 2.
Inhabits the river Euphrates. *Muller.*
Shell about thirteen lines long, and fourteen broad; thick, opake, ventricose, longer on the fore than on the hind side, green, and marked with strong imbricated transverse striæ; the inside is bluish towards the margin; the hinge has three

primary teeth, with corresponding cavities in each valve, and the lateral ones are long and crenulated, as also are their receiving grooves. The hinges of *T. fluminea*, and *T. fluviatilis* are similar, and Schroeter suspects they are only Varieties of this species.

FLUMINEA. 79. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, triangular, and transversely ribbed.

Tellina fluminea. *Muller Verm.* ii. p. 206. *Gmelin*, p. 3243.

Tellina fluviatilis. *Schroeter Fluss.* p. 198. t. 4. f. 2. a and b.

Venus fluminea. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 320. t. 30. f. 322 and 323.

Venus, No. 13. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 159.

Inhabits the sandy bottoms of rivers in China. *Muller.*

Shell about six or eight lines long, and equally broad; ventricose, opake, and nearly equally broad at both ends; the outer surface is green, marked with broad rather distant transverse ribs, and the inside is white, with a semicircle of black; the hinge is the same as in *T. fluminalis*. The shell figured by Schroeter obviously belongs to this species, and not to *T. fluviatilis*, as he imagined.

FLUVIATILIS. 80. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, triangular, and transversely wrinkled.

Tellina fluviatilis. *Muller Verm.* ii. p. 206. *Gmelin*, p. 3243.

Venus fluviatilis. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 192. t. 30. f. 321.

Venus, No. 12. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 158.

Inhabits the river at Canton. *Muller.*

Shell nine lines long and eight broad, and is longer and more slender than the preceding species; the length at both ends is equal, and the colour brownish green; the space between the elevated lines is narrower than in *T. fluminea*, to which it is nearly allied, and most probably will prove to be nothing more than a Variety, either of that species or of *T. fluminalis*.

HERMAPHRODITA. 81. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, triangular, thick, ponderous, coarse and very smooth.

Venus hermaphrodita. *Martini Manigf.* i. p. 402. t. 1. f. 1 and 2. *Gmelin*, p. 3278.

Venus reclusa. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 326. t. 31. f. 327 to 329.
Venus, No. 16. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 160.

Inhabits rivers in Guinea. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and a half long, and an inch and three quarters broad, of an olive colour, and the inside whitish with a tinge of purple; it has the cartilage external and gibbous, agreeing with Lamarck's Genus Cyclas, on which account I have thought it better to remove it to the neighbourhood of the foregoing species.

Genus VII.

CARDIUM:†

SHELL BIVALVE, NEARLY EQUILATERAL, AND THE VALVES EQUAL; HINGE WITH TWO PRIMARY TEETH ALTERNATING WITH THOSE OPPOSITE, AND THE LATERAL TEETH REMOTE AND INSERTED.

COSTATUM. 1. Shell gibbous, equivalve, with high, keeled, concave, membranaceous, longitudinal ribs.

Cardium costatum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1121. *Born. Mus.* p. 40. *Chemnitz,* vi. p. 156. t. 15. f. 151 and 152. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 27. *Barbut's Verm.* p. 28. t. 3. f. 7. *Gmelin,* p. 3244. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 224. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 119. *Wood's Conch.* p. 231. t. 56. f. 1.

Lister Conch. t. 327. f. 164. *Rumphius,* t. 48. f. 6. *Gualter,* t. 72. D. *Argenville,* t. 23. f. A. *Adanson,* t. 18. f. 2. *Knorr,* i. t. 28. f. 2. *Favanne,* t. 52. f. B. *Enc. Method.* t. 293. f. 1.

Inhabits the African Seas. *Linnæus.* Mouth of the river Congo. *Lister.* Senegal. *Adanson.* Guinea. *Humphreys.* Coasts of Naples. *Ulysses.*

† The following of Gmelin's species appear to me to be undeserving of notice: *C. albidum,* p. 3256. *C. cancellatum,* p. 3256. *C. flexuosum,* p. 3255. *C. gaditanum,* p. 3255. *C. rubiginosum,* p. 3256. *C. trilaterum,* p. 3253. *C. triste,* p. 3253. and *C. virescens,* p. 3256. *C. lithocardium,* p. 3246. has been found in a fossil state only.

Shell about three or four inches long, and three and a half or four and a half inches broad, and the depth of each valve is nearly half the breadth; young shells are brittle and transparent, but become thicker and more opake with age; there are about eighteen high sharp edged ribs extending along the outer surface, and the inside has corresponding grooves; the colour is pale tawny, and the ribs white.

LIMA. 2. Shell heart-shaped, with longitudinal ribs, edged with elevated dots on one side, and lamellated on the other.

Cardium Lima. *Gmelin*, p. 3253. *Wood's Conch.* p. 230.
Cardium Asiaticum. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 224.
Cardium costatum Indiæ orientalis. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 160. t. 15. f. 153 and 154.
Cardium, No. 8. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 52.
Enc. Method. t. 292. f. 1. a. b.

Inhabits the Asiatic Ocean, and principally the coasts of Tranquebar. *Bruguiere.*

The length is about an inch and three-quarters, the breadth about two inches, and the height is nearly equal to the length; the shell has from thirty to forty longitudinal ribs, edged with short spines on the posterior, and with recurved membranes on the anterior side; the inner surface has hollow grooves corresponding with the external ribs, and in these are projecting points, with which those on the outside appear to be connected; the margins are toothed and pointed like a saw, and on the posterior side under the umbones is a heart-shaped depression; the colour is yellowish white, and reddish on the inside towards the margin; it is a very rare shell.

CARDISSA. 3. Shell heart-shaped; valves compressed, keeled, and the keel toothed; umbones approximated.

Cardium Cardissa. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1121. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 150. t. 14. f. 143 and 144. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 29. *Barbut Verm.* p. 28. t. 3. f. 8. *Gmelin*, p. 3245. *Bruguiere Enc. Method.* p. 208. *Wood's Conch.* p. 59. f. 1 and 2.
Cardium Cardissa. Var. β. *Born. Museum*, p. 41. t. 2. f. 17 and 18.
Lister Conch. t. 318. f. 155. *Rumphius*, t. 43. f. E. *Gualter*, t. 84. f. B, C, and D. *Argenville*, t. 23. f. I. *Favanne*, t. 51. f. E. 2. *Enc. Method.* t. 293. f. 3.

Inhabits the Asiatic Ocean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* China and Tranquebar. *Humphreys.* Persian Gulf, and coasts of Coromandel. *Bruguiere.*

Shell generally about twenty three lines long, twenty broad, and eleven high, and is remarkable for its elegant form, completely resembling a heart, and for the flatness of its valves; it is whitish, with transparent milky spots, and is sometimes, though rarely, variegated with pale rose colour; the anterior side is convex near the hinge, and becomes flattish towards the margin, and close beneath the umbones is a small cordiform depression; the valves are very thin, and have their angulated keel spinous.

HUMANUM. 4. Shell heart-shaped; valves compressed and keeled, with the anterior side convex; umbones approximated.

Cardium humanum. *Chemnitz,* vi. p. 153. t. 145 and 146. *Wood's Conch.* p. 245. f. 3 and 4.

Cardium Cardissa Var. β. *Linnæus Mus. Lud. Ulr.* p. 484. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 208.

Cardium Cardissa. α. *Born. Mus.* p. 40. t. 2. f. 15 and 16.

Cardium protrusum. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 178. lot 3825. *Call. Cat.* p. 49. No. 918.

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 49. and *Kirch.* f. 48. *Lister Conch.* t. 319. f. 156. *Klein Ost.* t. 10. f. 39. *Knorr,* vi. t. 11. f. 1. *Favanne,* t. 51. f. E. 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 294. f. 1.

Inhabits the Eastern Ocean. *Lister.* Coasts of China and Tranquebar. *Humphreys.*

Shell about sixteen lines long, fourteen broad, and rather more than six high; it differs from *C. Cardissa* in being smaller, and proportionably broader in the keel which is at most only very minutely crenulated, and in the colour, which generally consists of red spots disposed in a quincunx order on a white ground.

ROSEUM. 5. Shell heart-shaped; valves compressed and keeled, with the anterior side concave; umbones approximated.

Cardium roseum. *Chemnitz,* vi. p. 154. t. 14. f. 147 and 148. *Gmelin,* p. 3245. *Wood's Conch.* p. 239. t. 57. f. 6.

Cardium Cardissa Var. C. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 208.

Cardium impressum. *Solander's MSS.*

Cardium, No. 1. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 52.

Lister Conch. t. 320. f. 157. *Argenville*, t. 23. f. D. *Enc. Meth.* t. 294. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.* The Gulf of Bengal. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about fourteen lines long, eleven broad, and six high; it may be distinguished from *C. Cardissa* by its plain or only very minutely crenulated keel, and from *C. humanum* by its being narrower in proportion to the length; and from both, by its anterior side, which is remarkably concave, except towards the hinge, where it becomes slightly elevated.

MONSTROSUM. 6. Shell heart-shaped; valves compressed, with the front margins incurved, and the anterior side very concave; keel slightly toothed, and the umbones approximated.

Cardium monstrosum. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 155. t. 14. f. 149 and 150. *Gmelin*, p. 3253.

Cardium Cardissa Var. D. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 209.

Cardium, No. 2. *Schroeter Einleitung*, iii. p. 52.

Enc. Method. t. 295. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.* New Zealand. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and the length and breadth are nearly equal; it differs from the three foregoing species, in having one side convex and the other very concave, and their lower extremities curved upwards towards the hinge; it has moreover the concentric grooves on the convex side more numerous, and is marked on a white ground with yellowish chevrons towards the keel.

RETUSUM. 7. Shell heart-shaped, valves slightly keeled, and marked with crenulated longitudinal grooves, and a crescent-shaped cavity beneath the umbones.

Cardium retusum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1121. *Born. Mus.* p. 41. t. 3. f. 1 and 2. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 147. t. 12. f. 139 to 142. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 30. *Gmelin*, p. 3245. *Bruguiere Enc. Method.* p. 210. *Wood's Conch.* p. 243. t. 58. f. 4 and 5.

Cardium auricula. *Forsk. Fauna. Arab.* p. 122. *Gmelin*, p. 3253. *Wood's Conch.* p. 229.

Regenfuss, ii. t. 9. f. 20. *Enc. Method.* t. 249. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of Arabia and Egypt. *Forskahl.* Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.* Persian Gulf and Red Sea. *Bruguiere.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell varying from one to two inches in length, and the breadth and heighth are each about equal to three-fourths of the length; the colour is white, and shining, or sometimes pale yellow, and occasionally spotted with red; there are in each valve about twenty-one longitudinal crenulated grooves, whose intermediate ribs are more or less tuberculated, and the deep crescent-shaped cavity, which is placed immediately below the umbones, is of itself sufficient to distinguish this species.

HEMICARDIUM. 8. Shell heart-shaped, sub-trilateral, keeled at the anterior end, and marked with punctured grooves; umbones distant.

Cardium hemicardium. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1121. *Born. Mus.* p. 42. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 167. t. 16. f. 159 to 161. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 31. *Gmelin*, p. 3246. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 211. *Wood's Conch.* p. 240. t. 57. f. 7 and 8.

Rumphius, t. 44. f. H. *Petiver Amb.* t. 17. f. 4. *Gualter*, t. 83. f. C. *Knorr*, vi. t. 3. f. 2. *Enc. Meth.* t. 295. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Molucca Islands. *Chemnitz.* China. *Humphreys.*

The length is usually an inch and a quarter, and the breadth and height an inch; there are on each valve about twenty-four ribs, which are tuberculated at the posterior end, and the intermediate grooves are marked with excavated dots; the colour is whitish, or pale yellow, and the inside white.

MEDIUM. 9. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, angulated at the anterior end, and marked with rounded longitudinal ribs, and minute transverse striæ.

Cardium medium. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1122. *Born. Mus.* p. 43. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 169. t. 16. f. 162 to 164. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 32. *Gmelin*, p. 3246. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 213. *Donovan*, i. t. 32. f. 1. *Montagu Test.* p. 83. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 61. *Wood's Conch.* p. 211. t. 50. f. 3.

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 94. and *Kirch.* f. 91. *Lister Conch.* t. 316. f. 153. *Gualter*, t. 83. f. B. *Knorr*, ii. t. 29. f. 5. and v. t. 20. f. 5. *Favanne*, t. 51. f. I. 3. *Enc. Method.* t. 296. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica. *Lister.* Islands of Antigua,

St. Croix, and St. Thomas. *Chemnitz.* Britain. *Donovan.*
Shell about an inch and a half long, almost equally broad, and near an inch high; whitish, marbled or spotted with reddish brown, and marked with strong convex longitudinal ribs, separated by almost equally broad furrows, and crossed by minute transverse striæ; the anterior side is somewhat truncated, flattish, and slightly keeled at its border, but becomes elevated towards the margin of the valves.

DONACIFORME. 10. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, longitudinally grooved, and the anterior end truncated; umbones cancellated.

Cardium donaciforme. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 68. t. 7. f. 14. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 214. *Schreber's Conch.* i. p. 71. *Wood's Conch.* p. 234.
Cardium medium Var. *Chemnitz,* vi. p. 171. t. 16. f. 165 *Gmelin,* p. 3247.
Inhabits the coasts of the West India Islands. *Chemnitz.*
This species differs from *C. medium* in being broader than it is long, more strikingly truncated at the anterior end, and the longitudinal ribs separated only by narrow shallow grooves; it is also said to have the primary teeth closer, and the lateral teeth much pointed in one, and very obtuse in the other valve.

EXIGUUM. 11. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, and obliquely angulated at the anterior end; ribs imbricated, and the interstices grooved transversely.

Cardium exiguum. *Gmelin,* p. 3255. *Montagu Test.* p. 82. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 61. *Dorset Cat.* p. 31. t. 2. f. 11. *Wood's Conch.* p. 212.
Cardium pygmæum. *Solander's MSS. Donovan,* i. t. 32. f. 3.
Lister Conch. t. 317. f. 154. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 93. f. 11. *Walker's Min. Shells,* f. 83.
Inhabits the coasts of England. *Lister, &c.*
Shell about four lines and a half long, five broad, and three and a half high; pale tawny white, with about twenty angulated ribs, and their interstices strikingly grooved transversely.

ACULEATUM. 12. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with

longitudinal rather remote spinous ribs, marked along the middle with a groove.

Cardium aculeatum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1122. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 90. t. 50. f. 37. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 175. *Born. Mus.* p. 43. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 161. t. 15. f. 155 and 156. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 33. *Gmelin*, p. 3247. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 216. *Donovan*, i. t. 6. *Montagu Test.* p. 77. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 62. *Wood's Conch.* p. 207. t. 48. *Bonanni Rec.* 2. f. 96. and *Kirch.* f. 97 and 98. *Lister Conch.* t. 321. f. 158. *Gualter*, t. 72. f. A. *Seba*, iii. t. 86. f. 4. *Argenville*, t. 23. f. B. *Favanne*, t. 51. f. A. 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 298. f. 1.

Variety. Shell thinner, and armed with longer spines.

Cardium spinosum. *Sowerby Brit. Misc.* p. 65. t. 32. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 62.

Inhabits the coasts of Southern Europe. *Linnæus.* Adriatic. *Bonanni.* Mediterranean. *D'Avila.* Coasts of Britain. *Pennant, &c.*

The length is about two inches and a half, the breadth rather exceeds the length, and the height is near two inches; it has about twenty-one flattish, spinous ribs, marked with a narrow longitudinal groove in the middle; the colour is tawny, or yellowish brown, with darker transverse bands, and the inside is white, or pale flesh colour. Mr. Montagu (Supp. p. 31.), says that young shells are thinner, and have the spines longer, in which state it is the *C. spinosum* of Mr. Sowerby.

SPINOSUM. 13. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, nearly equilateral, with crowded longitudinal ribs marked along the middle with an obsolete groove, and very spinous.

Cardium spinosum. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 105. lot 2297. *Callone's Cat.* p. 50. No. 940.

Cardium echinatum. *Bruguiere, Enc. Meth.* p. 217.

Cardium aculeatum Var. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 163. t. 15. f. 157. *Wood's Conch.* p. 208. t. 51. f. 1. *Seba*, iii. t. 86. f. 3. *Favanne*, t. 52. f. A. 2. *Enc. Meth.* t. 297. f. 5.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Solander.* Naples. *Ulysses.*

The length is about two inches and a half, the breadth two inches and a quarter, and the height two inches; it differs from *C. aculeatum* of which it has been generally called the foreign variety, in being nearly equilateral and longer in

proportion to the breadth, and in having about thirty-five ribs, which are much more closely set with spines. Kæmmerer in his Cab. Rudolst. has also placed this as a separate species, though without a name.

ECHINATUM. 14. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with rather remote longitudinal ribs, armed along the middle with a spinous elevated line, and striated transversely.

Cardium echinatum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1122. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 90. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 176. t. 14. f. 2. *Muller Zool. Dan.* i. p. 13. t. 13 and 14. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 165. t. 15. f. 158. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 34. *Gmelin*, p. 3247. *Montagu Test.* p. 78. *Donovan*, iii. t. 107. f. 1. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 63. *Dorset Cat.* p. 31. t. 6. f. 2. *Wood's Conch.* p. 208. t. 49. f. 1 and 2.

Cardium ciliare Var B. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 218. *Bonanni Rec.* 2. f. 90, and *Kirch.* f. 88. *Lister Anim. Ang.* t. 5. f. 33 and *Conch.* t. 324. f. 161. *Klein Ost.* t. 10. f. 40. *Enc. Method.* t. 298. f. 3.

Junior. Cardium ciliare. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1112. *Pennant Zool.* p. 90. t. 50. f. 39. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 178. t. 17. f. 171 and 172. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 36. *Gmelin*, p. 3248. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 218. *Donovan*, i. t. 32. f. 2. *Montagu Test.* p. 79. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 64. *Dorset Cat.* p. 31. t. 4. f. 1. *Wood's Conch.* p. 209. t. 49. f. 3 and 4.

Cardium parvum. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 177. *Lister Conch.* t. 325. f. 162. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 30. f. 1.? *Gualter*, t. 72. f. C. *Knorr*, vi. t. 5. f. 5. *Enc. Meth.* t. 298. f. 4.

Inhabits the Northern Ocean. *Linnæus.* Adriatic. *Lister.* Baltic. *Muller.* North Sea. *Fabricius.* Mediterranean. *Ulysses.* Coasts of Britain. *Lister, &c.*

The length is about two inches, which is rather exceeded by the breadth, and the height is about an inch and a half; it has the same number of ribs as *C. aculeatum*, from which it differs in being rounder, and more strongly marked with transverse wrinkled striæ, and in having the spines set in an elevated line on the middle of each rib. Chemnitz (vol. xi. p. 213 and 200. f. 1951 to 1953) has described and figured some other Cardium under the name, but the young shells of this species answer to the character, and have been generally considered to be the Linnæan *C. ciliare:* in this

early stage of its growth, the line on the ribs appears more elevated, and the spines more compressed. Mr. Montagu, under the name of *C. nodosum*, has constituted rather too uncertain a species to be retained, which, he says, resembles the young of *C. echinatum*, but that the latter are more globose, and have their ribs sharper, and the tubercles more pointed and distant.

CILIATUM. 15. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with crowded somewhat triangular spinous ribs.

Cardium ciliatum. *Fabricius Fauna Grœnl.* p. 410. *Gmelin*, p. 3248.

Inhabits the North Seas, and is plentiful on the coasts of Greenland. *Fabricius.*

Fabricius describes this species to be an inch and a half long, and nineteen lines broad, and says it resembles *C. echinatum*, but has from thirty-two to thirty-eight ribs; shell thick, oblique, convex, whitish grey under the epidermis, and the inside white; ribs spinous on the ridges, rather convex in the middle of the shell, and the lateral ones triangular, with the intermediate grooves striated transversely. Mr. Wood says, that this is the young of *C. echinatum*, but from the number of the ribs, it is more likely to belong to *C. spinosum.*

TUBERCULATUM. 16. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with the ribs obtuse, knotty, and transversely wrinkled.

Cardium tuberculatum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1122. *Born. Mus.* p. 44. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 179. t. 17. f. 173. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 36. *Gmelin*, p. 3248. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 218. *Donovan*, iii. t. 107. f. 2. *Montagu Test.* p. 568. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 64. *Dorset Cat.* p. 31. t. 2. f. 2. *Wood's Conch.* p. 210. t. 50. f. 1 and 2.

Rumphius, t. 48. f. 11. *Seba*, iii. t. 86. f. 7. *Enc. Meth.* t. 298. f. 2.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Lister.* Adriatic. *Humphreys.* Coasts of Provence and Languedoc. *Bruguiere.* Naples. *Ulysses.* Britain. *Pulteney, &c.*

This shell in size resembles *C. echinatum*, but is said to be longer in proportion to its breadth, thicker, more rounded at the anterior end, and the ribs only tubercular, or but very rarely armed with spines; Mr. Montagu, however, in his supplement, page 33, has given some strong reasons for

doubting whether it should be considered a distinct species; the colour is pale whitish brown, with darker transverse bands.

ISOCARDIA. 17. Shell heart-shaped, with longitudinal ribs, and erect vaulted scales.

Cardium Isocardia. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1122. *Born. Mus.* p. 45 and Vign. at p. 39. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 182. t. 17. f. 174 to 176. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 38. *Gmelin*, p. 3249. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 215. *Wood's Conch.* p. 217. t. 52. f. 1 and 2.

Cardium squamosum. *Gmelin*, p. 3256.

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 95 and *Kirch.* f. 93. *Lister Conch.* t. 323. f. 160. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 152. f. 7. *Gaulter*, t. 71. f. N. *Argenville*, t. 23. f. M. *Seba*, iii. t. 86. f. 5. *Regenfuss.* i. t. 5. f. 56. *Enc. Meth.* t. 297. f. 4.

Inhabits the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. *Bonanni.* Coasts of Jamaica. *Lister.* Nussatello and Hitoe in the Eastern Ocean. *Regenfuss.* West Indies. *Humphreys.*

Shell about two inches long, and the breadth and height, which are equal, rather exceed an inch and a half; it has about thirty-five longitudinal ribs, covered with erect vaulted scales, and the hinge has only a single primary tooth in each valve; the outer surface is whitish, with irregular reddish brown spots, and the inside white, stained with purple in the middle.

FRAGUM. 18. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, and angulated; ribs armed towards the margin, with numerous elevated crescent-shaped striæ.

Cardium Fragum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1123. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 172. t. 16. f. 166 and 167. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 39. *Gmelin*, p. 3249. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 212. *Wood's Conch.* p. 241. t. 58. f. 1 and 2.

Cardium imbricatum. *Born. Mus.* p. 42. t. 3. f. 3 and 4. *Bonanni Rec.* 3. f. 374. *Lister Conch.* t. 315. f. 152. *Rumphius*, t. 44. f. G. *Petiver Amb.* t. 18. f. 21. *Gualter*, t. 83. f. E. *Enc. Method.* t. 295. f. 3.

Inhabits the Asiatic and American Oceans. *Linnæus.* Coasts of China. *Humphreys.*

The length is usually rather more than an inch and a quarter, the breadth an inch, and the height near eleven lines; it has on each valve, about twenty-three convex longitudinal ribs, armed with small crescent-shaped scales, which are more crowded at the anterior than the posterior end, and are

wanting on the upper part towards the hinge; the colour is yellowish white, and the inside white, with an orange band extending about half way from the hinge to the margin.

UNEDO. 19. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, angulated, and prominent at the anterior end; ribs armed with scattered elevated crescent-shaped coloured striæ.

Cardium Unedo. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1123. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 174. t. 16. f. 168 and 169. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 40. *Gmelin*, p. 3250. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 214. *Wood's Conch.* p. 242. t. 58. f. 3. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 161. t. 2. f. 19.

Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 375. *Lister Conch.* t. 135. f. 151. *Rumphius*, t. 44. f. F. *Petiver Amb.* t. 18. f. 19. *Gualter*, t. 83. f. A. *Knorr*, ii. t. 29. f. 2. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 3. f. 25. *Seba*, iii. t. 86. f. 12. *Da Costa Elements*, t. 6. f. 8. *Enc. Meth.* 295. f. 4.

Inhabits the East Indies. *Lister.* Coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Jamaica. *D'Avila?* China. *Humphreys.*

The length is most commonly an inch and three quarters, the breadth near an inch and a half, and the height an inch and a quarter; it is very nearly allied to *C. Fragum*, but differs in the dimensions, in having its crescent-shaped striæ always red, and the marginal teeth of the opposite valves at the anterior end locking much closer into each other. Born appears to have confounded *C. ringens* with this species.

RINGENS. 20. Shell roundish, longitudinally ribbed, with the anterior margin deeply serrated and gaping.

Cardium ringens. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 176. t. 16. f. 170. *Gmelin*, p. 3254. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 225. *Wood's Conch.* p. 219.

Cardium dentex. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 89. lot 1961.

Cardium, No. 5. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 54.

Lister Conch. p. 330. f. 167. *Knorr*, iv. t. 14. f. 3. and vi. t. 3. f. 4. *Adanson*, t. 18. f. 1. *Favanne*, t. 52. f. F. *Enc. Meth.* t. 296. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of Guinea. *Petiver.* Mouths of the Niger. *Adanson.* Coasts of Africa, and the West India Islands. *Chemnitz.*

The length and breadth are about an inch each, and the height

is almost equal; the shell is strong, white, with only a tinge of rose colour on both sides of the margin; it has about twenty-six longitudinal ribs, forming corresponding serratures on the margin, of which seven are very deeply cut, and do not lock into those of the opposite valve, when the valves are shut.

MURICATUM. 21. Shell ovate-heart-shaped; ribs armed with oblique flattish spines, pointed in different directions.

Cardium muricatum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1123. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 185. t. 17. f. 177 and 178. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 41. *Gmelin*, p. 3250. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 233. *Wood's Conch.* p. 216. t. 51. f. 2 and 3. *Lister Conch.* t. 322. f. 159. *Knorr*, iv. t. 14. f. 5.

Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica. *Lister.* St. Domingo. *Bruguiere.* West Indies. *Humphreys.*

Shell about eighteen lines long, sixteen broad, and thirteen high; of a greyish or yellowish white colour, edged with orange, yellow, or scarlet, on the anterior side, and sometimes stained or spotted with red. There are thirty-six longitudinal ribs, of which twelve have their spines pointed in an opposite direction to the others; the marginal serratures are largest on the anterior edge.

MAGNUM. 22. Shell oblong, with angulated grooves, serrated on the side.

Cardium magnum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1123.

Inhabits Jamaica. *Linnæus.*

Linnæus, in the Systema Naturæ, has referred only to the Mus. Lud. Ulrica, and he there describes this shell to be "oblong, ovate, as big as a hand, with *nineteen* angulated grooves crenated backwards; margins reddish within, toothed at the apex, and serrated on the sides; colour pale on the out, and reddish in the inside; in the area on the posterior side, the cleft by the cartilage, and the teeth of the hinge, it resembles C. *muricatum*." Bruguiere has given many reasons (Enc. Meth. p. 229.) for supposing that C. *leucostomum* is this species, and that the number of ribs in the above description has been misprinted 19 instead of 39, and he considers the figure referred to by Chemnitz and Gmelin, (Chemnitz, t. 19. f. 191.) for C. *magnum* to be the same shell or a variety in a more advanced stage of growth; in all other respects C. *leucostomum* agrees much better with the Linnæan

character than *C. maculatum*, which Born has supposed to be this species, and which he has notwithstanding described with thirty-five ribs.

LEUCOSTOMUM. 23. Shell oblong, nearly equilateral, with numerous longitudinal ribs crenated on both sides, and imbricated at the anterior end.

Cardium leucostomum. *Born. Mus.* p. 46. t. 3. f. 6 and 7. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 187. t. 17. f. 179.
Cardium elongatum. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 228.
Cardium magnum. *Wood's Conch.* p. 221. t. 53. f. 3.
Cardium magnum. Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3250.
Cardium variegatum. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 41. No. 931.
Cardium Corbis. *Martyn Univ. Conch.* t. 80.
Cardium, No. 6. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 54.
Lister Conch. t. 331. f. 168. *Seba*, iii. t. 86. f. 2. *Favanne*, t. 52. f. G. *Enc. Method.* t. 297. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica. *Lister*. Carthagena. *Seba*. Antilles. *Chemnitz*.

The length is generally about two inches and three quarters, the breadth two inches, and the height one inch and three quarters, but specimens have been found six inches long, with the other dimensions in proportion; each valve has from thirty-four to forty longitudinal ribs, of which about twelve at the posterior end are imbricated, and somewhat tuberculated, and the others crenulated by strong transverse elevated striæ, particularly on their sides, and towards the anterior end; the colour is whitish, irregularly spotted or stained with yellowish brown, orange, or pale purple. It appears probable, from his description, that Chemnitz's figure 191, which Mr. Wood has quoted for *C. tuberculatum*, may be a variety of this species.

MACULATUM. 24. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, ventricose, with longitudinal angular ribs striated transversely on the posterior side.

Cardium maculatum. *Gmelin*, p. 3255.
Cardium magnum. *Born. Mus.* p. 46. t. 3. f. 5.
Cardium ventricosum. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 228. *Wood's Conch.* p. 220.
Cardium robustum. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 137. lot 3517.

Cardium, No. 18. *Schroeter Einleitung*, iii. p. 59. *Lister Conch.* t. 328. f. 165. *Enc. Meth.* t. 299. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of Campeachy. *Lister.* Virginia. *Solander.* Florida. *Humphreys.*

Shell about four inches and a half long, four inches broad, and more than three and a half high, but is sometimes not more than half so large; it has thirty-three or thirty-four longitudinal ribs, of which about seven at the anterior end are flattened, and somewhat imbricated, and a few at the posterior end are without the transverse scaly striæ which cross the others; one edge of the middle ribs is more rounded than the other, and they all form crenatures on the margin of the shell; the colour is ferruginous, spotted, and irregularly banded transversely with brown.

FLAVUM. 25. Shell sub-ovate, grooved; the anterior margin scabrous, and the posterior, toothed.

Cardium flavum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1123. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 43. t. 7. f. 11. *Gmelin*, p. 3251. *Bruguiere Enc. Method.* p. 224. *Wood's Conch.* p. 224.

Inhabits the coasts of Coromandel. *Schroeter.*

Schroeter describes the Linnæan *C. flavum* to be oblong-oval, with about twenty-seven longitudinal ribs of a sulphur colour, except towards the apex and anterior end, which are white, and the whole shell, by exposure to the sun, becomes white; of the ribs, five or six at the anterior end are spinous, and twelve or thirteen at the other end tuberculated, with the intermediate ones smooth and rounded; it is about an inch and three-quarters long, and an inch and a half broad. The figure to which Born has referred for *C. flavum* is *C. leucostomum*, but his description appears to have been taken from *C. oblongum.*

OBLONGUM. 26. Shell oblong, ventricose, ribbed longitudinally, except at the ends, which are nearly smooth.

Cardium oblongum. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 195. t. 19. f. 190. *Gmelin*, p. 3254. *Wood's Conch.* p. 223. t. 55. f. 1. and t. 54. f. 2.

Cardium flavum. *Born. Mus.* p. 47. t. 3. f. 8.

Cardium serratum. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 229.

Cardium plebejum. *Solander's MSS.*

Enc. Method. t. 298. f. 5.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Chemnitz.* Coasts of Provence and Languedoc. *Bruguiere.*

Shell three inches long, two inches and a quarter broad, and rather more than two inches high; it differs from *C. lævigatum* in being considerably longer in proportion to the breadth, more ventricose, and in having the longitudinal ribs rather stronger, and the umbones more obliquely incurved towards the posterior side; the colour is yellowish, and it has been described by Born for the *C. flavum* of Linnæus; Bruguiere still more erroneously has described it for the Linnæan *C. serratum*, and has confounded *C. lævigatum* with it.

LÆVIGATUM. 27. Shell ob-ovate, obsoletely ribbed longitudinally, except at the two ends, which are nearly smooth.

Cardium lævigatum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1123. *Pennant Brit. Zool.* iv. p. 91. t. 51. f. 40. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 178. t. 13. f. 6. *Donovan*, ii. t. 54. *Montagu Test.* p. 80. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 65. *Dorset Cat.* p. 31. t. 7. f. 6. *Wood's Conch.* p. 222. t. 54. f. 1.

Cardium crassum. *Gmelin*, p. 3254.

Cardium, No. 12. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 57. t. 7. f. 12.

Cardium fluviatile. *Gmelin*, p. 3255.

Lister Anim. Ang. t. 5. f. 32. *Conch.* t. 332. f. 169. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 93. f. 10.

Inhabits the Mediterranean and North Sea. *Schroeter.* Coasts of Britain. *Pennant, &c.*

The length, which but very little exceeds the breadth, is about two inches, and the height in a shell of this size does not exceed an inch and a quarter; it is a strong shell, with numerous longitudinal rather obsolete ribs, and irregular transverse striæ, covered with a glossy yellowish brown epidermis, beneath which it is whitish, or flesh-coloured; the anterior end is smooth, and the other end is only faintly striated; young shells are beautifully polished, and mottled with reddish brown, or pink, in which state the species appears to have been described by Linnæus in his account of the Museum of the Queen Ulrica, and this has induced several subsequent authors to consider the *C. lævigatum* to be another species.

LINEATUM. 28. Shell oblong-ovate, compressed, longitudinally striated, and the inside marked with two oblong purple spots.

Cardium lineatum. *Gmelin*, p. 3246. *Wood's Conch.* p. 239.
Cardium biradiatum. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 231.
Cardium lævigatum. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 191. t. 18. f. 185 and 186.
Cardium serratum. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 46. *Gmelin*, p. 3251.
Cardium, No. 2. *Kæmmerer Cab. Rudolst.* p. 210. t. 12. f. 4.
Cardium maculosum. *Wood's Conch.* p. 218. t. 52. f. 3.
Cardium lævigatum Var. β. *Wood's Conch.* p. 222.
Cardium illitum. *Solander's MSS.*
Martyn. Univ. Conch. t. 146. *Enc. Meth.* t. 298. f. 6.

Inhabits the coasts of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.* Ceylon. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about two inches long, nineteen lines broad, and thirteen high; white, with large irregular orange, purplish, or tawny spots, and marked in the inside, under the hinge, with two oblong purple spots. It has about forty-eight, or fifty longitudinal striæ; and from his description and reference to *Enc. Meth.* t. 298. f. 6. Mr. Wood's *C. maculosum* appears to be at most only a variety, or perhaps a half grown shell of this species. It may at once be known from young shells of *C. oblongum*, by being much less ventricose, and from those of *C. lævigatum*, by its greater proportionate length, nor do the longitudinal striæ terminate so abruptly at the anterior end, as in either of those species.

SERRATUM. 29. Shell ovate, ventricose, glabrous, very minutely striated longitudinally, and the inner margin serrated.

Cardium serratum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1123. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 193. t. 18. f. 189.
Cardium lævigatum. *Born. Mus.* p. 47. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 45. *Gmelin*, p. 3251. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 231.
Cardium citrinum. *Wood's Conch.* p. 223. t. 54. f. 3. *Lister Conch.* t. 249. f. 83. *Gualter*, t. 82. f. A. *Knorr*, ii. t. 20. f. 4, v. t. 10. f. 7, and vi. t. 6. f. 1.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* West Indies. *Humphreys.* Coasts of Carolina, Barbadoes, St. Domingo, and Martinique. *Bruguiere.* Naples. *Ulysses.*

Shell about twenty-one lines long, nineteen broad, and fifteen high; thin, glabrous, yellowish, stained with orange, or brownish purple about the apices and margin, and marked

with extremely minute longitudinal and slightly cancellated striæ, except at the anterior end; the margin in the inside is serrated towards the posterior end.

PAPYRACEUM. 30. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, brittle, pellucid, and cinereous, with numerous narrow longitudinal ribs.

Cardium papyraceum. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 190. t. 18. f. 184. *Gmelin*, p. 3254. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 231. *Wood's Conch.* p. 230. t. 55. f. 5.

Cardium, No. 9. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 55.

Inhabits the Asiatic Ocean. *Chemnitz*. Coasts of Naples. *Ulysses*.

Shell about two inches long, two inches broad, and rather more than an inch and a quarter high; thin, brittle, pellucid, of a dull whitish ash colour, marked on the inside with purplish brown, or fulvous spots; it has above fifty narrow longitudinal ribs, which form corresponding crenatures on the margin. I have bought this shell of Mr. Humphreys, under the name of C. *nitidum*, by which I believe it is generally known.

RUGATUM. 31. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with obsolete slightly carinated longitudinal ribs, and the anterior end produced, and gaping.

Cardium rugatum. *Gronovius Zooph.* p. 278. t. 18. f. 5.

Cardium apertum. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 189. t. 18. f. 181 to 183. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 226. *Wood's Conch.* p. 232. t. 56. f. 2.

Cardium virgineum Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3253.

Cardium tenerum. *Solander's MSS.*

Cardium, No. 8. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 55.

Enc. Meth. t. 296. f. 5.

Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica. *Gronovius*. East Indies. *Chemnitz*.

Shell about nineteen lines long, twenty broad, and thirteen high; thin, brittle, whitish, rounded at the posterior, and produced at the anterior end, where it gapes considerably; the inside is white, stained with purple in the middle, and on the anterior side.

LATUM. 32. Shell transversely ovate, with longitudinal muricated ribs, and the margin crenated.

Cardium latum. *Born. Mus.* p. 48. t. 3. f. 9. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 197. t. 19. f. 192 and 193. *Gmelin*, p. 3255. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 234.? *Wood's Conch.* p. 236. t. 57. f. 4 and 5.

Cardium, No. 13. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 57. *Knorr*, vi. t. 7. f. 6.

Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar and the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Shell rather more than nine lines long, thirteen and a half broad, and eight lines high, but is sometimes almost twice as large; it has about forty longitudinal flattish ribs, rendered rough to the touch by minute elevated points, and those at the anterior end are more distant than the others; the colour is whitish, or pale ferruginous, sometimes marked with yellowish transverse bands or spots, and the apices are often of a violet colour.

RIGIDUM. 33. Shell roundish, heart-shaped, angulated at the anterior end, and produced at the margin; ribs crenulated, and somewhat nodulous.

Cardium rigidum. *Solander's MSS. Wood's Conch.* p. 236. t. 57. f. 2 and 3.

Inhabits ——

Shell seven lines long, seven broad, and five high; whitish, sometimes variegated with reddish brown, and covered with a strong thick, wrinkled epidermis; the little tubercles are sometimes wanting on the ribs, and appear as if they had been worn off.

PECTINIFORME. 34. Shell roundish, compressed, with triangular ribs, and the sides muricated.

Cardium pectiniforme. *Born. Mus.* p. 49. t. 3. f. 10. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 188. t. 17. f. 180. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 227. *Wood's Conch.* p. 233.

Cardium magnum Var. γ. *Gmelin*, p. 3251.

Cardium, No. 7. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 55. *Gualter*, t. 71. f. H.

Inhabits ——

Born describes this species to be one inch long, and three quarters of an inch broad, somewhat orbicular, and deeply grooved; ribs triangular, transversely crenated, and those at each end made rough by minute vaulted scales; margin crenated, and at the anterior end serrated; the outer surface

is white, marked with scattered brown spots; inside white, and longitudinally grooved; it is difficult to imagine what could have induced Gmelin to arrange this shell as a variety of *C. magnum.*

REGULARE. 35. Shell ovate, equilateral, with convex longitudinal ribs, marked with elevated crescent-shaped transverse striæ, and lamellated at the anterior end.

Cardium regulare. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 227. *Wood's Conch.* p. 228.

Inhabits the coasts of St. Domingo, and other West India Islands. *Bruguiere.*

Bruguiere describes this species to be most commonly two inches long, twenty-one lines broad, and fifteen high; white, sometimes slightly tinged with yellow about the margins, and in the inside near the hinge; it has thirty or thirty-one longitudinal ribs, crossed transversely by other smaller ones, which become more elevated and lamellated at the anterior end.

EDULE. 36. Shell antiquated, with twenty-six longitudinal ribs, and transverse wrinkled somewhat imbricated striæ.

Cardium edule. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1124. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 91. t. 50. f. 41. *Chemnitz,* vi. p. 198. t. 19. f. 194. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 47. *Gmelin,* p. 3252. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 220. *Montagu Test.* p. 76. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 66. *Dorset Cat.* p. 32. t. 11. f. 1. *Wood's Conch.* p. 226. t. 55. f. 4.

Cardium vulgare. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 180. t. 11. f. 1.

Cardium rusticum. *Donovan,* iv. t. 124. f. 1 and 2. *Lister Anim. Ang.* t. 5. f. 34, and *Conch.* t. 334. f. 171. *Gualter,* t. 71. f. F. *Knorr,* vi. t. 8. f. 2 and 4. *Favanne,* t. 73. f. E. *Enc. Meth.* t. 300. f. 5.

Common on the coasts of Great Britain, France, Holland, Denmark, Iceland, &c.

Shell generally about an inch and a quarter long, near an inch and a half broad, and an inch high; whitish, or pale ferruginous, with about twenty-six longitudinal ribs, and transverse wrinkled striæ, which in old specimens appear somewhat imbricated.

FIMBRIATUM. 37. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with twenty-four longitudinal ribs, and the margin fringed.

Cardium fimbriatum. *Wood's Conch.* p. 234. t. 56. f. 4 and 5.

Inhabits ——

Mr. Wood, who has described this shell from the extensive cabinet of Mr. Jennings, says, that in colour and appearance it much resembles *C. edule*, but terminates at the margin, in a white fringe or furbelow, which is so strongly characteristic, that the species can never be mistaken.

RUSTICUM. 38. Shell transversely ovate, antiquated, with twenty remote ribs, and the interstices wrinkled.

Cardium rusticum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1124. *Born. Mus.* p. 49. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 201. t. 19. f. 197. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 48. *Gmelin*, p. 3252. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 222. *Wood's Conch.* p. 225. t. 55. f. 2 and 3.

Cardium fasciatum. *Gmelin*, p. 3256.

Lister Conch. t. 329. f. 166. *Gualter*, t. 71. f. M. *Knorr*, vi. t. 8. f. 3. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 12. f. 77 and 78.

Inhabits the Mediterranean and coasts of Southern Europe. *Linnæus.*

The length is about an inch and a half, the breadth about half a line more, and the height an inch and a quarter; the outer surface is white, more or less marked with yellowish or bluish brown bands; and the inside is white, or pale brown; there are most commonly twenty, or sometimes twenty-two longitudinal ribs, which are separated by broader and more rugged interstices than in *C. edule.*

ISLANDICUM. 39. Shell gibbous, with about thirty-six longitudinal triangular ribs.

Cardium Islandicum. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 200. t. 19. f. 195 and 196. *Gmelin*, p. 3252. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth*, p. 222. *Wood's Conch.* p. 227.

Cardium, No. 14. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 58.

Enc. Meth. t. 300. f. 8.

Inhabits the coasts of Iceland and Greenland. *Chemnitz.*

This shell is of about the same size, and at first sight has much the appearance of *C. edule*, but Chemnitz says it may be at once distinguished by its having at least thirty-six ribs, which

are triangular, with their interstices strongly wrinkled, and a small heart-shaped depression under the beaks.

GRŒNLANDICUM. 40. Shell heart-shaped, smooth, with decussated striæ becoming obsolete towards both ends, and the margin entire.

Cardium Grœnlandicum. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 202. t. 19. f. 198. *Gmelin*, p. 3252. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 222. *Wood's Conch.* p. 227.

Cardium, No. 15. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 59. *Enc. Meth.* t. 300. f. 7.

Inhabits the coasts of Greenland. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and a half long, and the breadth in the figure appears to be a little more; Chemnitz says it has the habit of a Venus, with the hinge of a Cardium, consisting of two very small primary teeth, and two stronger lateral ones; it is marked with very fine, distant, decussated striæ, which become more obsolete towards the two ends of the shell; and of a greyish mouse colour, with ferruginous zic-zac stripes; the inside is flesh-coloured.

PECTINATUM. 41. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, gibbous, striated longitudinally on the anterior, and transversely on the posterior side.

Cardium pectinatum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1124. *Gmelin*, p. 3253. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 223. *Wood's Conch.* p. 229.

Cardium Æolicum. *Born. Mus.* p. 48. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 191. t. 18. f. 187 and 188. *Gmelin*, p. 3254. *Wood's Conch.* p. 235. t. 57. f. 1.

Cardium dispar. *Meuschen, Mus. Gevers.* p. 442. No. 1631.

Cardium, No. 10. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 56.

Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 91. and *Kirch.* 89. *Lister Conch.* t. 314. f. 150. *Knorr*, v. t. 26. f. 1 and 2. and t. 27. f. 3. *Enc. Meth.* t. 296. f. 4.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Bonanni.* Coasts of China. *Knorr.* Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* West Indies. *Chemnitz*, Guinea, and South Sea. *Humphreys.*

This shell is commonly about eighteen lines long, rather more than sixteen broad, and fourteen high, but is sometimes two inches long, with the other dimensions proportionably larger; it may be readily known by its having the posterior end striated transversely, and the remainder of the surface longi-

tudinally striated, except a small space at the anterior end, which is smooth; the colour is white, stained with brown, and irregularly spotted with red. Linnæus, for this species, has erroneously referred to *Gualter*, t. 75. f. A., which is *Venus pectinata*.

GLAUCUM. 42. Shell heart-shaped, sub-antiquated, with longitudinal ribs, and transverse membranaceous recurved wrinkles; umbones violet.

Cardium glaucum. *Poiret Voyage en Barbarie*, ii. p. 13. *Gmelin*, p. 3253. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 221. *Wood's Conch.* p. 218.

Cardium virgineum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1124.?

Inhabits the shores of Barbary. *Poiret.* Very common in the Mediterranean, and particularly so on the coasts of Languedoc. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about ten lines long, near an inch broad, and eight lines high, white, except at the anterior end, which is bluish grey, and the umbones, which are of a violet colour; it has twenty or twenty-one longitudinal convex ribs, crossed with transverse membranaceous striæ, which are recurved from the margin towards the apex; these ribs are not mentioned, although Bruguiere says this shell so strikingly agrees in other respects with the description of *C. virgineum*, that they may probably be the same, especially as *C. virgineum* is said to be a Mediterranean species, and Linnæus may possibly have thought the other characters so much stronger as to make it unnecessary to notice the ribs in the short description which he has given.

FASCIATUM. 43. Shell roundish-ovate, pellucid, with twenty-seven flattened ribs, and distant transverse striæ.

Cardium fasciatum. *Montagu Supp.* p. 30. t. 27. f. 6. *Wood's Conch.* p. 215.

Inhabits the coasts of the West of England. *Montagu.* Not uncommon on the Southern shores of Wales and Ireland.

Shell rather more than a quarter of an inch long, and about three-eighths broad; whitish, with transverse interrupted brown bands, which, particularly in the inside, appear like rows of oblong spots; it has about twenty-seven longitudinal ribs, and a few distant elevated transverse striæ, which

often appear as if they had been worn off on the upper part towards the hinge. *C. fasciatum* of Gmelin is the Linnæan *C. rusticum*.

ELONGATUM. 44. Shell sub-oval, angulated, compressed, with twenty-one rounded and slightly wrinkled ribs.

Cardium elongatum. *Montagu Test.* p. 82. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 67. *Wood's Conch.* p. 214.

Inhabits the coast of Devonshire. *Montagu.*

Mr. Montagu describes this shell to be a quarter of an inch in diameter, compressed, sub-oval, of a yellowish white, or pale rufous colour, with twenty-one rounded and slightly wrinkled ribs; umbo not central, and the posterior side somewhat elongated and angulated.

RUBRUM. 45. Shell minute, rounded, convex, glabrous, and pellucid; hinge with nearly obsolete primary teeth, and conspicuous lateral ones.

Cardium rubrum. *Montagu Test.* p. 83. t. 27. f. 4. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 66. *Wood's Conch.* p. 213.

Inhabits the sea on the coast of Devonshire. *Montagu.*

Mr. Montagu describes this shell to be about an eighth of an inch broad, and not quite so long; convex, smooth, glossy, pellucid, red, rounded at both ends, and the hinge not quite central; inside glossy red, and the margin plain; it has been placed in this genus on account of its hinge, but has no other appearance of being a cardium.

MURICATULUM. 46. Shell minute, heart-shaped, opake, and the margin muricated.

Cardium muricatulum. *Adams's Micros.* p. 644. t. 14. f. 44. *Montagu Test.* p. 85. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 68. *Wood's Conch.* p. 215. *Walker's Minute Shells*, f. 84.

Inhabits the sea-shore at Sheppy Island in Kent. *Walker.*

This species is so minute as to be hardly observable without a microscope, and is white, without any coloured markings.

Genus VIII.

MACTRA:

SHELL BIVALVE, WITH THE SIDES UNEQUAL, AND THE VALVES EQUAL. HINGE WITH THE MIDDLE TOOTH COMPLICATED, AND AN ADJACENT CAVITY; LATERAL TEETH REMOTE, AND INSERTED INTO THE OPPOSITE VALVE.

* Shells sub-triangular.
** Shells ovate-oblong.

* *Shells sub-triangular.*

SPENGLERI. 1. Shell smooth, with the anterior slope flat, and a transverse crescent-shaped gap by the cartilage.

Mactra Spengleri. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1125. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 209. t. 20. f. 199. to 201. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 72. *Gmelin*, p. 3256. *Regenfuss*, ii. t. 11. f. 49. *Enc. Method.* t. 252. f. 3.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope. *Spengler.*

Shell two inches long, near three inches broad, and an inch and a quarter high; somewhat triangular, sub-diaphanous, smooth, and of a pale brownish colour, often becoming reddish towards the margin; the posterior slope is flattish, but not so much so as the other, and the hinge is central. From Born's description it is probable that he mistook *M. striatula* for this species.

PLICATARIA. 2. Shell transversely plaited, diaphanous, and brittle; anterior margin flattish, and the posterior depression oblong.

Mactra plicataria. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1125. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 213. t. 20. f. 202 to 204. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 73. *Gmelin*, p. 3237.

Inhabits the coasts of Java. *Linnæus.* Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about two inches long, two inches and three-quarters broad, and one inch high; of a pale, dull, brownish white colour, and strongly plaited transversely, both inside and out; the hinge is placed considerably nearer the anterior than the posterior end, and has parallel membranes in the room of lateral teeth.

PAPYRACEA. 3. Shell somewhat triangular, ventricose, transversely plaited, diaphanous, and very brittle; anterior margin slightly reflected.

Mactra papyracea. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 233. t. 23. f. 231. *Gmelin*, p. 3257.

Mactra, No. 9. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 84.

Inhabits the coasts of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about nine lines long, and thirteen broad, extremely brittle, pellucid, and white, and resembles *M. plicataria*, but is much smaller, more convex, and more inequilateral; it is striated, and plaited transversely, and the valves do not close at the anterior end; except in the hinge, it is said much to resemble a *Tellina*.

VITREA. 4. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, diaphanous, very brittle, and transversely plaited; anterior depression lanceolate, and the posterior ovate-oblong.

Mactra vitrea. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 219. t. 200. f. 1959 and 1960.

Inhabits the coasts of Coromandel and Ceylon. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about eleven lines long, and thirteen broad, and appears in all respects to be very nearly allied to *M. papyracea.*

STRIATULA. 5. Shell smooth, with the anterior slope depressed in the middle, and keeled at the margins, and the posterior end produced.

Mactra striatula. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1125. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 215. t. 21. f. 205 and 206. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 73. *Gmelin*, p. 3257.

Mactra Spengleri. *Born. Mus.* p. 51.

Gualter, t. 85. f. F. *Knorr*, vi. t. 34. f. 1. *Enc. Me.* t. 251. f. 1.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* West Indies. *Muller.* Coasts of Coromandel. *Chemnitz.* Naples. *Ulysses.*

Shell about two inches long, two and three-quarters broad, and an inch and a quarter high, and sometimes considerably larger; it is white, rather pellucid, and plaited transversely towards the umbones; the hinge is placed rather nearer the posterior than the anterior end, and the valves do not shut quite close at the latter.

CYGNEA. 6. Shell ventricose, slightly wrinkled transversely, and truncated at the anterior end; posterior slope heart-shaped, and finely striated.

Mactra cygnea. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 217. t. 21. f. 207.
Mactra cygnus. *Gmelin*, p. 3260.
Mactra, No. 1. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 80.

Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about one inch long, and fourteen lines broad, very ventricose and triangular, and white without any coloured markings.

MACULATA. 7. Shell gibbous, brittle, smooth, irregularly spotted, slightly angulated at the anterior, and rounded at the posterior end; posterior depression heart-shaped.

Mactra maculata. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 217. t. 21. f. 208 and 209. *Gmelin*, p. 3260.
Mactra, No. 2. *Schroeter Einleitung*, iii. p. 81.
Enc. Meth. t. 254. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and three-quarters long, two inches and a quarter broad, and an inch and a quarter high; thin, brittle, pellucid, white, and marked with irregular scattered chestnut spots; the inside is white and finely striated.

TURGIDA. 8. Shell ventricose, thin, with the umbones incurved, remote, and purplish; inside finely striated longitudinally.

Mactra turgida. *Gmelin*, p. 3260.
Mactra tumida seu inflata. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 218. t. 21. f. 210 to 212.

Mactra, No. 3. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 81.
Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about two inches long, and two inches and a half broad, and sometimes considerably larger; thin, pellucid, of a pale ochraceous colour, finely striated transversely, and wrinkled at the two ends; the inside is finely striated longitudinally, and is white, with a large purple spot under the hinge; the hinge has a double complicated intermediate tooth, and lateral membranes.

VIOLACEA. 9. Shell diaphanous, violet, finely striated transversely, and the inside longitudinally; anterior slope lanceolate, and the posterior oblong.

Mactra violacea. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 220. t. 22. f. 213 and 214. *Gmelin*, p. 3260. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 9. lot 185.?
Mactra, No. 4. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 82.
Variety. Shell stronger, and the umbones only of a violet colour.
Mactra violacea australis. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 217. t. 200. f. 1954.
Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.*
Shell two inches and a quarter long, and three inches broad; thin, smooth, somewhat pellucid, very finely striated transversely on the outer surface, and the inside longitudinally; the colour both inside and out is violet, forming paler and darker irregular concentric zones; the hinge resembles that of *M. turgida.* Chemnitz's fig. 1954, represents a shell three inches long, and four inches broad, and may probably prove to be *M. rotundata*, in a more advanced stage of growth; he says it inhabits the coasts of China, and the South Seas.

CUNEATA. 10. Shell wedge-shaped, violet, finely striated transversely, and the anterior end truncated; margin acute, and crenulated within.

Mactra cuneata. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 221. t. 22. f. 215. *Gmelin*, p. 3260.
Mactra, No. 5. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 83.
Enc. Method. t. 257. f. 5.

Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar, and the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about ten lines long and twelve broad, and is of the same colour, and striated in the same manner as *M. violacea*; from which it differs not only in its much smaller size, but also in having the anterior end abruptly truncated, and the margin crenulated on the inside.

ROTUNDATA. 11. Shell triangular, somewhat rounded, narrower at the anterior end, and transversely striated, except at the margin.

Mactra rotundata. *Gmelin*, p. 3257.

Mactra, No. 16. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 87. t. 8. f. 1. *Lister Conch.* t. 263. f. 99.

Inhabits ——

Schroeter, on whose authority this species rests, describes it to be an inch and a quarter long, and an inch and three-quarters broad, and to be nearly allied to *M. glabrata*, but more rounded, and narrower at the anterior end; the colour whitish, with the umbones violet, marked with a white band, and the anterior slope and margin also tinged with violet.

GLABRATA. 12. Shell glabrous, thickish, diaphanous, with the umbones very smooth, and both the slopes striated.

Mactra glabrata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1125. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 75. *Gmelin*, p. 3258.

Mactra polita. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 222. t. 22. f. 216 and 217. *Gualter*, t. 71. f. A.

Inhabits the African Ocean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.*

Shell an inch and a half long, and two inches broad, somewhat shining, and transversely striated, except towards the umbones, which are perfectly smooth; the outer surface is tawny white, and the inside white, with two or three large purple stains.

NITIDA. 13. Shell glabrous, thick, diaphanous, smooth, with both the slopes striated, and the anterior one distinctly keeled.

Mactra nitida. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 88. t. 8. f. 2. *Gmelin*, p. 3258.

Inhabits ——

This species rests on the authority of Schroeter, who describes

it to be an inch and a half long, and allied to *M. glabrata*, from which it differs in having the anterior slope distinctly keeled, and the umbones more distant; it is a triangular, thick, white, pellucid shell, and has the posterior slope rather convex.

CORALLINA. 14. Shell triangular-rounded, pellucid, whitish, with milk-white bands, and very obtuse at both ends.

Mactra corallina. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1125. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 223. t. 22. f. 218 and 219. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 76. *Gmelin*, p. 3258.

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 53. and *Kirch.* f. 52. *Gualter*, t. 71. f. B.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Guinea. *Chemnitz.* Naples. *Ulysses.*

Chemnitz has described the shell which he has figured for this species, to be nineteen lines long, and two inches broad; triangular, white, smooth, diaphanous, and truncated, both at the anterior and posterior ends. Dr. Solander considered the Linnæan *M. corallina*, to be only a Variety of *M. solida*, and all the figures above referred to bear a considerable resemblance to some of its varieties, but are less strongly marked with transverse ridges.

LACTEA. 15. Shell sub-triangular-rounded, white, somewhat diaphanous, and the umbones gibbous and tumid.

Mactra lactea. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 224. t. 22. f. 220 and 221. *Gmelin*, p. 3258.

Mactra, No. 6. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 83.

Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.*

Shell nineteen lines long, and twenty-six broad; whitish, with milk-white bands, and differs from *C. corallina*, in being thinner, and more convex, and in having the umbones tumid.

STRIATA. 16. Shell triangular, white, with numerous thick, smooth, crowded, concentric striæ.

Mactra striata. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 225. t. 22. f. 222 and 223. *Gmelin*, p. 3257.

Mactra, No. 7. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 83.

Inhabits ——

Chemnitz's figure represents a shell about nine lines long, and eleven broad; whitish, with whiter bands, and strongly

marked with numerous concentric ridges, except at the umbones, which as well as the inside are said to be glabrous.

RADIATA. 17. Shell sub-triangular, thin, brittle, compressed, with fine transverse and minute longitudinal striæ.

Mactra radiata. *Donovan*, v. t. 161. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 69.

Cardium edentula. *Montagu Supp.* p. 29.

Found upon Langston beach near Portsmouth after a severe storm, by Mr. Laskey. *Donovan.*

Shell about two inches and a half long, and three inches broad, covered with a brownish epidermis, beneath which it is white, tinged with flesh colour, and faintly marked with longitudinal testaceous rays; the posterior end is rounded, and the anterior somewhat angulated; it is wrought with striæ in both directions, of which the longitudinal ones are more numerous, and more minute; the hinge has a central depression, with the rudiment of a minute oblique denticle, and a small lamina on each side. Mr. Montagu says, it resembles *Cardium lævigatum*, which is only applicable to its form.

STULTORUM. 18. Shell sub-triangular, diaphanous, smooth, obsoletely radiated, and the umbonal region gibbous; inside purplish.

Mactra stultorum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1126. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 226. t. 23. f. 224 to 227. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 77. *Gmelin*, p. 3258. *Montagu Test.* p. 94. *Donovan*, iii. t. 106. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 69. *Dorset Cat.* p. 32. t. 8. f. 3. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 121. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 62. t. 2. f. 21.

Tellina radiata. *Pennant Brit. Zool.* iv. p. 87. t. 49. f. 30.

Trigonella radiata. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 196. t. 12. f. 3.

Gualter, t. 71. f. C. *Adanson Senegal.* t. 17. f. 16.? *Knorr*, vi. t. 5. f. 1. *Born. Mus.* Vign. at p. 50. *Enc. Meth.* t. 256. f. 3.

Inhabits the European Ocean. *Linnæus.* Mediterranean and West Indies. *Chemnitz.* Coasts of Britain. *Pennant, &c.* North America. *Solander.*

The length is most commonly about an inch and a half, the breadth an inch and three quarters, and the height rather

more than an inch; it is a thin shell, of a pale reddish or greyish brown colour, marked with whitish longitudinal rays, which vary in breadth; the hinge is central, with the anterior slope gibbous, and the posterior produced, and somewhat keeled in the middle; the inside is always either pale or dark purple.

GRANDIS. 19. Shell sub-triangular, diaphanous, smooth, obsoletely radiated, with the hinge not central, and the anterior end somewhat produced.

Mactra grandis, *Gmelin*, p. 3259.
Mactra stultorum Var. *Solander's MSS.*
Mactra, No. 8. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 84.
Mactra cinerea. *Montagu Supp.* p. 35.?
Chemnitz, vi. p. 229. t. 23. f. 228.

Inhabits the coasts of New Jersey. *Solander.*

Shell two inches and a quarter long, and three inches and a quarter broad, and differs from *M. stultorum*, not only in its larger size and greater proportionate breadth, but also in having the hinge placed rather nearer the posterior than the anterior end, and the latter somewhat angulated and produced; it is of a light fawn colour, semi-transparent, marked with pale longitudinal rays, and the inside has only a slight tinge of purple. Mr. Montagu describes his *M. cinerea*, to differ from *M. stultorum*, in having the valves more convex and angulated, and adds, without mentioning the size, that they are broader in proportion to the length.

ACHATINA. 20. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, very smooth, radiated towards the margin, and marked with two violet spots on the anterior, and two on the posterior slope.

Mactra achatina. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 218. t. 200. f. 1957 and 1958.

Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar, Ceylon, and the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch long, and an inch and a quarter broad, and is variegated with whitish and pale brown, forming longitudinal rays towards the margin, and spots towards the hinge; there are two distinct dark violet spots on the anterior, and two on the posterior slope; Chemnitz says, it has the habit of a Venus, with the hinge of a Mactra.

SOLIDA. 21. Shell sub-triangular, thick, opake, with a few concentrical ridges, and the lateral teeth striated; hinge central.

Mactra solida. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1126. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 92. t. 51. f. 43. A. *Chemnitz,* vi. p. 230. t. 23. f. 229 and 230. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 78. *Gmelin,* p. 3259. *Donovan,* ii. t. 61. *Montagu Test.* p. 92. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 70. *Dorset Cat.* p. 32. t. 12 f. 1.

Trigonella zonaria. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 197. t. 14. f. 6.?

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 51, and *Kirch.* f. 50. *Lister Anim. Ang.* t. 4. f. 24. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 94. f. 7. *Knorr,* vi. t. 8. f. 5.

Inhabits the European Ocean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Britain. *Lister, &c.*

Shell commonly about an inch and a half long, and an inch and three quarters broad; strong, thick, of a yellowish white colour, becoming grey, or slate coloured, when worn, and marked with a few concentric ridges; the lateral teeth are large and striated, and the inside glossy white.

SOLIDISSIMA. 22. Shell ovate, sub-triangular, solid, with obsolete concentral ridges, and the lateral teeth striated; hinge nearly central.

Mactra solidissima. *Chemnitz,* x. p. 360. t. 170. f. 1656.

Mactra procera. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 24. lot 559.

Mactra solida Var. β. *Gmelin,* p. 3259.

Inhabits the coasts of North America. *Chemnitz.* Florida, and New Jersey. *Solander.* New York. *Humphreys.*

Shell generally about three inches and a half long, and five inches broad, but sometimes still larger, and remarkably solid, thick, and opake; it differs from *M. solida,* not only in its far greater size, but also in being proportionably broader, and more ovate, and in having the hinge placed a little nearer the posterior than the anterior end.

TRUNCATA. 23. Shell triangular, equilateral, strong, with a few concentric ridges, and the umbones thick, and prominent; lateral teeth striated.

Mactra truncata. *Montagu Test. Supp.* p. 34.
Mactra subtruncata. *Donovan,* iv. t. 126.
Trigonella gallina. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 199. t. 15. f. 1.?
Venus rugata. *Gmelin,* p. 3289.
Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 54. and *Kirch.* f. 52. *Lister Conch.* t. 253. f. 87. *Klein Ost.* t. 10. f. 42.
Inhabits the coasts of Britain. *Lister, &c.*
Shell about sixteen lines long, and eighteen broad, and differs from *M. solida,* in being more triangular, and in having both the slopes more flattened, the valves deeper, and the umbones larger, and more prominent; the external appearance also is smoother, and the transverse ridges less numerous, and less strongly marked.

SUBTRUNCATA. 24. Shell triangular, thickish, finely striated transversely, and the umbones thick, and prominent.

Mactra subtruncata. *Montagu Test.* p. 93, and *Supp.* p. 37. t. 27. f. 1. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 71. t. 1. f. 11. *Dorset Cat.* p. 32. t. 5. f. 10.
Mactra stultorum. *Pennant Brit. Zool.* iv. p. 92. t. 52. f. 42.
Trigonella subtruncata. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 198.
Inhabits the coasts of Britain. *Pennant, &c.*
Shell about seven or eight lines long, and nine or ten broad, and in form resembles *M. truncata,* from which it may readily be distinguished by its invariably smaller size, and regular transverse striæ.

AUSTRALIS. 25. Shell transversely oval, and wrinkled, compressed, nearly equilateral, and rounded at both ends; hinge with two lateral teeth.

Mya australis. *Gmelin,* p. 3321.
Mya Novæ Zealandiæ. *Chemnitz,* vi. p. 30. t. 3. f. 19 and 20.
Mya, No. 6. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 616.
Inhabits the coasts of New Zealand. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and nearly two inches broad, of a dull ochre colour; Chemnitz doubted the propriety of arranging this species with the Myæ, and as the valves are said to be closed, it stands better in the present genus.

PIPERATA. 26. Shell sub-triangular, roundish, compressed, and finely striated transversely; hinge without lateral teeth.

Mactra piperata. *Poiret. Voyage en Barbarie*, ii. p. 15. *Gmelin*, p. 3261.
Mactra compressa. *Solander's MSS. Pulteney's Dorset Cat.* p. 31. *Montagu Test.* p. 96.
Mactra Listeri. *Gmelin*, p. 3261. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 71. *Dorset Cat.* p. 33. t. 7. f. 1.
Mactra, No. 18. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 87.
Venus dealbata. *Gmelin*, p. 3295.
Venus gibbula. *Gmelin*, p. 3289.?
Venus borealis. *Pennant Brit. Zool.* iv. p. 96.
Mya gaditana. *Gmelin*, p. 3221.
Mya Hispanica. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 31. t. 3. f. 21.
Tellina plana. *Donovan*, ii. t. 64. f. 1.
Trigonella plana. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 200. t. 13. f. 1.
Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 52. and *Kirch.* f. 51. *Lister. Anim. Ang.* t. 4. f. 23. and *Conch.* t. 253. f. 88. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 94. f. 3. *Adanson Senegal.* t. 17. f. 18. *Enc. Meth.* t. 257. f. 4.

Inhabits the sea, generally about the mouths of rivers. Mouths of the Niger. *Adanson.* Mediterranean. *Poiret.* Coasts of Britain. *Lister, &c.* Spain. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and a quarter long, an inch and a half broad, and rather more than half an inch high; thin, semi-pellucid, of a reddish or yellowish white colour, and sometimes stained with black by the mud, which it generally inhabits; the umbo is small and central, and the hinge without any lateral teeth. Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 55., from which *V. gibbula* of Gmelin has been constituted, is referred to in Da Costa's British Conchology as a variety of this species.

TENUIS. 27. Shell sub-triangular, rounded, compressed, and transversely wrinkled; hinge with lateral teeth in only one valve.

Mactra tenuis. *Montagu Test.* p. 572. t. 17. f. 7. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 72. *Dorset Cat.* p. 33.

Inhabits the shores of Britain. *Montagu, &c.*

Shell generally about a quarter of an inch long, and the breadth somewhat exceeds the length, but is sometimes considerably larger; it may be distinguished from *M. piperata*, by its hav-

ing remote and lamellated lateral teeth in one valve; and from the young of the other preceding species, by its having none in the other valve.

BOYSII. 28. Shell subtriangular ovate, compressed, and glabrous; hinge with lateral teeth in only one valve.

Mactra Boysii. *Montagu Test.* p. 98. t. 3. f. 7. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 72. *Dorset Cat.* p. 33. t. 12. f. 7.

Mactra alba. *Wood, in Lin. Trans.* vi. p. 165. t. 18. f. 9 to 12.

Inhabits the coasts of Britain. *Wood, &c.*

Mr. Montagu describes this shell to be rather more than half an inch long, and three quarters of an inch broad, but it is commonly much smaller; it is thin, pellucid, glossy, and white, marked only with a few distant obsolete concentric striæ; the hinge is placed considerably nearer the posterior than the anterior end, and has broad elevated lateral teeth in one valve.

TRIANGULARIS. 29. Shell sub-triangular, minute, strong, opake, with the umbones prominent, and the margin crenated.

Mactra triangularis. *Montagu Test.* p. 99. t. 3. f. 5. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 72.

Inhabits the coasts of the West of England. *Montagu.*

Shell one eighth of an inch long, and the length rather exceeds the breadth; strong, opake, white, with the umbones obtuse and prominent, and the margin strongly crenated; Mr. Montagu says the hinge has a large bifid tooth in one valve, with two small ones separated by a triangular cavity in the other valve, and depressed lateral teeth.

MINUTISSIMA. 30. Shell sub-triangular, minute, with the umbones prominent, and the margin entire.

Mactra minutissima. *Montagu Supp.* p. 37.

Inhabits the sea in corallines. *Montagu.*

Mr. Montagu says this is one of the most minute of bivalve shells, and might easily be mistaken for *M. triangularis*, was it not for the margin in that species being crenated; it is, however, not quite so angulated, nor so long in proportion to its breadth, nor has it ever occurred so large as that shell.

** *Shells ovate-oblong.*

GLAUCA. 31. Shell sub-ovate, thin, marked with fine transverse striæ, forming wrinkles at the anterior end, and with reddish longitudinal rays.

Mactra glauca. *Born. Mus.* p. 51. t. 3. f. 11 and 12. *Gmelin*, p. 3260. *Donovan*, iv. t. 125. *Montagu Test.* p. 571. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 68.

Mactra helvacea. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 234. t. 23. f. 232 and 233.

Enc. Meth. t. 256. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of Spain and Portugal. *Chemnitz.* Found on Hayle Sands, in Cornwall, by Miss Pocock. *Donovan.*

Shell usually two inches and a half long, and three and a half broad, but sometimes three inches long, and more than four and a quarter broad; it is striated transversely, and wrinkled at the anterior end; of a dirty white colour, marked with reddish longitudinal rays, which however are not observable in the specimen figured by Born, and which appears to be covered with a thin epidermis.

PELLUCIDA. 32. Shell sub-ovate, thin, pellucid, unequally striated transversely, and gaping at the anterior end.

Mactra pellucida. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 235. t. 24. f. 234. *Gmelin*, p. 3260.

Mactra, No. 11. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 85.

Inhabits the coasts of Guinea. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and near two inches broad; thin, pellucid, brittle, white, and somewhat produced and gaping at the anterior end.

FRAGILIS. 33. Shell ovate-oblong, pellucid, thin, and finely striated transversely; anterior end angulated and gaping.

Mactra fragilis. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 236. t. 24. f. 235. *Gmelin*, p. 3261.

Mactra dealbata. *Solander's MSS. Pulteney's Dorset Cat.* p. 31. *Montagu Test.* p. 95. t. 5. f. 1. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 68. t. 1. f. 10. *Dorset Cat.* p. 32. t. 7. f. 7.

Mactra, No. 12. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 85.

Inhabits the coasts of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.* Coast of Dorsetshire, very rare. *Pulteney.*

This Shell, in size, whiteness, and tenuity, much resembles *M. pellucida*, but the anterior side is more angulated, and the slope better defined. We have the authority of Mr. Racket, who is acquainted with our English *M. dealbata*, for considering it to be the *M. fragilis*, and not the *M. pellucida* of Gmelin. Chemnitz says it has the habit of a Tellen, but the hinge of a Mactra.

RUGOSA. 34. Shell ovate-oblong, marked with strong longitudinal and obsolete transverse striæ; margin crenulated.

Mactra rugosa. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 236. t. 24. f. 236. *Gmelin*, p. 3261.

Mactra, No. 13. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 85. *Enc. Meth.* t. 254. f. 2.

Variety. Shell smaller and thinner.

Mactra rugosa Indiæ Orientalis. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 238. t. 24. f. 237.

Mactra Nicobarica. *Gmelin*, p. 3261.

Mactra, No. 14. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 86.

Inhabits the Mediterranean, and the variety the coasts of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about one inch and seven lines long, and two inches and a half broad; of a yellowish white colour, and marked with crowded thick longitudinal striæ, which are crossed transversely by other obsolete ones; the two ends are somewhat glabrous and smooth, the whole margin crenulated, and the inside chalky white; Gmelin's *M. Nicobarica* appears to be only a variety, or probably a young shell, of this species.

ÆGYPTIACA. 35. Shell oblong-oval, coated with a yellowish epidermis, and longitudinally striated.

Mactra Ægyptiaca. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 218. t. 200. f. 1955 and 1956.

Inhabits the Red Sea. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about one inch long, and two inches broad, and may be distinguished from the variety of *M. rugosa*, which it much resembles, by being broader in proportion to its length.

PLANATA. 36. Shell oblong-oval, gaping, compressed, thick, finely striated and ridged transversely; hinge without lateral teeth.

Mactra planata. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 238. t. 24. f. 238 and 239.
Mactra complanata. *Gmelin*, p. 3261.
Mactra oblongata. *Solander's MSS.*
Mactra Lutraria Var. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 73.
Mactra, No. 15. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 86.
Enc. Method. t. 258. f. 4.

Inhabits the coast of Tranquebar, and the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.* Has been found near Weymouth. *Solander.*

Shell about an inch and a quarter long, two inches and a quarter broad, and three quarters of an inch high, and may be readily distinguished from *M. lutraria* by the margin on the sides of the hinge, which forms nearly a straight line.

LUTRARIA. 37. Shell oval-oblong, gaping, somewhat pellucid, irregularly striated transversely, and the hinge without lateral teeth.

Mactra lutraria. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1126. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 92. t. 52. f. 44. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 239. t. 24. f. 240 and 241. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 79. *Gmelin*, p. 3259. *Donovan*, ii. t. 58. *Montagu Test.* p. 100. *Dorset Cat.* p. 33. t. 5. f. 11. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 62. t. 2. f. 20.
Baphia Mirio. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 472. No. 1839.
Lutraria elliptica. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 120.
Lister Anim. Ang. t. 4. f. 19. and *Conch.* t. 415. f. 259. *Enc. Meth.* t. 258. f. 3.

Inhabits the European seas, about the influx of rivers. *Linnæus.* North Sea. *Gronovius.* Mediterranean. *Chemnitz.* Coasts of Britain. *Lister, &c.*

Shell two inches or two inches and a half long, nearly twice as broad, and the height of the two valves rather exceeds half the length; it is striated, and more or less strongly ridged transversely, and the colour is yellowish white; both sides slope a little from the hinge, and the valves do not shut quite close at either end; the hinge, which is placed much nearer the posterior than the anterior end, has a strong triangular primary tooth in one valve, and no lateral teeth.

HIANS. 38. Shell oblong, gaping, marked with irregular rugged transverse striæ, and the upper margin incurved; hinge without lateral teeth.

Mactra hians. *Solander's MSS.* *Pulteney's Dorset Cat.* p. 32. *Montagu Test.* p. 101. *Donovan*, iv. t. 140. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 74. *Dorset Cat.* p. 33. t. 2. f. 4.

Mya oblonga. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 27. t. 2. f. 12. *Gmelin*, p. 3221.

Mya, No. 3. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 615.

Chama magna. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 230. t. 17. f. 4.

Lutraria solenoides. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 120. *Gualter*, t. 90. f. A.

Inhabits the coasts of Britain. *Da Costa, &c.*

Shell about two inches and a quarter long, and rather more than half as broad, strong, rugged, of a dark brown colour, frequently tinged with red or cinereous, covered, when recent, with a thick dusky epidermis, and marked with irregular wrinkled concentric striæ; the hinge is placed considerably on the posterior side of the centre, and has a grooved flattish tooth locking between two others in the opposite valve; the valves do not shut quite close at the posterior end, and the anterior gapes very considerably, and is somewhat patulous; the upper margin on the anterior side of the hinge being incurved, serves to distinguish this species readily from *M. lutraria.*

Genus IX.

DONAX.†

SHELL BIVALVE, WITH THE ANTERIOR END VERY OBTUSE; HINGE WITH TWO PRIMARY TEETH, AND ONE RATHER REMOTE LATERAL TOOTH ON THE POSTERIOR SIDE.

SCORTUM. 1. Shell triangular-heart-shaped, with decussated striæ, and the anterior slope flattish; hinge with a lateral tooth on each side.

Donax Scortum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1126. *Born. Mus.* p. 53. t. 4. f. 1 and 2. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 246. t. 25. f. 242 to 247. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 90. *Gmelin*, p. 3262.

Lister Conch. t. 377. f. 220. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 19. f. 11. *Argenville*, t. 21. f. L. *Favanne*, t. 47. f. F. 2. *Enc. Method.* t. 260. f. 2.

Inhabits the sea on the coast of Fort St. George, in the East Indies. *Petiver.* Ceylon. *Gronovius.* Malabar. *Chemnitz.* Madrass. *Solander.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell about an inch and a half long, and two inches and a half broad, with decussated elevated striæ, which become abruptly more distant towards the posterior end, and both the slopes are smooth; the colour is greyish white, with darker transverse bands towards the margin, and the inside is violet towards the hinge.

PUBESCENS. 2. Shell triangular, with decussated

† *D. bicolor* of Gmelin is a badly constituted species, and Gualter, t. 88. f. R. from which *D. argentea* has been taken, is certainly an Arca, and has been quoted by Da Costa, Martini, Schroeter, Gmelin, Donovan, and Montagu, for *A. nucleus.*

striæ; anterior slope flattish, and its margin spinous; hinge with a lateral tooth on each side.

Donax pubescens. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1127. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 251. t. 25. f. 248. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 92. *Gmelin*, p. 3262.
Rumphius, t. 43. f. F. *Enc. Method.* t. 260. f. 1.
Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Molucca Islands. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about three-quarters of an inch long, and fourteen lines broad, and may be distinguished from *D. Scortum*, by a row of strong spines along the margin of its anterior slope; the angular margin of the slope in *D. Scortum* is, however, generally more or less armed with vaulted scales, and the shell described by Born, with the name of *D. pubescens*, is certainly nothing more than a trifling Variety of that species.

RUGOSA. 3. Shell wedge-shaped, gibbous, and wrinkled at the anterior end, and the margin crenated; hinge without lateral teeth, and the cartilage cleft ovate.

Donax rugosa. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1127. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 254. t. 25. f. 250. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 93. *Gmelin*, p. 3262. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 122. *Gualter*, t. 89. f. F. *Adanson Senegal*, t. 18. f. 1. *Seba*, iii. t. 86. f. 10. *Knorr*, vi. t. 28. f. 8.
Inhabits the Southern Ocean. *Linnæus.* Sandy shores of Senegal, especially about the mouths of the Niger. *Adanson.* Coasts of America and Guinea. *Gronovius.* Mediterranean and West Indies. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about three-quarters of an inch long, and an inch and a quarter broad; compressed, longitudinally striated, and rugged at the truncated anterior end; the colour is pale purplish, with darker transverse bands, and the inside white variegated with purple.

SERRA. 4. Shell wedge-shaped, with the anterior end wrinkled, and the margin crenated; hinge without lateral teeth, and the cartilage cleft oblong.

Donax Serra. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 257. t. 25. f. 251 and 252.
Donax grandis. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 47. No. 869.

Enc. Method. t. 260. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.* Cape of Good Hope. *Humphreys.*

This shell has been confounded by Schroeter and Gmelin, with *D. rugosa*, from which it differs not only in being much larger, but also in having the anterior end less abruptly truncated, and the cartilage cleft oblong; it is about two inches long, and three inches broad, and is sometimes rayed with purple, as well as striated longitudinally.

TRUNCULUS. 5. Shell oblong-wedge-shaped, glossy, minutely striated longitudinally, and the margin crenated.

Donax Trunculus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1127. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 93. t. 55. f. 45. *Born. Mus.* p. 54. t. 4. f. 3 and 4. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 259. t. 26. f. 253 and 254. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 94. *Gmelin*, p. 3263. *Donovan*, i. t. 29. f. 1. *Montagu Test.* p. 103. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 74. *Dorset Cat.* p. 33. t. 6. f. 3.

Cuneus vittatus. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 207. t. 14. f. 3. *Lister Anim. Ang.* t. 5. f. 35. and *Conch.* t. 376. f. 217. *Adanson Senegal*, t. 18. f. 2. *Knorr*, i. t. 7. f. 7. *Favanne*, t. 49. f. E. 2. *Enc. Meth.* t. 262. f. 1.

Inhabits the European Ocean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Senegal. *Adanson.* Mediterranean and West Indies. *Chemnitz.* Britain. *Lister, &c.*

Shell about five-eighths of an inch long, and an inch and a quarter broad; smooth, glossy, and finely striated longitudinally; the colour is generally yellowish white, with bluish, or horn coloured transverse bands, and two or three pale longitudinal rays; the hinge, as in other shells of this Genus, has the cartilage external.

COMPLANATA. 6. Shell oblong-oval, smooth, glossy, and the margin very entire.

Donax complanata. *Montagu Test.* p. 106. t. 5. f. 4. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 75. *Dorset Cat.* p. 34.

Donax lævigata. *Solander's MSS.*

Tellina variegata. *Gmelin*, p. 3237.

Tellina vinacea. *Gmelin*, p. 3238.

Tellina, No. 31. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 11, and No. 48. p. 15.

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 42, and *Kirch.* f. 41. *Lister Conch.* t. 384. f. 227.

Inhabits the coasts of Germany and Britain. *Bonanni, &c.*

This shell has the habit and size of *D. trunculus,* from which it may be known by its being without longitudinal striæ, and having the margin entire; it is of a pale yellow, or purplish colour, with small white spots or streaks, and one broad longitudinal white ray.

STRIATA. 7. Shell oblong-oval, longitudinally striated, truncated obliquely at the anterior, and rounded at the posterior end; margin denticulated.

Donax striata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1127.? *Chemnitz,* vi. p. 261. t. 26. f. 255. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 95. *Lister Conch.* t. 376. f. 219. *Gualter,* t. 89. f. D.? *Enc. Meth.* t. 261. f. 9.

Inhabits the shores of Southern Europe. *Linnæus.* Jamaica. *Lister.* Mediterranean. *Chemnitz.*

The shell figured by Chemnitz for *D. striata,* is about eight lines long, and twice as broad; whitish, marked all over with longitudinal striæ, and toothed and crenated at the margin. Linnæus has not given any reference, and his description is so short, that some difference of opinion will probably always prevail respecting this species; Gmelin has generally followed Schroeter, but in this instance he has altogether rejected the reference to Chemnitz, and quoted a figure of Knorr's, (vi. t. 28. f. 8.) which is at most, only a Variety of *D. rugosa.*

DENTICULATA. 8. Shell ovate-wedge-shaped, with longitudinal striæ, and intermediate dots; anterior slope transversely wrinkled, and the margin toothed.

Donax denticulata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1127. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 93. t. 55. f. 46. *Born. Mus.* p. 55. *Chemnitz,* vi. p. 262. t. 26. f. 256 and 257. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 96. *Gmelin,* p. 3263. *Montagu Test.* p. 104. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 76. *Dorset Cat.* p. 34. t. 5. f. 12.

Donax crenulata. *Donovan British Shells,* i. t. 24.

Cuneus truncatus. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 205.

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 47, and *Kirch.* f. 48. *Lister Conch.* t. 376. f. 218. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 18. f. 4. *Gualter,*

t. 83. f. O. *Adanson Seneg.* t. 18. f. 3. *Argenville,* t. 22. f. L. *Knorr,* ii. t. 23. f. 2 and 3. *Favanne,* t. 49. f. E. 3.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Sandy shores at Cape Manuel on the Western Coast of Africa. *Adanson.* West Indies. *Knorr.* Coast of Britain. *Pennant, &c.*

Shell commonly about seven lines long, and more than ten broad; white, or lead colour, with paler transverse bands, and longitudinal purple rays, and the inside is purple; it is striated longitudinally with the interstices dotted, and the anterior slope is divided by a longitudinal prominent ridge, and transversely striated.

PLEBEIA. 9. Shell oval, compressed, smooth, obsoletely striated transversely, and the margin very entire; hinge with strong teeth.

Donax plebeia. *Solander's MSS. Pulteney, Dorset Cat.* p. 32. *Montagu Test.* p. 107 t. 5. f. 2. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 76 *Dorset Cat.* p. 38. t. 5. f. 13.

Tellina variegata, Var. γ. *Gmelin,* p. 3237.

Tellina, No. 35. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 12.

Lister Conch. t. 389. f. 228.

Inhabits the coast of Dorsetshire. *Pulteney, &c.*

Shell about half an inch long, and three-quarters of an inch broad; thick, strong, glabrous, of a dull yellowish horn colour, marked with two brownish longitudinal rays, and distant obsolete transverse furrows; the inside is paler than the outside, and the teeth of the hinge are remarkably large, considering the size of the shell.

CASTANEA. 10. Shell ovate, glossy, and slightly wrinkled transversely; hinge with one large and one small primary tooth in each valve, and no lateral teeth.

Donax castanea. *Montagu Test.* p. 573. t. 17. f. 2. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 77.

Inhabits the coasts of the West of England. *Montagu.*

Mr. Montagu says that this shell comes nearest to *D. plebeia* in shape, being sub-cuneiform, and the teeth are equally strong in proportion to its size; in these, however, it differs, especially in their obliquity, being the reverse of each other; that shell too has a lateral tooth, and the beak turns towards the posterior side, whereas in this, if any thing, it is inclined to the anterior side; it is about a quarter of an inch long,

and three-eighths broad, of a chestnut colour, with a longitudinal darker ray, which divides each valve into two nearly equal parts.

SPINOSA. 11. Shell wedge-shaped, and truncated at the anterior end, which is marked with decussated striæ, and spinous at its margin; posterior end striated longitudinally.

Donax spinosa. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 264. t. 26. f. 258. *Gmelin*, p. 3265.

Donax, No. 2. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 102.

Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.*

This shell, in its hinge and shape, somewhat resembles *D. rugosa*, but is rather smaller, and differs essentially in its striæ, and in having spines on the margin of the cartilage slope; it is white on the outside, and the inside is blue; the transverse striæ at the anterior end are crenulated, and the margin is there toothed more strongly than at the posterior end.

INCARNATA. 12. Shell wedge-shaped, truncated, and marked with decussated wrinkled striæ at the anterior end, and the posterior end very finely striated longitudinally; margin denticulated.

Donax incarnata. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 265. t. 26. f. 259. *Gmelin*, p. 3265.

Donax, No. 3. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 102.

Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about ten lines long, and but little more than an inch broad, of a flesh-colour, sometimes marked with a few yellowish transverse bands, and the margin denticulated.

CUNEATA. 13. Shell ovate-wedge-shaped, compressed, thick, and slightly wrinkled at the anterior end; margin very entire.

Donax cuneata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1127. *Born. Mus.* p. 56, and Vign. at p. 52. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 266. t. 26. f. 260. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 97. *Gmelin*, p. 3263. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 64. t. 2. f. 23.

Lister Conch. t. 392. f. 231. *Knorr*, vi. t. 7. f. 3. *Enc. Meth.* t. 261. f. 5.

Inhabits the East Indies. *Lister*. Tranquebar. *Chemnitz*.
Shell about an inch long, and an inch and a half broad, truncated, and transversely wrinkled at the anterior end; and the posterior end much compressed; the colour is white, or pale greyish, with reddish or dark violet longitudinal rays, and the inside is white, variegated with purple; the margin is very entire.

LÆVIGATA. 14. Shell somewhat triangular, glabrous, truncated and inflected at the anterior end, and the margin very entire.

Donax lævigata. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 253. t. 25. f. 249. *Gmelin*, p. 3265.
Donax, No. 1. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 101.
Tellina purpurascens. *Gmelin*, p. 3287. *Wood's Conch.* p. 172.?
Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar. *Chemnitz*.
Shell an inch and a half long, and two inches and a quarter broad, glabrous, of a yellowish green colour on the outside, and violet within. The hinge has a bifid tooth in one valve, and two in the other, without any lateral teeth.

SCRIPTA. 15. Shell ovate, compressed, smooth, with purple transverse undulated lines, and the margin crenulated.

Donax scripta. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1127. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 267. t. 26. f. 261 to 265. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 98. *Gmelin*, p. 3264.
Venus cytherea. *Solander's MSS.*
Lister Conch. t. 379. f. 222. and t. 380. f. 223. *Rumphius*, t. 42. f. L and M. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 16. f. 9. and *Amb.* t. 2. f. 7. and t. 18. f. 5. *Klein Ost.* t. 11. f. 59. *Adanson Senegal.* t. 17. f. 13. *Enc. Meth.* t. 261. f. 2 to 4.
Inhabits the East Indies. *Lister*. Coasts about Fort St. George. *Petiver*. Cape Barnard on the coast of Senegal. *Adanson*. Mediterranean. *Linnæus*. Coast of Barbary. *Gronovius*. Malabar. *Chemnitz*.
Shell commonly about eight lines long, and one inch broad, but this species varies considerably in size, as well as in its colour and markings, and some shells are more oblong than others; the colour is white, more or less tinged with pale violet, and marked with transverse purple, reddish, orange, or fawn coloured, parallel undulated stripes, which in different shells vary considerably in breadth, regularity, and the angle of their undulations; the hinge resembles that of

Venus Meroe, to which this species is nearly allied, and has two central teeth in one valve, and three in the other, with a lateral tooth on one side; the cartilage is sunk in a groove, and the margin crenulated.

FABA. 16. Shell oval, convex, finely striated transversely, wrinkled at the anterior end, and the margin entire.

Donax Faba. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 270. t. 26. f. 266 and 267. *Gmelin*, p. 3264.
Donax, No. 4. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 102.
Donax cuneata Var. *Schreber's Conch.* ii. p.
Enc. Meth. t. 261. f. 7.

Inhabits the coast of Malabar. *Chemnitz.*

This shell is of about the same size as *D. scripta*, from all the numerous varieties of which it differs in being thicker, in having the umbones inclined towards the anterior slope, and in the want of a cartilage cleft, and the serratures at the margin; it is rather of a chestnut colour, with yellowish spots, and a longitudinal white ray; the hinge resembles that of *D. cuneata*.

RADIATA. 17. Shell sub-oval, with concentric striæ, and the inside striated longitudinally; hinge with a single primary tooth in one valve, and two lateral teeth in each; margin entire.

Donax radiata. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 104. No. 11. t. 8. f. 3. *Gmelin*, p. 3266.

Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar. *Schroeter.*

Schroeter describes this shell to be rather more than half an inch long, and near an inch broad, with crowded concentric striæ, wrinkled at the anterior end, and the inside striated longitudinally; colour brownish, with hyaline spots, and two white longitudinal rays towards the anterior end; hinge with a single blunt primary tooth in one valve, and two in the other, besides two lateral teeth in each.

MURICATA. 18. Shell ovate, with muricated striæ, and the margin denticulated.

Donax muricata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1128. *Gmelin*, p. 3265.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean. *Linnæus.*

No author has ascertained this species, besides Linnæus, who describes it to be gibbous, reddish, and denticulated on the

anterior margin, with the cleft by the cartilage gaping, and ending on both sides in a compressed tooth.

STRAMINEA. 19. Shell somewhat wedge-shaped, ridged transversely, and at the anterior end cancellated; hinge with two lateral teeth in each valve, and the margin very entire at the posterior end.

Donax straminea. *Gmelin*, p. 3266.

Donax, No. 12. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 105. t. 8. f. 4.

Inhabits——

Schroeter describes this shell to be more than an inch long, and only three quarters broad, of a straw colour, with darker transverse bands, the margin tawny, and the umbones reddish; the inside flesh-coloured, becoming violet towards the margin; anterior slope transversely wrinkled, and finely striated longitudinally.

CANDIDA. 20. Shell roundish wedge-shaped, thin, brittle, and slightly striated transversely; hinge with three primary teeth in each valve, and the margin very entire.

Donax candida. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 106. No. 13. t. 8. f. 5. *Gmelin*, p. 3266.

Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar. *Schroeter.*

Schroeter describes *D. candida*, whose claim to stand in the genus appears very doubtful, to be about three quarters of an inch long, and but very little more than three quarters of an inch broad; thin, brittle, convex, white, marked with a few concentric striæ becoming oblique at one end, and wrinkled towards the margin; hinge with three primary, and one lateral tooth in each valve.

IRUS. 21. Shell rhomboidal, with remote transverse erect membranaceous ridges, and the margin entire.

Donax Irus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1128. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 271. t. 26. f. 268 to 270. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 100. *Gmelin*, p. 3265. *Donovan*, i. t. 29. f. 2. *Montagu Test.* p. 108 and 573. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 77. *Dorset Cat.* p. 34. t. 12. f. 6. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 64. t. 2. f. 22.

Tellina cornubiensis. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 89.

Cuneus foliatus. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 204. t. 15. left hand fig. 6.

Venus lithophaga. *Retzius in Act. Taurin.* 1786. p. 11. f. 1 and 2. *Gmelin,* p. 3295. *Olivi Zool. Adriatica.* p. 108.

Petricola sulcata. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 121. *Gualter,* t. 95. f. A. *Borlase Cornwall.* t. 38. f. 23. *Enc. Method.* t. 262. f. 4.

Inhabits the Sea burrowed in Rocks and Stones. Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of America. *Gronovius.* Adriatic. *Olivi.* Britain. *Borlase, &c.*

Shell about a quarter or half an inch long, and varying much in breadth, which in some specimens scarcely exceeds the length, and others are twice as broad; the shape also varies considerably, some shells being convex, and others nearly flat, so that it is difficult to find two alike; but the species may, notwithstanding these variations, be readily known by its elevated, remote, reflected, concentrical, membranaceous ridges, which have their interstices longitudinally striated; the colour is brownish white, and the inside stained with purple towards the hinge; the hinge has two primary teeth in one valve, and a bifid one in the other. *Venus sub-rhomboidea* of Montagu is most probably nothing more than a variety of this species.

Genus X.

VENUS.

SHELL BIVALVE, WITH THE FRONT MARGIN OF ONE VALVE INCUMBENT ON THE OTHER, AND A WELL DEFINED IMPRESSION ON BOTH SIDES.

Subdivisions.†

* With the anterior depression spinous, or toothed on the margin.
** Somewhat heart-shaped.
*** Sub-orbicular.
**** Sub-oval, and slightly angulated on the anterior side.

* *With the anterior depression spinous, or toothed on the Margin.*

DIONE. 1. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, transversely ribbed, with a double row of spines on the anterior slope.

Venus Dione. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1128. *Born. Mus.* p. 58. and Vign. at p. 57. f. a. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 282. t. 27. f. 271 to 273. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 109. *Barbut*

† The following of Gmelin's species appear to me to be undeserving of notice. *Venus afra*, p. 3295. *albicans*, p. 3290. *amethystina*, p. 3281. *argentea*, p. 3295. *aurantia*, p. 3290. *Bajana*, p. 3269. *Bengalensis*, p. 3288. *candida*, p. 3290. *carnea*, p. 3281. *cornea*, p. 3291. *donacina*, p. 3295. *eburnea*, p. 3292. *fasciata*, p. 3281. *fulva*, p. 3290. *guttata*, p. 3291. *holosericea*, p. 3290. *Italica*, p. 3289. *lævis*, p. 3291. *lineata*, p. 3291. *lucida*, p. 3292. *Macassarica*, p. 3290. *maculosa*, p. 3291. *nivea*, p. 3292. *nux*, p. 3289. *punctulata*, p. 3281. *purpurascens*, p. 3288. *pusilla*, p. 3288. *rostrata*, p. 3280. *rufescens*, p. 3291. *spadicea*, p. 3288. *subviridis*, p. 3280. *variegata*, p. 3281. *virens*, p. 3291. *virgata*, p. 3281. *virginica*, p. 3294. *V. imbricata*, p. 3277. is *Venericardia imbricata* of Lamarck, and is a fossil species.

Verm. p. 36. t. 4. f. 9. *Gmelin*, p. 3266. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* v. t. 163.

Bonanni Rec. Supp. f. 5 and 6. and *Kirch.* 2. f. 121. *Lister Conch.* t. 307. f. 140. *Rumphius*, t. 48. f 4. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 31. f. 9. *Gualter*, t. 76. f. D. *Argenville*, t. 21. f. I. *Knorr*, i. t. 4. f. 3 and 4. *Favanne*, t. 47. f. E. 3. *Enc. Meth.* t. 275. f. 1.

Inhabits the American Seas. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Brazil. *Bonanni.* St. Domingo. *D'Herbigny.* Jamaica. *Humphreys.*

This rare shell, of which a perfect specimen is very valuable, is about an inch and a quarter long, and an inch and a half broad; of a pink or flesh colour, variegated with white, and armed round the anterior slope with a double row of incurvated hollow spines.

PAPHIA. 2. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with thick recurved transverse ribs, becoming abruptly smaller towards the anterior end.

Venus Paphia. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1129. *Born Mus.* p. 59. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 287. t. 27. f. 274 to 276. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 110. *Gmelin*, p. 3268.

Pectunculus Vetula. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 190. t. 13. f. 5.

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 75. and *Kirch.* f. 72. *Lister Conch.* t. 279. f. 116. *Rumphius*, t. 48. f. 5. *Gualter*, t. 85. f. A. *Knorr*, ii. t. 28. f. 2. and vi. t. 6. f. 2. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 7. f. 11. *Favanne*, t. 47. f. E. 5. *Enc. Meth.* t. 275. f. 4.

Inhabits the coasts of Portugal. *Bonanni.* America. *D'Avila.* Guinea. *Regenfuss.* Mediterranean. *Da Costa.* West Indies, Carolina, and Maryland. *Solander.*

Shell about an inch long, and fourteen lines broad, with remarkably thick, broad, recurved, transverse ribs, which, at about a quarter of an inch from the anterior slope, abruptly become much smaller; the colour is white, marked with about three longitudinal purplish brown bands, and prettily mottled with small spots and angulated lines; the margin is crenulated, particularly in young shells. Da Costa asserts it has been sometimes fished up on the Western shores of England, but Mr. Donovan says he was aware, after his work had been published, that this assertion originated in a mistake.

FASCIATA. 3. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with thick depressed transverse ribs of an uniform thickness throughout.

Venus fasciata. *Donovan*, v. t. 170. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 80. *Dorset Cat.* p. 34. t. 7. f. 3.
Venus Paphia. *Pulteney's Dorset Cat.* p. 33. *Montagu Test.* p. 110.
Venus Paphia Var. *Gmelin*, p. 3268.
Venus incrassata. *Solander's MSS.*
Venus, No. 1. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 153.
Pectunculus fasciatus. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 188. t. 13. f. 3.
Anus rugosa. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 290. t. 27. f. 277 and 278. *Enc. Meth.* t. 276. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Britain. *Da Costa, &c.* West India Islands. *Chemnitz.* Sometimes found on the sea-shore at Swansea, and is very common in Bantry Bay. *L. W. D.*

Shell about eleven lines long, and one inch broad; strong, rather compressed, with broad elevated transverse ribs of an uniform thickness throughout, and variously rayed longitudinally with purplish brown and white. It is probably nearly allied to the Linnæan *V. succincta*, but does not sufficiently agree with some parts of the description, 'rima excisa,' &c.

SUCCINCTA. 4. Shell heart-shaped, with transverse remote excavated grooves, and the margin crenulated.

Venus succincta. *Linnæus Mantissa*, p. 546. *Gmelin*, p. 3282.

Inhabits ——

Linnæus describes this shell to be "roundish, heart-shaped, and about as large as the uppermost joint of a finger, with fourteen remote transverse grooves, forming distant obtuse somewhat reflected ribs; the cleft in the anterior slope jagged (excisa), and the posterior impression ovate; margin crenulated within." It appears from his MSS. that Dr. Solander found a shell in the Portland Cabinet which answered to these characters, and he has added to the description, that it is slightly striated longitudinally, and has the ribs of an equal thickness throughout.

MARICA. 5. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with decussated striæ, and lamellated at the margin of the anterior slope.

Venus Marica. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1130. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 292. t. 27. f. 282 to 286. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 112. *Gmelin*, p. 3268.

Enc. Method. t. 275. f. 2.

Inhabits the American Seas. *Linnæus.* West Indies. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about three quarters of an inch long, and one inch broad, of a yellowish or greyish white colour, with pale reddish brown spots, rays, and veins, and the margin every where crenulated. Born has mistaken *V. granulata* for this species.

CINGENDA. 6. Shell somewhat heart-shaped and compressed, with transverse remote reflected ribs and longitudinal striæ.

Venus Dysera. *Born. Mus.* p. 60. *Chemnitz,* vi. p. 294. t. 28. f. 287 to 290. *Montagu Supp.* p. 42.

Venus cancellata. *Gronovius Zooph.* p. 268. t. 1. f. 8. *Bonanni Rec.* 3. f. 348. and *Kirch.* 2. f. 103. *Lister Conch.* t. 278. f. 115. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 24. f. 5. *Knorr,* ii. t. 28. f. 3. and vi. t. 10. f. 2. *Favanne,* t. 47. f. E. 6. *Enc. Meth.* t. 268. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of the West India Islands. *Chemnitz.* Jamaica. *Lister.* Frith of Forth. *Montagu.*

Shell about one inch long, and fourteen lines broad; of a greyish white colour, with scattered brown spots, and besides the elevated transverse ribs, it is strongly striated longitudinally, which serves at once to distinguish this species from *V. Dysera*; the ribs are irregularly distant, and crenulated on one side, and the longitudinal striæ generally in pairs; the posterior depression is heart-shaped, striated longitudinally, and marked with transverse brown stripes; the margin is thick, and slightly crenulated: Meuschen, as well as Gronovius, considered this to be the Linnæan *V. cancellata,* but it is more probable, from his reference to Lister, t. 278. f. 115., that Linnæus confounded it with *V. Dysera.*

DYSERA. 7. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, and convex, with transverse remote reflected ribs, and the margin crenulated.

Venus Dysera. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1130. *Chemnitz,* vi. p. 297. t. 28. f. 291 and 292. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 113. *Gmelin,* p. 3268.

Lister Conch. t. 277. f. 114. *Klein Ost.* t. 10. f. 48 and 49. *Knorr,* iv. t. 24. f. 3.

Variety. With the transverse ribs more elevated.

Venus lamellosa. *Chemnitz,* vi. p. 298. t. 293 and 294.

Venus Brasiliana. *Gmelin*, p. 3289.
Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 345. and *Kirch.* 2. f. 102. *Valentyn Abh.* t. 16. f. 29.? *Enc. Method.* t. 275. f. 5.
Inhabits the coasts of Brazil. *Bonanni.* American and Asiatic Oceans. *Linnæus.* East Indies. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch or an inch and a quarter long, and the breadth but a little exceeds the length; it is thickish, white, pale purplish brown, or rose-coloured, and may be at once distinguished from *V. cingenda* by the want of any longitudinal striæ; the posterior depression is heart-shaped, and the anterior oblong.

TIARA. 8. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, and angulated towards the anterior end, with a few distant much elevated transverse ribs, striated strongly on their lower sides.

Venus cancellata. *Born. Mus.* p. 61. t. 4. f. 9.
Concha veneris orientalis. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 290. t. 27. f. 279 to 281.
Gualter, t. 88. f. D. *Argenville*, t. 21. f. B. *Favanne*, t. 47. f. E. 7.
Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about fourteen lines long and sixteen broad, or sometimes almost twice as large; of a dull white, frequently more or less tinged with rose colour, and has about seven much elevated remote membranaceous ribs, of which the lower sides are strongly striated, and the intermediate spaces are obsoletely striated transversely; the transverse ribs are continued so as to form longitudinal laminæ on the posterior heart-shaped depression, but the oblong cartilage slope is nearly smooth.

PLICATA. 9. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, and angulated towards the anterior end, with numerous transverse membranaceous ribs, and the cordiform depression nearly smooth.

Venus plicata. *Gmelin*, p. 3276.
Venus foliaceo-lamellosa. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 299. t. 28. f. 295 and 297.
Argenville, t. 21. f. K. *Valentyn Abh.* t. 15. f. 21. *Enc. Meth.* t. 275. f. 3.
Inhabits the Levant Sea. *Argenville.*
Shell two or three inches long, and about equally broad; thick,

ponderous, purplish or pale flesh colour, and whitish about the umbones; the posterior depression is cordiform, and nearly smooth, and the anterior slope convex, red, glabrous, and much larger than in the preceding species.

EXCAVATA. 10. Shell sub-orbicular, transversely striated; anterior depression broad, and the posterior heart-shaped and excavated.

Venus excavata. *Gmelin*, p. 3269.
Venus, No. 34. *Schroeter Einleitung*, iii. p. 167. t. 8. f. 10.

Inhabits ——

Shell about an inch in diameter, and resembles *V. excisa*, but has the transverse striæ thinner and more acute; the striæ also become wrinkled at both ends, and form scale-like teeth on the margin of the posterior depression, which is cordiform and excavated; it is brownish yellow, or whitish ash colour. May it not be a variety of *V. prostrata*?

SPINIFERA. 11. Shell sub-triangular, with numerous equidistant ribs becoming confluent in pairs, and forming short obtuse spines on the margin of the anterior slope.

Venus spinifera. *Montagu Test.* p. 577. t. 17. f. 1. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 78.

Inhabits the coast of Devonshire, very rare. *Montagu.*

Mr. Montagu, who discovered this shell in some sand brought from Salcombe Bay, describes it to be half an inch long, and the breadth rather more, and of a yellowish white colour, with about thirty-six fine concentric, parallel, equidistant, elevated and somewhat reflected ribs, which, on the margin of the cartilage slope, become confluent in pairs, and form short obtuse spines, reflecting backwards: he says that in shape it much resembles *V. Gallina*, but is rather longer in proportion to its breadth, and the concentric ridges are finer.

** *Somewhat heart-shaped.*

VERRUCOSA. 12. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with striated membranaceous ribs, becoming strongly warted at both ends; margin crenulated.

Venus verrucosa. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1130. *Born. Mus.* p. 60. t. 4. f. 7. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 303. t. 29. f. 299 and 300. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 114. *Gmelin*, p. 3269. *Donovan*, ii. t. 44. *Montagu Test.* p. 112. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 78. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 123. *Dorset Cat.* p. 34. t. 8. f. 1.

Venus Erycina. *Pennant Brit. Zool.* iv. p. 94. t. 54. f. 48.

Pectunculus strigatus. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 185. t. 12. f. 1.

Lister Conch. t. 284. f. 122. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 93. f. 117. *Gualter*, t. 75. f. H. *Argenville*, t. 21. f. Q. *Favanne*, t. 47. f. E. 9.

Junior. Venus rugosa. *Linnæus Mantissa*, p. 545.?

Inhabits the Southern coasts of Europe. *Linnæus.* England. *Lister, &c.* Mediterranean. *D'Avila.* Naples. *Sir. C. Ulysses.*

This species varies from an inch and a half to two inches and a quarter long, and the breadth rather exceeds the length; it is a strong, thick, heavy, convex shell, with numerous strong, elevated, somewhat recurved transverse ribs, which, when the shell has arrived at maturity, are broken at both ends, and particularly at the anterior, into irregular warty knobs; colour brownish white. Young shells have the transverse ribs only slightly crenulated at the anterior end, are more convex, and marked in the interstices of the ribs with longitudinal striæ, which in old shells are still observable about the umbones. Gmelin considered *V. rigida* to be the Linnæan *V. rugosa*, but the description in the Mantissa answers better to a young shell, and Kæmmerer considered it to be a variety of the present species.

RIGIDA. 13. Shell heart-shaped, ventricose, with numerous transverse membranaceous reflected ribs, and the posterior depression kidney-shaped; margin crenulated.

Venus rigida. *Solander's MSS.*

Venus rugosa orientalis. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 308. t. 29. f. 303.

Venus rugosa. *Gmelin*, p. 3276.

Venus, No. 3. *Schroeter Einleitung*, iii. p. 154.

Pectunculus rigidus. *Callone's Cat.* p. 48. No. 900.

Lister Conch. t. 286. f. 123.

Inhabits the coast of Jamaica. *Lister.* Brazils. *Solander.* West Indies. *Humphreys.*

This shell may be at once distinguished from *V. verrucosa* by the posterior depression being reniform, and in a specimen now before me, which is two inches and a quarter long, the transverse ribs are more membranaceous, and are not at all tuberculated at either end; the anterior slope in one valve is glabrous; colour whitish, irregularly stained, and marked with spots, or short angulated streaks of pale brown.

CASINA. 14. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with acute recurved transverse ribs, and grooved behind the beaks; margin crenulated at the posterior end.

Venus Casina. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1130.? *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 306. t. 29. f. 301 and 302. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 115. t. 8. f. 6. *Gmelin*, p. 3269. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 79. t. 2. f. 1. *Montagu Supp.* p. 47.

Venus erycina, worn shell. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 94. t. 54. f. 48. A.

Venus lactea. *Donovan*, v. t. 149. *Maton and Racket, in Lin Trans.* viii. p. 79. *Montagu Supp.* p. 46.

Inhabits the European Ocean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Britain. *Pennant, &c.*

The description in the Systema Naturæ is so short, and unaccompanied by any reference, that the Linnæan *V. Casina* must always remain an uncertain species, and it appears from his MSS., that Dr. Solander considered it to be our *V. Gallina.* The shell here referred to, which answers the Linnæan character much better, is said to be about an inch and a half in diameter, thick, white, and variegated with brown, but whether it is more than a variety of *V. rigida* is rather doubtful, and in that species the posterior depression is surrounded by a groove.

CANCELLATA. 15. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with longitudinal striæ, and transverse remote membranaceous ribs; posterior depression heart-shaped.

Venus cancellata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1130. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 309. t. 29. f. 304 to 307. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 116. *Gmelin*, p. 3270. *Donovan*, iv. t. 115. *Montagu Test.* p. 574.

Venus laminosa. *Montagu Supp.* p. 38.?

Pectunculus membranaceus. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 193. t. 13. left hand fig. 4.
Knorr, vi. t. 39. f. 4. *Enc. Meth.* t. 267. f. 7.
Inhabits the African Ocean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.* West Indies. *Humphreys.*
This species is more strongly striated longitudinally, and is rather broader in proportion to its length, than the young shells of *V. verrucosa*, of which it has been considered a variety by Solander and Montagu. Born has figured *V. Tiara* under this name.

SUBCORDATA. 16. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with strong longitudinal striæ, and remote elevated transverse ribs.

Venus subcordata. *Montagu Test.* p. 121. t. 3. f. 1. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 82.
Inhabits ——
Shell about a quarter of an inch in diameter, thick, white, with strong longitudinal costated striæ, and remote transverse ridges; the umbones are placed nearest to one end, much incurvated, and turned a little to one side; margin slightly crenated. Mr. Montagu doubts whether this is really a British species, having only once found it among some sand from Falmouth Harbour.

MINIMA. 17. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, rather compressed, very glossy, with broad transverse striæ, and two red streaks at the margin.

Venus minima. *Montagu Test.* p. 121. t. 3. f. 3. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 81.
Inhabits Falmouth Harbour. *Montagu.*
Shell about a quarter of an inch in length, and rather more in breadth, flesh-coloured, with two white lines, extending like the letter V half way from the umbones, and connected with the margin by a red streak diverging outwards. Mr. Montagu says, the red streaks are constant, but that the white lines are sometimes wanting.

SULCATA. 18. Shell somewhat triangular, with transverse ribs becoming obsolete towards the umbones, and the depression oblong-oval; margin crenulated.

Venus sulcata. *Montagu Test.* p. 131. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 81. t. 2. f. 2.

Pectunculus truncatus. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 195.

Inhabits the coasts of Scotland. *Montagu.*

Shell near an inch long, and nearly as broad; strong, thick, with concentric ribs, which are narrower than the intervening furrows, and which become obsolete towards the umbones, and at both ends; the colour is white, but is covered with a very thick opake dusky brown epidermis. Messrs. Maton and Racket say, that it much resembles *V. fasciata*, but is more triangular, and straiter at the anterior end, and differs also in the depression, which is oblong-oval.

MONTAGUI. 19. Shell sub-orbicular, compressed, with obsolete transverse ribs, and the depression heart-spear shaped; margin entire.

Venus compressa. *Montagu Supp.* p. 43. t. 26. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of Scotland. *Montagu.*

Mr. Montagu says, that this species very much resembles *V. sulcata*, and the material difference is, that this is broader than it is long, and has the margin entire, whereas the other measures most in a longitudinal direction, and has the margin crenulated. The name of *compressa* had been before used by Linnæus for another species.

SCOTICA. 20. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, and slightly compressed, with many regular parallel transverse ribs, and the margin entire.

Venus Scotica. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 81. t. 2. f. 3. *Montagu Supp.* p. 44.

Inhabits the coast of Scotland. *M'Leay, &c.*

Shell about half an inch long, and five-eighths broad, thick, with from sixteen to twenty-two parallel transverse ribs, and of a whitish colour, when stripped of its epidermis, which is pale yellowish brown.

DANMONIA. 21. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, and slightly compressed; with regular strong equidistant transverse ribs, and the margin crenulated.

Venus Danmonia. *Montagu Supp.* p. 45. t. 29. f. 4.

Inhabits the coasts of Devonshire. *Montagu.*

Shell about an inch long, and an inch and a quarter broad, and Mr. Montagu says, it is so nearly allied to *V. Scotica*, that

at first sight one might be naturally led to consider it the same; it however differs in its contour, which is more transversely ovate, and in having a crenulated margin.

REFLEXA. 22. Shell sub-orbicular, with numerous thin elevated distant transverse ribs, and the interstices minutely striated longitudinally; margin crenulated.

Venus reflexa. *Montagu Supp.* p. 40. and p. 168.
Venus undulata. *Gmelin*, p. 3290.
Venus, No. 107. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 187.
Gualter, t. 75. f. O.

Mr. Montagu describes his *V. reflexa*, to be an inch in diameter, and rather broader than long, of a pale yellowish brown, with two or three broken ferruginous rays, running from the umbo to the opposite margin; these interrupted rays in some specimens are composed of six or seven spots, which faintly resemble arrow heads, and point towards the umbones; he says, the shell has somewhat the habit of *V. Gallina*, but is more orbicular in its contour, and has the transverse ridges vastly more elevated, thinner, and more distant. From Gmelin's description, I think there can be no doubt that his *V. undulata*, though a badly constituted species, is the same, but the name has been previously occupied by Born, for *V. textile* of Gmelin.

GALLINA. 23. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with crowded membranaceous recurved transverse striæ; umbones much recurved, and both slopes nearly smooth; margin crenulated.

Venus Gallina. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1130. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 311. t. 30. f. 308 to 310. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 118. *Gmelin*, p. 3270. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 82. *Dorset Cat.* p. 35. t. 8. f. 2.
Venus rugosa. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 95. t. 56. f. 50.
Venus sinuata. *Born. Mus.* p. 62, and Vign. at p. 57. f. b.
Venus Lusitanica. *Gmelin*, p. 3281.
Venus Casina. *Solander's MSS. Pulteney's Dorset Cat.* p. 33.
Venus striatula. *Donovan*, ii. t. 68. *Montagu Test.* p. 113.
Pectunculus striatulus. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 191. t. 12. f. 2.
Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 45, and *Kirch.* f. 44. *Lister Conch.*

t. 282. f. 120. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 75. f. 12. *Klein Ost.* t. 10. f. 54.

Variety. With the transverse striæ rather more remote.

Venus cruentata. *Gmelin,* p. 3294.

Venus, No. 76. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 179.

Lister Conch. t. 396. f. 243. *Klein Ost.* t. 10. f. 50.

Inhabits the Mediterranean, and the coasts of Asia and Norway. *Linnæus.* Portugal. *Bonanni.* Britain. *Lister, &c.*

Shell about three quarters of an inch, or an inch long, and the breadth exceeds the length by about a fourth; the colour is white, or pale brown, with two or three broad longitudinal darker rays, and generally also marked with crowded fine zic-zac rufous lines, which often cross the transverse striæ, so as to give them some appearance of being crenated. *V. Lusitanica* of Gmelin most probably belongs to this species, or is otherwise undeserving of notice.

CIRCINATA. 24. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, gibbous, with crowded transverse, elevated, slightly imbricated striæ; margin very entire.

Venus circinata. *Born. Mus.* p. 61. t. 4. f. 8. *Chemnitz,* vi. p. 312. t. 30. f. 311 and 312.

Venus Guineensis. *Gmelin,* p. 3270. *Montagu Supp.* p. 48. and p. 168. *Dorset Cat.* p. 35.

Venus rubra. *Gmelin,* p. 3288.

Venus rubescens. *Solander's MSS.*

Venus, No. 4 and 5. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 155. and No. 65. p. 176.

Tellina Senegalensis. *Gmelin,* p. 3244. *Wood's Conch.* p. 199.

Le Tosar. *Adanson Senegal.* p. 229. t. 17. f. 14.

Lister Conch. t. 306. f. 109.

Inhabits the coasts of Guinea. *Chemnitz.* Magdalen Islands, on the coast of Senegal. *Adanson.* Has been dredged up in the Frith of Forth by Mr. Laskey. *Montagu.*

Shell about fourteen lines long, and sixteen broad, reddish white or greyish, with longitudinal rays, and both the slopes tinged with purple, or rose colour; it may be at once distinguished from *V. reflexa,* and *V. Gallina,* by the want of a crenulated margin, and its striæ are more elevated and imbricated than in the former of these species. According to Montagu, the hinge is very complicated, and he says, there are three teeth in one valve, of which one stands transversely, and the other has the same number, besides a prominency on the side of the cavity that receives the trans-

verse tooth of the opposite valve. Adanson's description of *Le Tosar*, from which Gmelin has constituted his *Tellina Senegalensis* answers to this species.

CALISTE. 25. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with acute transverse striæ, becoming membranaceous towards the margin; anterior depression short and the posterior obsolete.

Venus Caliste. *Gmelin*, p. 3277.
Venus, No. 6. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 156. t. 8. f. 8 and 9.
Inhabits the Red Sea. *Schroeter.*
This shell is about the same size and figure as *V. circinata*; the colour is said to be generally dirty white, with the anterior end tinged with pale blue on the outside, and with dark blue within.

COMPRESSA. 26. Shell oval-heart-shaped, much compressed, with transverse, remote, parallel striæ, and both the depressions linear; margin very entire.

Venus compressa. *Linnæus Mant.* p. 546. *Gmelin*, p. 3282.
Inhabits ——
Linnæus has not given any reference, or mentioned either the size or colour of this species, and it has not been ascertained by any subsequent author.

EXALBIDA. 27. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, flattish, with transverse, elevated, slightly membranaceous striæ; anterior depression lanceolate and wrinkled.

Venus exalbida. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 227. t. 202. f. 1977.
Inhabits the coasts of the Falkland Islands. *Chemnitz.*
Shell two inches and three-quarters long, and three inches broad; white, without any coloured markings. Chemnitz says he received his specimen from London, under the name of *V. cretacea.*

PETULCA. 28. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, slightly grooved, and the margin crenulated; cartilage cleft, sub-ovate, gaping; nymphæ acute.

Venus petulca. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1131. *Gmelin*, p. 3270.

Inhabits the Southern Coasts of Europe. *Linnæus.*

Linnæus has not made any reference, and in addition to the above specific character, has only given the following short description. "It is the size of a hazel nut, clouded with white and brown, and the posterior depression is oblong." It has not been ascertained by any subsequent author.

GRANULATA. 29. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, slightly gibbous, with elevated decussated striæ, and the margin crenulated.

Venus granulata. *Gmelin*, p. 3277. *Donovan*, iii. t. 83. *Montagu Test.* p. 122. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 85.

Venus marica. *Born. Mus.* p. 59. t. 4. f. 5 and 6.

Venus marica spuria. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 314. t. 30. f. 313.

Venus violacea. *Gmelin*, p. 3288.

Venus, No. 7. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 156, and No. 68. p. 177.

Chama formis cancellata. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers*, p. 450. No. 1691.

Lister Conch. t. 338. f. 175.

Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica. *Lister.* West India Islands. *Chemnitz.* Britain. *Donovan, &c.*

Shell about three-quarters of an inch, or an inch in diameter, and the breadth rather exceeds the length; the colour is white, variegated with spotted rays, and streaks of purplish brown, and the inside is tinged with purple, especially towards the anterior side; the cartilage slope is generally bluish, and marked with a few dark chocolate transverse stripes, and the posterior depression is brown. Gualter, t. 75. f. B. and *Cardium cancellatum* of Gmelin, may probably belong to this species.

OVATA. 30. Shell oval-heart-shaped, slightly compressed, with longitudinal grooves, and transverse striæ; posterior depression oblong, and elevated in the middle; margin crenulated.

Venus ovata. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 97. t. 56. f. 56. *Montagu Test.* p. 120. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 85. t. 2. f. 4. *Dorset Cat.* p. 35. t. 1. f. 15.

Venus crenulata. *Solander's MSS.*

Walker's Min. Shells, f. 82.

Inhabits the coasts of Britain. *Pennant, &c.*

Shell about three-eighths of an inch long, and half an inch broad; of a dirty white or pale brown colour, and the inside is glossy white or flesh-colour, more or less tinged with purple.

PAUPERCULA. 31. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, smooth, with the anterior depression oval, and the posterior cordiform.

Venus paupercula. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 227. t. 202. f. 1977.

Inhabits the coasts of Coromandel. *Chemnitz.*

Shell near an inch long, and an inch and a quarter broad; of a pale brownish yellow colour, sprinkled over with reddish brown veins and dots, and the cordiform depression tinged with violet.

FLEXUOSA. 32. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, produced at the anterior end, and marked with transverse crenulated grooves, becoming bifid towards the anterior slope.

Venus flexuosa. *Solander's MSS.? Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1131. *Born. Mus.* p. 62. t. 4. f. 10. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 330. t. 31. f. 333 and 334. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 119. *Gmelin*, p. 3270.

Lister Conch. t. 281. f. 119.? *Petiver Gaz.* t. 75. f. 8. *Gualter*, t. 83. f. I. *Enc. Method.* t. 266. f. 6.

Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica, and other West India Islands. *Chemnitz.*

The shell figured by Chemnitz is about an inch long, and an inch and a quarter broad; of a dirty white colour, shaded with brown, and has the anterior depression surrounded by an elevated keel. Linnæus appears to have taken the name, and described this species, from a specimen which he received from Dr. Solander, who, in his MSS. has referred to Lister, t. 281. f. 119. and Petiver, t. 25. f. 9. in which there is no appearance of the anterior end being produced, nor is it mentioned in either of their descriptions.

MACTROIDES. 33. Shell triangular-heart-shaped, rounded at the ends, and obsoletely striated transversely; depressions heart-shaped on both slopes; margin very entire.

Venus mactroides. *Born. Mus.* p. 65. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 324. t. 31. f. 326.

Venus turgens. *Solander's MSS.*
Venus corbicula. *Gmelin*, p. 3278.
Venus matadoa. *Gmelin*, p. 3282.
Venus, No. 15. *Schroeter Einleitung*, iii. p. 159.
Lister Conch. t. 251. f. 85. *Adanson Senegal*, t. 18. f. 5. *Knorr*, v. t. 15. f. 2, and vi. t. 10. f. 5. *Enc. Meth.* t. 269. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of Guinea, and the West India Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and a half, both in length and breadth, and obsoletely marked with transverse striæ; the colour is white and shining, and rayed with reddish yellow, much in the same manner as *Mactra stultorum*, but in shape it more resembles *V. tripla*, to which it is nearly allied.

TRIPLA. 34. Shell triangular-heart-shaped, obtuse at the ends, smooth, and the margin very entire.

Venus tripla. *Linnæus Mantissa*, p. 545. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 328. t. 31. f. 330 to 332. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 152. *Gmelin*, p. 3276.
Le Tivel. *Adanson Senegal*, p. 239. t. 18. f. 4.
Lister Conch. t. 252. f. 86. *Gualter*, t. 75. f. Q. *Enc. Method.* t. 269. f. 4.

Inhabits the coasts of Africa. *Lister.* About the mouths of the Niger. *Adanson.* Guinea. *Chemnitz.*

The length and breadth are nearly equal, and vary from about an inch to an inch and a quarter, and the surface is smooth, or marked only with minute transverse striæ; the colour is dirty white or pale grey, sometimes variegated with two or three obsolete violet rays, and the inside is more or less tinged with purple.

TRIANGULARIS. 35. Shell sub-triangular, with a few transverse antiquated ridges, and the margin entire; hinge with three teeth in one valve, and two, besides a semi-lunar lamina, in the other.

Venus triangularis. *Montagu Test.* p. 577. t. 17. f. 3. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 83.

This extremely rare shell was found on the coast of Devonshire. *Montagu.*

Mr. Montagu has given the following description of this species: "V. with a strong sub-triangular yellowish white shell, with

a few antiquated concentric ridges, in other respects smooth: umbo central, remarkably prominent, and turned a little to one side; each side sloping nearly equal, and forming the umbonal regions into an acute angle; under the beak a lanceolate-cordiform depression. Inside smooth; hinge very strong in proportion, furnished in one valve with two strong teeth, one running backwards, parallel with the cartilage slope, bifid or divided longitudinally; the other is triangular, and near it, running parallel with the cordiform depression, is a strong lateral lamina, of a semi-lunar shape, the convexity inwards, and a deep groove between that and the margin: the other valve is possessed of three teeth, two of which greatly diverge, in order to admit the triangular tooth of the opposite valve between them, and a lateral tooth which locks in between that and the marginal edge; the margins are plain. Length half an inch, breadth nearly the same."

MALABARICA. 36. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, oblong, densely striated transversely; anterior impression broad and ovate, and the posterior cordiform.

Venus Malabaricus. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 323. t. 31. f. 324 and 325.

Venus Gallus. *Gmelin*, p. 3277.

Venus, No. 14. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 159.

Martyn, Univ. Conch. t. 131. right hand fig.

Inhabits the coasts of Malabar. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and a half long, and rather more than two inches broad; young shells are cinereous, and older ones yellowish, with four darker longitudinal rays. Kæmmerer considered this shell to be a Variety of *V. rotundata.*

FLAMMEA. 37. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, transversely striated, and the back glabrous; anterior depression very broad, and the posterior heart-shaped.

Venus flammea. *Gmelin*, p. 3278.

Venus, No. 145 and 146. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 200. t. 8. f. 12.

Inhabits the Red Sea. *Schroeter.*

This shell appears by Schroeter's figure to be about an inch long, and fourteen lines broad, and is said to be very nearly allied to *V. Malabarica*, but is bluish and more gibbous towards the umbones; the colour is white, variegated with

broad brown bands, and cinereous spots and streaks, and the cordiform depression marked with brown lines.

ERYCINA. 38. Shell oblong-heart-shaped, polished, with very obtuse broad transverse ribs; anterior slope glabrous, and the posterior depression ovate.

Venus Erycina. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1131. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 334. t. 32. f. 337 to 339. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 120. *Gmelin*, p. 3271.

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 64 and 65. and *Kirch.* f. 63 and 64. *Lister Conch.* t. 268. f. 104. *Knorr*, iv. t. 3. f. 5. *Favanne*, t. 46. f. F. 2. *Enc. Meth.* p. 364. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of Europe. *Linnæus.* East Indies. *Gronovius, &c.* Tranquebar, Ceylon, and the Moluccas. *Chemnitz.*

Shell varying considerably in size, but is most commonly about two inches and a quarter long, and two inches and three-quarters broad, and is strong, and rather thick and heavy; it is of a pale flesh colour, with brownish longitudinal, somewhat interrupted rays, which vary in breadth, and are often much crowded, and the margin is sometimes bordered with orange; the anterior slope is glabrous, and the cartilage cleft large.

COSTATA. 39. Shell oblong-heart-shaped, polished, with broad transverse ribs; anterior depression lanceolate, and the posterior cordiform.

Venus costata. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 226. t. 202. f. 1975.

Inhabits the coasts of Ceylon. *Chemnitz.*

This shell is of about the same size, and from the description, it appears rather doubtful whether it is more than a Variety of *V. Erycina*, for in that species the posterior depression is somewhat cordiform, though more inclining to ovate; the colour is whitish, variegated with obsolete interrupted longitudinal rays, and scattered reddish streaks. *V. costata* of Gmelin is an extremely obscure species, for the description is quite different from Knorr, iv. t. 3. f. 3. from which it was obviously constituted, and which is much more like *Solen sanguinolentus.*

PACIFICA. 40. Shell oblong-heart-shaped, polished, with flattish transverse striæ, and the posterior depression cordiform.

Venus Chinensis. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 227. t. 202. f. 1976.

Inhabits the South Seas, and the coasts of China. *Chemnitz.*

From Chemnitz's description and figure, this shell appears to be very nearly allied to *V. Erycina*, from which it principally differs in being only faintly ribbed transversely; the colour is greyish, variegated with crowded longitudinal violet rays, and a violet border at the margin. Chemnitz in his Tenth Volume, had before given the name of *V. Chinensis* to another species.

MERCENARIA. 41. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, ponderous, slightly striated transversely; posterior depression cordiform; inner margin crenated and violet.

Venus mercenaria. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1131. *Spengler in Berlin Naturf.* vi. p. 307. t. 6. f. 1 to 3. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 122. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 352. t. 171. f. 1659 and 1660. *Gmelin*, p. 3271.

Lister Conch. t. 271. f. 107. *Enc. Method.* t. 268.

Inhabits the coasts of Pennsylvania, and about the mouths of Rivers on the coasts of Norway. *Linnæus.* Connecticut. *Solander.* North America. *Humphreys.*

Shell about two inches and three-quarters long, and three inches and a half broad, and slightly marked transversely with irregular striæ; the outside is greyish white, and the inside white, bordered with dark violet; the outer margin is entire, but it is crenated on the inside. Pennant mistook *V. Islandica* for this species, and Linnæus has obviously committed the same error in his Fauna Suecica, so that it may be doubted whether this shell has been found on the coasts of Norway. It is used by the Indians of North America, to form the purple and white beads with which their Wampum, or Treaty-belts are made.

ISLANDICA. 42. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, slightly striated transversely, and the posterior depression obliterated; margin very entire.

Venus Islandica. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1131. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 340. t. 32. f. 341 and 342. *Muller Zool. Danica*, i. p. 29. t. 28. f. 1 to 5. *Fabricius Fauna Grænl.* p. 411. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 123. *Gmelin*, p. 3271. *Donovan*, iii. t. 77. *Montagu Test.* p. 114. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 83. *Dorset Cat.* p. 35. t. 6. f. 5.

Venus mercenaria. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 94. t. 53. f. 47.
Venus Bucardium. *Born Mus.* p. 63. t. 4. f. 11.
Venus tumens. *Gmelin*, p. 3292.?
Venus, No. 138. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 196.
Pectunculus crassus. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 183. t. 14. f. 5.
Lister Anim. Ang. t. 4. f. 22. and *Conch.* t. 272. f. 108. *Gualter*, t. 85. f. B. *Olaffsen Isl.* t. 11. f. 8.
Inhabits the coasts of Iceland. *Linnæus.* Britain. *Lister, &c.* Senegal. *Adanson?* Norway and Greenland. *Muller.*
Full grown shells are about three inches and a half long, and three inches and three-quarters broad; thick, ponderous, irregularly striated transversely, and covered with rather a glossy yellowish brown, or blackish epidermis; the inside is white, and the margin very entire. *V. minuta* of Fabricius and Gmelin, is most probably the young of this, or at all events of some other neighbouring species.

COAXANS. 43. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, obsoletely striated transversely, coated with a greenish epidermis, and the umbones decorticated; margin very acute.

Venus coaxans. *Gmelin*, p. 3278.
Venus Ceylonica. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 333. t. 32. f. 336.
Venus erosa. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 71. lot 1603. and p. 186. lot. 3961.?
Venus, No. 17. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 160.
Tellina coaxata. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 462. No. 1775. *Rumphius*, t. 43. f. H. *Petiver Amb.* t. 18. f. 18.
Inhabits rivers in Ceylon. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about two and a half inches long, and three inches broad; the colour, when stripped of the epidermis, is whitish, and the inside is white tinged with purple at the anterior end; the cartilage cleft is long, and gaping, and two of the teeth of the hinge are notched. I suspect that this is the *V. erosa* of Solander, and Mr. Humphreys describes the epidermis in one of the specimens in the Portland Cabinet to have been black, of which colour it had probably been stained by the mud, as is frequently the case with many other fresh-water shells.

LUSORIA. 44. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, ponderous, glabrous, with the anterior slope truncated, and the margin very entire.

Variety A. White, with two obsolete brown longitudinal rays.
Venus lusoria Japonica. *Chemnitz,* vi. p. 337. t. 32. f. 340.
Venus Chione Var. β. *Gmelin,* p. 3272.
Venus, No. 18. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 161.
Rumphius. t. 43. f. G. *Petiver Amb.* t. 18. f. 20.
Variety B. White, with scattered brown angular streaks and spots.
Venus lusoria variegata. *Chemnitz,* vi. p. 347. t. 33. f. 344.
Venus Chione Var. γ. *Gmelin,* p. 3272.
Venus, No. 19. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 161.
Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Japan, and China. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about two inches and a quarter long, and two inches and three quarters broad, and I have followed Chemnitz, Kæmmerer, and Schroeter, in placing it separate from *V. Chione,* on account of the more truncated appearance of its cartilage slope; the anterior tooth of the hinge is long and crenulated, and the margin on the inside is violet.

CHIONE. 45. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, glossy, with the posterior depression oblong and acute; margin very entire.

Venus Chione. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1131. *Born Mus.* p. 63. *Chemnitz,* vi. p. 344. t. 32. f. 343. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 124. *Gmelin,* p. 3272. *Donovan,* i. t. 17. *Montagu Test.* p. 115. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 84. *Dorset Cat.* p. 35. t. 6. f. 7.
Pectunculus glaber. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 184. t. 14. f. 7.
Lister Conch. t. 269. f. 105. *Gualter,* t. 86. f. A. *Knorr,* vi. t. 4. f. 1. *Regenfuss,* i. t. 8. f. 17. *Favanne,* t. 47. f. B. *Enc. Meth.* t. 266. f. 1.
Inhabits the Asiatic Ocean. *Linnæus.* Mediterranean. *D'Avila.* Adriatic. *Chemnitz.* Coasts of Britain. *Lister, &c.* Naples. *Ulysses.*
Shell about two inches and a quarter long, and three inches broad; of a pale chestnut colour, with darker longitudinal rays, and the inside white; margin obtuse, and very entire; the cartilage cleft is broad, and extends about half way down the anterior slope.

MACULATA. 46. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, glossy, with the posterior depression obliquely wrinkled, and the margin very entire.

Venus maculata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1132. *Born Mus.* p. 64. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 347. t. 33. f. 345. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 125. *Gmelin*, p. 3272.

Venus Chione Var. β. *Kæmmerer Cab. Rudolst.* p. 206. *Bonanni Rec. Supp.* f. 7. *Lister Conch.* t. 270. f. 106. *Gualter*, t. 86. f. 1. *Argenville*, t. 21. f. H. *Adanson Senegal*, t. 17. f. 15. *Knorr*, ii. t. 28. f. 5. and v. t. 20. f. 4. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 8. f. 16. *Favanne*, t. 46. f. F. 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 265. f. 4.

Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica. *Lister.* Brazils. *D'Avila.* Senegal. *Adanson.* Guinea. *Regenfuss.* New South Wales. *Solander.*

Shell about an inch and a half long, and two inches broad; white, more or less tinged with reddish brown, and marked with darker somewhat tesselated quadrangular spots, and two indistinct longitudinal rays; the inside is white.

CASTA. 47. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, compressed at the posterior end; anterior slope rounded, and the posterior depression ovate; margin very entire.

Venus casta. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 349. t. 33. f. 346. *Gmelin*, p. 3278.

Venus, No. 20. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 162.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and an inch and a half broad; very white, tinged with violet both inside and out at the anterior end, and the posterior depression is violet; the cartilage slope is rounded, and has a large oblong cleft; the anterior tooth of the hinge is crenulated in both valves.

MERETRIX. 48. Shell triangular-heart-shaped, shining, compressed at the posterior end; cartilage slope rather protruded, and the posterior depression obsolete; margin very entire.

Venus Meretrix. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1132. *Born Mus.* p. 65. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 350. t. 33. f. 347 to 352. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 126. *Gmelin*, p. 3273. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 66. t. 3. f. 26.

Meretrix labiosa. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 122. *Gualter*, t. 76. f. C. *Argenville*, t. 21. f. F. *Knorr*, vi. t. 6. f. 3. *Enc. Meth.* p. 268. f. 6.

Inhabits the Indian Seas. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Ceylon, the Molucca and Nicobar Islands, chiefly about the mouths of rivers. *Chemnitz.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell generally about an inch and a quarter long, and an inch and a half broad, thick, and more glossy on the out than in the inside; the colour is white, or pale greenish, yellowish, or yellowish brown, and variously marked with darker obsolete rays, transverse rows of dots, or small angular streaks; the cartilage slope becomes abruptly flattened, and is protruded in the middle; the hinge has a distant tooth under the posterior depression in one valve, and a hollow for its reception in the other; the inside is white, and tinged with purple on the anterior slope. Chemnitz, in Vol. xi. p. 228., under the name of *V. brunnea*, has described what appears to be only a variety of this species, of an uniform chestnut colour.

PARADOXA. 49. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, solid, compressed at both ends, and the cartilage slope protruded in the middle.

Venus paradoxa. *Born Mus.* p. 66. t. 4. f. 12 and 13. *Callone's Cat.* p. 47. No. 873.

Venus Meretrix, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3273.

Venus, No. 131. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 193.

Inhabits the coast of Peru? *Humphreys.*

Shell two inches and a half long, and three inches and four lines broad; white, with violet longitudinal rays, and the sides tinged with violet; hinge with two primary teeth, besides a short solid lateral one on each side. Born has described this species from a single valve, and Mr. Humphreys, in his Catalogue of Callone's Museum, says, "we presume that this is the only specimen of this rare and beautiful species in this country."

LÆTA. 50. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, globose, glabrous, tumid, and radiated; posterior depression ovate; margin entire.

Venus læta. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1132. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 127. t. 8. f. 7.? *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 354. t. 34. f. 353 and 354. *Gmelin*, p. 3273.?

Venus affinis. *Gmelin*, p. 3278.

Venus, No. 21. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 162.

Knorr, iv. t. 24. f. 2.

Inhabits the Mediterranean and Indian Seas. *Linnæus.* Coasts of the Mauritius. *Chemnitz.*

Chemnitz describes this shell to be one inch and eight lines long, and two inches broad; thin, glabrous, convex, and variegated with alternate unequal white and yellowish brown longitudinal rays, and transverse rows of brown dots or angular lines; hinge with four teeth, and the cartilage cleft oblong, with its lips oblique and tumid. Schroeter has described and figured a shell, which he thought agreed better with the Linnæan description, and Gmelin has consequently referred to Chemnitz's figure of *V. læta* for a separate species, with the name of *V. affinis*, but has quoted Knorr's figure for both. Linnæus has quoted Gualter, t. 88. f. V., which Schroeter's figure rather more resembles, but it does not appear to me to correspond better with the Linnæan description, and if more than a variety of the same species, it may probably belong to *V. pinguis*.

PINGUIS. 51. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, glabrous, thick, and tumid; anterior depression oval, and the posterior rounded and impressed; margin entire.

Venus pinguis. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 355. t. 34. f. 355 to 357.
Venus opima. *Gmelin*, p. 3279.
Venus, No. 22. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 163.
Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about one inch and a half long, and an inch and three quarters broad; sometimes of a pale whitish brown colour, with a few darker longitudinal rays, or white with bluish spots and clouds, or pale grey variegated with darker clouds; the hinge is said to have only three teeth, by which this species may be readily distinguished from *V. læta* which has four.

TRIRADIATA. 52. Shell somewhat heart-shaped; glabrous, with three blackish rays; anterior depression oval, and the posterior ovate; margin entire.

Venus triradiata. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 356. t. 34. f. 358. *Gmelin*, p. 3279.
Venus, No. 23. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 163.
Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about fourteen lines long, and an inch and a half broad; of a greyish white colour, with three dark blackish blue longitudinal rays, and the inside white; the anterior slope is tinged with violet, and somewhat protruded in the middle.

NEBULOSA. 53. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, glabrous, clouded and marked with four rays; anterior depression oval, and the posterior ovate; margin entire.

Venus nebulosa. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 356. t. 34. f. 359 to 361. *Gmelin*, p. 3279.
Venus, No. 24. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 163.
Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.*
This shell appears, by Chemnitz's description and figures, to be nearly allied to *V. triradiata*, from which it principally differs in being but little more than half as large, and clouded with bluish or cinereous dots.

EXILIS. 54. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, very smooth, without any posterior depression; margin entire, and the anterior tooth of the hinge slightly crenulated.

Venus exilis. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 357. t. 34. f. 362 and 363.
Venus contemta. *Gmelin*, p. 3279.
Venus, No. 25. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 163.
Inhabits the coasts of Malabar. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about seven or eight lines long, and ten broad; thick, yellowish white, with the umbones white, reddish, or dusky; and sometimes marked with a red angular spot shaped like the letter M.

RECENS. 55. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with three longitudinal rays, and transversely striated; posterior depression impressed and oval.

Venus recens. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 229. t. 202. f. 1979.
Inhabits the coasts of Coromandel. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch long, and rather more than an inch and a quarter broad; of a greyish colour, with three broad darker longitudinal rays, and the inside towards the anterior end, and at the hinge is greenish.

JAPONICA. 56. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, angulated at the anterior end, and densely striated transversely; anterior depression obsolete, and the posterior oblong-ovate.

Venus Japonica. *Gmelin*, p. 3279.
Venus literata. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 357. t. 34. f. 364.
Venus, No. 26. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 164.
Bonanni Kirch. 2, f. 134.? *Enc. Meth.* t. 267. f. 6.
Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch and a half long, and two inches broad; inæquilateral, of a pale reddish, or yellowish colour, with transverse, broadly angulated, purplish transverse lines, and the umbones and inner margin of the anterior slope tinged with violet.

STRIATA. 57. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, ventricose, angulated at the anterior end, with crowded, thick, slightly undulated transverse striæ, and the posterior depression ovate.

Venus striata. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 358. t. 34. f. 365 and 366. *Gmelin*, p. 3279.
Venus, No. 27. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 164.
Inhabits the coasts of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and rather more than an inch and a half broad, of a greyish white colour, and the inside is white towards the margin, and yellowish under the umbones; the anterior slope is ovate-oblong, and glabrous, and has an oblong gaping cleft at the cartilage.

CASTRENSIS. 58. Shell roundish-heart-shaped, ventricose, thick, glabrous, and the posterior depression marked by a surrounding groove; margin very entire.

Venus castrensis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1132. *Born Mus.* p. 66. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 359. t. 35. f. 367 to 370. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 128. *Gmelin*, p. 3273.
Venus australis. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 355. t. 171. f. 1662. *Gmelin*, p. 3282.
Lister Conch. t. 262. f. 98. and t. 258. f. 94. *Rumphius*, t. 43. f. K. *Petiver Amb.* t. 5. f. 2. *Gualter*, t. 82. f. H. *Argenville*, t. 21. f. M. *Knorr*, i. t. 21. f. 5. and ii. t. 20. f. 2. *Favanne*, t. 47. f. H. and t. 48. f. I. *Martyn Univ. Conch.* t. 141. *Enc. Meth.* t. 273. f. 1.
Inhabits the coasts of both the Indies. *Linnæus.* Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Molucca Islands. *Chemnitz.* China. *Humphreys.*
Shell about an inch and a half long, and the breadth but very

little exceeds the length; it is marked, especially towards the sides, with minute transverse wrinkles; the colour is white, more or less clouded with stains proceeding from the purple, chestnut, or yellowish broad angulated streaks, or blotches, with which it is irregularly ornamented.

PECTUNCULUS. 59. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, ventricose, transversely striated; posterior depression, oval-oblong, striated, and rather obsolete; margin very entire.

Venus pectunculus. *Gmelin*, p. 3287.
Venus lentiginosa. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 223. t. 201. f. 1963 and 1964.
Venus castrensis Var. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 365 and 366. t. 35. f. 375 to 377.
Venus picta. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 47. No. 884.
Lister Conch. t. 254. f. 89. t. 256. f. 91. and 257. f. 92. *Gualter*, t. 82. f. G. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 1. f. 3.

Inhabits the Red Sea. *Forskael.* Coasts of Tranquebar, Ceylon, and the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.* China. *Humphreys.*

This shell is of about the same size as *V. castrensis*, and is marked with nearly similar characters; from the descriptions and figures above referred to, it appears to differ principally in being rather broader, and more distinctly striated transversely, but both Schroeter and Gmelin have blended many of its synonyms with *V. castrensis*, of which it is probably nothing more than a variety.

LORENZIANA. 60. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, smooth, with dark transverse zic-zac stripes; posterior depression cordiform, and the margin entire.

Venus Lorenziana. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 222. t. 200. f. 1961 and 1962.

Inhabits the coasts of Ceylon. *Chemnitz.*

This shell in size and form much resembles *V. castrensis*, of which it may perhaps be nothing more than a Variety; it is of a dirty white colour, with transverse irregular nearly parallel zic-zac reddish brown stripes.

ORNATA. 61. Shell sub-triangular-heart-shaped,

smooth, with somewhat reticulated angulated veins, and the posterior depression nearly obsolete; margin very entire.

Venus ornata. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 47. No. 888.

Venus castrensis Var. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 366. t. 35. f. 380 and 381.

Lister Conch. t. 259. f. 95. *Enc. Meth.* t. 273. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar, *Humphreys.* Mauritius. *Chemnitz.*

This shell is generally smaller than *V. castrensis*, and is rather broader in proportion to the length; the colour is white, and marked with fine angulated purple veins, which form a net-work, composed of irregular meshes.

PHRYNE. 62. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, smooth, transversely striated at both ends; posterior depression inversely cordiform, and marked with violet veins.

Venus Phryne. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1132. *Gmelin*, p. 3274. *Solander's MSS.*

Rumphius, t. 42. f. O. *Petiver Amb.* t. 18. f. 4.

Inhabits the Southern Ocean. *Linnæus.* Persian Gulf. *Solander.*

Linnæus without any reference has giving nothing more than the above short character, and the reference to Rumphius, is taken from the MSS. of the late Dr. Solander, who has given the following description: "V. subcordata antice subrostrata obsolete reticulata, medio lævigata, porcis transversis crassis sub-imbricatis; marginibus crenatis; vulva retusa, labiis prominulis." He adds, that the colour is either brown or yellowish, that the beak in different shells is more or less produced, and that the length in Rumphius's figure is made too short. I cannot find any other author who has noticed this species, or given any reference to Rumphius's figure, except Linnæus, who has erroneously quoted it for *V. flexuosa.*

MEROE. 63. Shell ovate-heart-shaped, with narrow transverse grooves; anterior depression excavated, and the posterior lanceolate; margin crenulated.

Venus meroe. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1132. *Born Mus.*

p. 67. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 55. *Schroeter Einl*, iii. p. 130. *Gmelin*, p. 3274.

Variety A. Brownish white, with broad zic-zac angulated purplish stripes.

Donax. *Enc. Meth.* t. 261. f. 1.

Lister Conch. t. 378. f. 221. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 13. f. 8. *Argenville Appendix.* t. 3. f. B. *Knorr*, vi. t. 7. f. 2. *Favanne*, t. 47. f. A. 2. *Chemnitz*, vii. t. 43. f. 450 and 451.

Variety B. Pale brown, with transverse rows of darker dots, and narrow zic-zac stripes towards the margin.

Chemnitz, vii. t. 43. f. 452.

Variety C. Brownish white, without any stripes.

Chemnitz, vii. t. 43. f. 453.

Inhabits the Southern Ocean. *Linnæus.* East Indies. *Lister.* Coasts of Brazil. *D'Avila.* Tranquebar and Ceylon. *Chemnitz.*

Shell generally an inch, or sometimes an inch and a half long, and the breadth exceeds the length about one third; the area on the cartilage slope is deeply excavated, and the posterior depression impressed, lanceolate, and glabrous. In the Encyclopedie Methodique, this species is figured as a Donax, and Linnæus has remarked the affinity which it bears to *Donax scriptus.*

CALLIPYGA. 64. Shell ovate-heart-shaped, irregularly striated transversely, and marked transversely with angulated streaks; posterior depression oval; margin entire.

Venus callipyga. *Born Mus.* p. 68. t. 5. f. 1. *Gmelin*, p. 3282.

Venus Arabica. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 224. t. 201. f. 1968 to 1970.

Venus, No. 132. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 194.

Inhabits the Red Sea. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about ten lines long, and thirteen broad, brownish yellow, marked with reddish brown transversely angulated stripes and dots; a small space round the umbones is white, and often derives a stellated appearance from its being defined by the other angulated markings.

DEFLORATA. 65. Shell oval-oblong, longitudinally grooved, and slightly wrinkled transversely; anterior depression lanceolate, and the posterior obsolete; margin crenulated.

Venus deflorata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1133. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 96. t. 57. f. 54. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 131. *Gmelin*, p. 3274. *Montagu Test.* p. 123. t. 3. f. 4. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 85. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 66. t. 3. f. 28.

Venus versicolor. *Gmelin*, p. 3281.

Tellina anomala. *Born Mus.* p. 30. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 93. t. 9. f. 79 to 83.

Capsa rugosa. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 125. *Lister Conch.* t. 425. f. 273. *Gualter*, t. 86. f. B. and C. *Knorr*, ii. t. 20. f. 5. and v. t. 11. f. 2. *Favanne*, t. 49. f. P. *Enc. Meth.* t. 231. f. 3 and 4.

Variety. With the shell deformed and narrower.

Tellina purpurata. *Gmelin*, p. 3289.

Tellina, No. 80. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 180. *Lister Conch.* t. 424. f. 272.

Inhabits the coasts of Europe. *Linnæus.* Mauritius and Barbadoes. *Lister.* Britain. *Pennant, &c.*

Shell generally about an inch and a half long, and two inches broad, and both the longitudinal grooves and transverse wrinkles are strongest on the anterior side; it is white, or of a pale reddish, yellowish, or violet colour, generally more or less stained with dark purple at the anterior end, and sometimes radiated with purple; the hinge has only two teeth in each valve, or rather two in one valve, and one bifid tooth in the other, so that its having been placed among the Tellens is not to be wondered at. Born supposed *V. decussata* to be the Linnæan *V. deflorata*, and Chemnitz has quoted the latter as a variety of the former. I have followed Linnæus, in placing it among the heart-shaped species, but it would stand better in the next division. Dr. Solander considered Lister's fig. 272, from which *V. purpurata* of Gmelin has been constituted, to be only an accidentally deformed shell of this species.

FIMBRIATA. 66. Shell oval, thick, gibbous, transversely ribbed, and longitudinally striated; both the depressions sub-lanceolate, and the posterior one impressed; margin serrated.

Venus fimbriata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1133. *Born Mus.* p. 69. t. 5. f. 4. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 52. t. 43. f. 448 and 449. and Vign. 8. at p. 3. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 133. *Gmelin*, p. 3275.

Lister Conch. t. 1056. f. 1. *Gualter*, t. 75. f. C. *Argenville*, t. 21. f. G.

Inhabits the East Indian Ocean. *Linnæus.* Pacific Ocean. *Solander.* Coasts of China. *Humphreys.*

Shell commonly about two inches long, and two inches and a half broad, and Chemnitz in a Vignette has figured a specimen, which measures two inches and eleven lines, by three inches and seven lines; the colour is whitish or yellowish, both the depressions are somewhat spear-shaped, but the posterior one is much the broadest; the hinge is nearly central, and has two primary, and two lateral teeth.

RETICULATA. 67. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with decussated elevated striæ; posterior depression ovate, wrinkled, and surrounded by a groove; margin crenulated.

Venus reticulata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1133. *Chemnitz,* vi. p. 367. t. 36. f. 382 to 384. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 134. *Gmelin,* p. 3275.

Lister Conch. t. 335. f. 172. *Klein Ost.* t. 10. f. 52. *Gualter,* t. 83. f. F. *Knorr,* vi. t. 10. f. 3. *Favanne,* t. 46. f. C. 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 278. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar and Ceylon. *Chemnitz.* New South Wales. *Solander.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell generally about two inches and a half long, and the breadth is a little more, but Chemnitz possessed a specimen which measured three inches and a half, by nearly four inches; the colour is brownish white, more or less clouded, or marked with darker rays and spots, and the inside is white, with the teeth of the hinge yellowish. Linnæus has described the margin to be entire, and the present shell, though almost all authors have considered it to be the *V. reticulata,* does not answer well either to the description or references. Born from his description, appears to have mistaken *V. puerpera* for this species, and Meuschen has supposed that the shell described by Linnæus was a Cardium. See Mus. Gevers. p. 444. No. 1638.

PUERPERA. 68. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with decussated striæ, of which the longitudinal are membranaceous and reflected; posterior depression ovate, surrounded by a groove, and keeled in the middle; margin crenulated.

Venus puerpera. *Linnæus Mantissa,* p. 545. *Chemnitz,*

vi. p. 372. t. 36. f. 388 to 389. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 152. *Gmelin*, p. 3276.

Venus reticulata. *Born Mus.* p. 69.

Gualter, t. 76. f. G. *Knorr*, vi. t. 10. f. 1. *Favanne*, t. 46. f. B. 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 278. f. 2.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Linnæus.* Coasts of China. *Humphreys.*

Shell two or three inches long, and the breadth but a very little exceeds the length; the colour is brownish white, faintly spotted, and becoming slightly ferruginous towards the anterior end; the inside is white, except on the anterior side of the cavity, which has a yellowish and purple tinge.

CRENULATA. 69. Shell ovate-heart-shaped, with transverse membranaceous striæ, and the interstices crenulated; posterior depression cordiform, and the margin crenulated.

Venus crenulata. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 370. t. 36. f. 385.

Venus crenata. *Gmelin*, p. 3279.

Venus Campechensis. *Gmelin*, p. 3287.

Venus arguta. *Solander's MSS.*

Venus, No. 28. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 164. and No. 59. p. 175.

Lister Conch. t. 283. f. 11. *Favanne*, t. 46. f. B. 6.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.* Bay of Campechy. *Lister.*

Shell about two inches long, and two inches and a quarter broad; greyish white, with pale brown interrupted rays and spots; anterior depression ovate, obsolete, and plaited at the lips; posterior depression dark brown, wrinkled, and surrounded by a narrow line.

RADIATA. 70. Shell triangular-heart-shaped, with decussated striæ; posterior depression cordiform, and the margin crenulated; umbones violet.

Venus radiata. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 371. t. 36. f. 386.

Venus crenata, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3280.

Venus, No. 29. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 165.

Inhabits ——

This shell is not half so large as *V. crenulata*, and it appears from Chemnitz's description, that it may be at once distinguished by the extension throughout its whole length of the longitudinal striæ, which in that species are confined to the

interstices of the transverse membranes; the colour is white, with a few brownish interrupted rays.

CINCTA. 71. Shell triangular-heart-shaped, ventricose, with broad transverse ribs, and the interstices crenulated; posterior depression cordiform; margin crenulated.

Venus cincta. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 372. t. 36. f. 387. *Gmelin*, p. 3286.

Venus, No. 30. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 165.

Gualter, t. 76. f. A.?

Inhabits ——

Shell rather more than an inch long, and the length and breadth are nearly equal; the colour is white, variegated with pale reddish brown irregularly angulated spots; the inside is white, except under the umbones, where it is stained with purple. In many respects *V. reflexa* of Montagu answers to this species, but it is described with thin laminal ribs.

SQUAMOSA. 72. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, compressed and beaked at the anterior end, granulated, and strongly marked with decussated striæ; anterior slope striated, and the posterior cordiform; margin crenulated.

Venus squamosa. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1133. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 332. t. 31. f. 335. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 315. *Gmelin*, p. 3275.

Rumphius, t. 44. f. M. *Petiver Amb.* t. 18. f. 17. *Gualter*, t. 83. f. G.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.*

Shell about three-quarters of an inch long, and almost twice as broad, and is ventricose, except at the anterior end, which is compressed and beaked; the colour is yellowish or ferruginous, variegated on the anterior slope with bluish lines, and the posterior depression is brown; the hinge is similar to that of *V. flexuosa.*

LAPICIDA. 73. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with longitudinal grooves at the anterior, and unequal transverse striæ at the posterior end.

Venus lapicida. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 356. t. 172. f. 1664 and 1665. *Gmelin*, p. 3269.

Petricola costata. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 121.

Inhabits the coasts of the West Indian Islands, burrowed in coral and stones. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and a quarter both in length and breadth; white, and protuberant at the umbones. According to Lamarck's description it gapes at both ends, and has two teeth in one valve, and a bifid tooth in the other. It has the cartilage external, and belongs to the same natural family as *Donax Irus.*

DIVERGENS. 74. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with minute, crowded, parallel, regularly zic-zac transverse striæ.

Venus divergens. *Gmelin,* p. 3269.

Venus divaricata. *Chemnitz,* x. p. 357. t. 172. f. 1666 and 1667.

Burrows in coral on the coasts of the West India Islands. *Chemnitz.*

This shell in its size and form resembles *V. lapicida,* but differs in being marked with minute crowded striæ, which form regular parallel chevrons.

PLUMBEA. 75. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, thick, ponderous, slightly angulated on one side, and transversely wrinkled about the umbones and margin; margin slightly crenulated.

Venus plumbea. *Chemnitz,* vii. p. 61. t. 69. f. A to D.

Venus ponderosa. *Gmelin,* p. 3280.

Venus, No. 51. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 173.

Crassatella gibba. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 119.

Mactra. *Encyclopedie Methodique,* t. 259. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of New Zealand. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about two inches long, and the length and breadth are about equal; colour cinereous; it is transversely wrinkled about the umbones and margin, and the intermediate space is glabrous; the hinge has two teeth with an internal hollow for the cartilage above them.

*** *Sub-orbicular.*

TIGERINA. 76. Shell sub-orbicular, compressed, with decussated striæ; posterior depression minute and excavated; margin entire.

Venus tigerina. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1133 and 1134. *Born. Mus.* p. 70. *Chemnitz,* vii. p. 6. t. 37. f. 390 and 391. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 136. *Gmelin,* p. 3283. *Montagu Test.* p. 119. t. 4. f. 1. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 86. t. 2. f. 5. *Dorset Cat.* p. 35. t. 1. f. 14.

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 69. and *Kirch.* f. 70. *Lister Conch.* t. 337. f. 174. *Rumphius,* t. 43. f. H. *Petiver Amb.* t. 18. f. 9. *Gualter,* t. 77. f. A. *Argenville,* t. 21. f. E. *Adanson Senegal,* t. 16. f. 3. *Knorr,* iv. t. 2. f. 1. and vi. t. 37. f. 2. *Regenfuss,* ii. t. 3. f. 24. *Favanne,* t. 47. f. D. 1. *Enc. Method.* t. 277. f. 4.

Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica. *Lister.* Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Barbadoes. *Petiver.* St. Domingo. *D'Avila.* Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.* Britain. *Montagu, &c.*

Shell generally about an inch and three-quarters long, and two inches broad, but is sometimes twice as large; the outside is white, and the inside pale yellow, more or less tinged with red round the margin, and about the hinge; the anterior depression is long and narrow, and the posterior minute, excavated, and somewhat cordiform. Mr. Montagu, under the name of *V. orbiculata,* has described a shell five-eighths of an inch in diameter, which, he says, "has probably been confounded with *V. tigerina,* but differs somewhat in its contour, is not so flat, more orbicular, and more coarsely decussated, and the lateral tooth is much more remote." It seems now to be a general opinion, that the Linnæan description of *V. incrustata,* was taken from a specimen of *V. tigerina,* which had been artificially polished.

CHINENSIS. 77. Shell sub-orbicular, compressed, with white and violet concentric bands, and longitudinal striæ; margin crenated within.

Venus Chinensis. *Chemnitz,* x. p. 356. t. 171. f. 1663.
Venus Sinensis. *Gmelin,* p. 3285.

Inhabits the coasts of China. *Chemnitz.*

Shell an inch and a half long, and the length and breadth are equal; in Chemnitz's figure there is an appearance of transverse, as well as longitudinal striæ, and rather differently from the description; it is painted with alternate bands of pale brownish yellow and lead colour.

PROSTRATA. 78. Shell sub-orbicular, compressed, with transverse striæ which become membra-

naceous at both ends; anterior depression excavated, and the posterior cordiform.

Venus prostrata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1133. *Born Mus.* p. 71. t. 3. f. 6. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 302. t. 29. f. 298. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 137. *Gmelin*, p. 3283. *Enc. Method.* t. 277. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar. *Linnæus.* Coromandel. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about twenty-two lines long, and twenty-three broad, of a brownish or blackish grey colour; the transverse striæ, which become more elevated and membranaceous at both ends, give the margin of the anterior depression a toothed appearance. Chemnitz, vii. t. 37. f. 393. which he considered to be a Variety of this species, is probably a Variety of *V. concentrica.*

PENSYLVANICA. 79. Shell sub-orbicular, slightly ventricose, thick, with transverse membranaceous striæ, and inflected with a longitudinal furrow on the anterior side; margin obsoletely crenulated.

Venus Pensylvanica. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1134. *Born Mus.* p. 72. t. 5. f. 8. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 12. t. 37. f. 394 to 396. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 158. *Gmelin*, p. 3283. Lucina. *Enc. Method.* t. 284. f. 1.

Lister Conch. t. 305. f. 138. *Argenville*, t. 21. f. N. *Knorr*, iv. t. 14. f. 4. *Favanne*, t. 47. f. I.

Inhabits the coasts of Barbadoes. *Lister.* Carolina. *Petiver.* Jamaica. *Sloane.* West Indies. *Humphreys.* Naples. *Sir C. Ulysses.*

Shell generally about an inch and a half, or two inches long, and the breadth scarcely exceeds the length; the colour is white, and the transverse membranaceous striæ are tinged with brown.

JAMAICENSIS. 80. Shell sub-orbicular, slightly ventricose, with transverse membranaceous striæ, and inflected with a longitudinal furrow at both ends; posterior depression minute; margin entire.

Venus Jamaicensis. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 24. t. 39. f. 408 and 409.

Venus Pensylvanica Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3283.

Venus, No. 39. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 168.
Gualter, t. 88. f. B. *Enc. Meth.* t. 284. f. 2.
Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica. *Chemnitz.*
This shell in its size and form nearly resembles *V. Pensylvanica*, but differs in being of a yellowish colour, in having the posterior, as well as anterior side, more distinctly sinuated; the posterior depression much smaller, and the margin entire.

SPURIA. 81. Shell sub-orbicular, slightly ventricose, with crowded concentric striæ, and slightly inflected by a longitudinal furrow; inside striated longitudinally, and the margin entire.

Venus spuria. *Gmelin*, p. 3284.
Venus Pensylvanica Var. *Ulysses' Travels*, p. 485.
Venus borealis. *Donovan British Shells*, iv. t. 130.
Venus, No. 32. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 166.
Tellina radula. *Montagu Test.* p. 68. t. 2. f. 1 and 2. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 54. *Wood's Conch.* p. 183. t. 42. f. 4 and 5.
Lucina. *Enc. Method.* t. 285. f. 2.
Lister Conch. t. 296. f. 133. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 93. f. 18. *Favanne*, t. 48. f. F. 2. *Chemnitz*, vi. t. 38. f. 399.
Inhabits the coasts of the Ferroe Islands, and Iceland. *Chemnitz.* Naples. *Ulysses.* Britain. *Montagu, &c.*
Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and the breadth but very little exceeds the length; it is a strong convex shell of a dirty white colour, beset with numerous sharp edged concentric striæ which make it very rough to the touch, and the inside is somewhat striated longitudinally, and of a dull chalky white colour, often becoming brighter towards the margin; it has a longitudinal flexure, and the anterior margin by the hinge almost straight, as in *V. Pensylvanica*; the hinge has two small primary teeth in each valve, and no lateral ones.

PUNCTATA. 82. Shell sub-orbicular with longitudinal, rather distant grooves, and minute transverse striæ; posterior depression minute and excavated; margin entire.

Venus punctata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1134. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 15. t. 37. f. 397 and 398. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 140. *Gmelin*, p. 3284.

Venus tigerina Var. β. *Kæmmerer Cab. Rudolst.* p. 208. *Rumphius*, t. 42. f. D. *Petiver Amb.* t. 18. f. 6. *Gualter*, t. 75. f. D.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* New South Wales. *Humphreys.*

Shell about two inches long, and the breadth exceeds the length still less than in *V. tigerina*, which it much resembles, but has the longitudinal ribs considerably broader; the colour is white stained with red, and the inside is covered with a thick ochraceous crust. Meuschen, as well as Kæmmerer considered it to be only a Variety of *V. tigerina.*

EXCISA. 83. Shell sub-orbicular, with crowded, thickish, transverse striæ; cartilage cleft gaping, and the posterior depression ovate; margin entire.

Venus excisa. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 17. t. 38. f. 400 and 401.
Venus sinuata. *Gmelin*, p. 3285.
Venus decolor. *Solander's MSS.*
Venus, No. 33. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 166.
Lister Conch. t. 294. f. 130. *Enc. Method.* t. 279. f. 4.

Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and a half in diameter, and is said to resemble *V. exoleta*, but differs in being rather less orbicular, more convex, and having the transverse striæ more elevated; the posterior depression is also longer, and less cordiform than in that species.

EXOLETA. 84. Shell sub-orbicular, with unequal transverse striæ, and the posterior depression cordiform; margin entire.

Venus exoleta. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1134. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 94. t. 54. f. 49. A. *Born Mus.* p. 73. t. 5. f. 9. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 18. t. 38. f. 402 and 404. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 142. *Gmelin*, p. 3284. *Donovan*, ii. t. 42. f. 1. *Montagu Test.* p. 116. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 87. t. 3. f. 1. *Dorset Cat.* p. 35. t. 8. f. 5.

Pectunculus capillaceus. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 187. t. 12. f. 5.

Lister Conch. t. 291. f. 127. and t. 293. f. 129. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 93. f. 15. *Gualter*, t. 75. f. F. *Adanson Senegal*, t. 16. f. 4. *Favanne*, t. 48. f. F. 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 279. f. 5.

Junior. Venus Lupinus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* edit. 10. p. 689.
Venus lincta. *Solander's MSS. Pulteney's Dorset Cat.* p. 34.
Venus sinuata Var. *Gmelin,* p. 3285.
Lister Conch. t. 289. f. 125., t. 290. f. 126. and t. 292. f. 128. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 76. f. 1. *Pennant Zool.* iv. t. 56. f. 49. *Chemnitz,* vii. t. 38. f. 403.
Variety. With the valves equilateral.
Venus exoleta equilatera. *Chemnitz,* vii. p. 22. t. 38. f. 406.
Venus albida. *Gmelin,* p. 3287.
Venus, No. 37. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 168.
Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica, and Great Britain. *Lister, &c.*
Shell about two inches in diameter; white, slightly stained, and sometimes obsoletely radiated with reddish brown. Mr. Montagu has observed, that young shells slope more from the umbo on the anterior side, and in this stage of its growth it has been considered a distinct species.

CONCENTRICA. 85. Shell sub-orbicular, compressed, shining, with concentric equal striæ; cartilage cleft lanceolate and gaping, and the posterior depression cordiform; margin entire.

Venus concentrica. *Born Mus.* p. 71. t. 5. f. 5. *Chemnitz,* vii. p. 10. t. 37. f. 392. *Gmelin,* 3286.
Venus dilatata. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 48. No. 905.
Venus, No. 31. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 165.
Lister Conch. t. 288. f. 124. *Gualter,* t. 76. f. F. *Adanson Senegal,* t. 16. f. 5. *Favanne,* t. 48. f. F. 3. *Enc. Meth.* t. 279. f. 2.
Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica. *Lister.* Portugal. *Adanson.* Carolina, and Virginia. *Chemnitz.* Brazil. *Humphreys.*
Shell about two inches and five lines long, by two inches and a half broad, and may be distinguished from *V. exoleta,* which it otherwise much resembles, by being considerably flatter.

JUVENIS. 86. Shell sub-orbicular, with crowded transverse striæ, becoming wrinkled at both ends; posterior depression cordiform, and the margin entire.

Venus juvenis. *Chemnitz,* vii. p. 21. t. 38. f. 405.

Venus juvenilis. *Gmelin*, p. 3287.
Venus, No. 36, *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 167.
Lister Conch. t. 295. f. 131. *Enc. Meth.* t. 280. f. 2.
Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch and a quarter in diameter; white, with brownish chestnut spots forming interrupted rays; the cartilage cleft is large, oblong, gaping, and situated. It is plain from his references to Chemnitz, that Mr. Montagu considered both this and the following species to be only Varieties of *V. exoleta.*

HISTRIO. 87. Shell sub-orbicular, with acute transverse reflected striæ; anterior depression obsolete, and the posterior cordiform, impressed and ferruginous; margin entire.

Venus Histrio. *Gmelin*, p. 3287.
Venus exoleta variegata. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 23. t. 38. f. 407.
Venus, No. 38. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 168.
Enc. Meth. t. 280. f. 1.
Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch and a quarter in diameter; white, mottled, and rayed with brown, and striped with chestnut colour on the anterior slope; the transverse striæ are elevated, acute, and slightly reflected.

UNDATA. 88. Shell sub-orbicular, convex, somewhat wrinkled transversely, and slightly undulated longitudinally; margin entire.

Venus undata. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 95. t. 55. f. 51. *Wood in Lin. Trans.* vi. p. 169. t. 17. f. 17 and 18. *Montagu Test.* p. 117. *Donovan*, iv. t. 121. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 86.
Inhabits the coasts of Britain. *Pennant, &c.*
Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and the breadth rather more; thin, somewhat transparent, yellowish white, or slightly tinged with brown, and the posterior slope is without any cordiform depression; it may be readily known from *Tellina rotundata* which it much resembles, by the hinge having three teeth in one valve, and two in the other.

TUMIDULA. 89. Shell sub-orbicular, gibbous, with transverse, remote, rather obsolete grooves.

Venus tumidula. *Linnæus Mant.* p. 546. *Gmelin*, p. 3285.

Inhabits ——

Linnæus has not given any reference or habitat, and to the above specific character only adds that the cartilage cleft is simple, the posterior slope marked with a rhombical excavated impression, and the margin very entire.

BOREALIS. 90. Shell sub-orbicular, with transverse membranaceous erect very remote striæ.

Venus borealis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1134. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 26. t. 39. f. 412 to 414.? *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 143.? *Gmelin*, p. 3285.?

Inhabits the coasts of Europe. *Linnæus.*

In addition to the above character, Linnæus says that this shell is white, angulated, and straight, as though truncated on the cartilage side, and has unequal membranaceous striæ; he has referred only to Lister Anim. Ang. t. 4. f. 23., which is *Mactra piperata*, and does not answer the description. Chemnitz under this name has figured a shell which he describes to be sub-orbicular, flattish, transversely striated, coated with a reddish brown epidermis, always decorticated at the umbones, and truncated at the posterior as well as the anterior slope. Mr. Donovan, on the other hand, considers *V. spuria* to be this species.

ACULEATA. 91. Shell sub-orbicular, nearly equilateral, with elevated acute tuberculated longitudinal ribs, and the margin crenated.

Venus aculeata. *Gmelin*, p. 3293.

Venus, No. 147. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 200. t. 8. f. 13.

Inhabits ——

Shell about seven or eight lines long, and the length and breadth are very nearly equal; the colour is said to be sometimes uniformly red like the blossom of a peach, but frequently white striped with brown; anterior depression minute, and the hinge with two primary teeth in each valve.

PECTINATA. 92. Shell sub-orbicular, gibbous, with longitudinal nodulous ribs branched at the anterior end; margin toothed.

Venus pectinata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1135. *Born Mus.* p. 74. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 28. t. 39. f. 415 and 416. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 144. *Gmelin*, p. 3285.

Lister Conch. t. 313. f. 149. *Rumphius*, t. 43. f. D. *Pe-*

tiver Amb. t. 18. f. 14. *Gualter*, t. 72. f. E and F. *Argenville*, t. 21. f. P. *Knorr*, vi. t. 3. f. 3. *Favanne*, t. 46. f. E. 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 271. f. 4.

Inhabits the Indian Seas. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Pacific Ocean. *Solander.*

Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and an inch and a half broad; thick, heavy, and slightly angulated at the anterior end; the colour is whitish, stained with brown on the anterior slope, and marked with chestnut streaks about the cartilage.

DISCORS. 93. Shell sub-oval, rather compressed, with longitudinal slightly nodulous ribs branched at the anterior end; margin toothed.

Venus discors. *Gmelin*, p. 3292.

Venus nodulosa. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 48. No. 897.

Venus pectinata Var. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 31. t. 39. f. 418 and 419.

Venus, No. 144. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 199. t. 8. f. 11.

Lister Conch. t. 312. f. 148 *Favanne*, t. 46. f. E. 2. *Enc. Meth.* t. 271. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of the Isle of France. *Chemnitz.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell about eleven lines long, and fifteen broad, and differs from *V. pectinata* in being more oval and compressed, and in having the longitudinal ribs more crowded, and less nodulous; the colour is pale yellowish white, prettily variegated with purplish brown, and the anterior slope pale purple, with darker transverse stripes.

DISPAR. 94. Shell sub-orbicular, with the posterior side transversely striated, and the anterior obliquely ribbed; margin entire.

Venus dispar. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 230. t. 202. f. 1981 and 1982.

Venus discors. *Solander's MSS.*

Enc. Method. t. 271. f. 2.

Inhabits the South Seas. *Solander.*

Shell about three quarters of an inch long, and one inch broad; of a pale purplish colour, mottled with angulated white spots, and a few scattered brown dots; it is divided into two nearly equal parts, of which the anterior is obliquely ribbed, and the posterior striated transversely.

EQUIVOCA. 95. Shell sub-orbicular, slightly compressed, with angulated diverging ribs; posterior depression lanceolate; margin crenated.

Venus equivoca. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 229. t. 202. f. 1980. *Enc. Method.* t. 271. f. 3.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about three quarters of an inch long, and the breadth but a little exceeds the length; of a yellowish white colour; the ribs are twice divaricated, forming chevrons in the middle, after which they diverge obliquely towards both ends, and are crossed throughout by minute transverse striæ.

DIVARICATA. 96. Shell sub-orbicular, with narrow transversely striated ribs, obliquely divaricating from the centre; margin crenulated.

Venus divaricata. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 317. t. 30. f. 316. *Gmelin*, p. 3277. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 66. t. 2. f. 24.

Venus incrustata. *Born Mus.* p. 73.

Venus bifida. *Solander's MSS.*

Chamaformis Persicites. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers*, p. 450. No. 1687.

Lister Conch. t. 310. f. 146. *Enc. Method.* t. 271. f. 5.

Inhabits the East Indies. *Lister.* Coasts of Ceylon. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and an inch and a half broad; rather convex, and slightly heart-shaped; the colour is white, variegated with brown streaks and spots. Born condered it to be the Linnæan *V. incrustata*, but it answers very badly to the description.

CONTRARIA. 97. Shell sub-oval, convex, with oblique curved striæ, and the margin crenulated.

Venus contraria. *Gmelin*, p. 3277.

Venus divaricata Guinaica. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 318. t. 30. f. 317 to 319.

Venus expansa. *Solander's MSS.?*

Venus, No. 10. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 158.

Paphia undulata. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 120.

Mactra. *Enc. Method.* t. 259. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Guinea, and the West Indies. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about three quarters of an inch in diameter, and is more or less produced and angulated at the anterior end; the colour is whitish or pale brown, irregularly streaked with purple, and the inside has a purple tinge, especially towards the margin; the cartilage is internal, and has a hollow for its insertion under the umbones.

CORRUGATA. 98. Shell sub-orbicular, flattish, with thick transverse striæ, and the umbones wrinkled; depressions both obsolete, and the margin crenulated.

Venus corrugata. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 25. t. 39. f. 410. and 411.
Venus rivularis. *Born Mus.* p. 72. t. 5. f. 7.
Venus scripta Var. β. *Gmelin*, 3286.
Venus, No. 40. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 169.
Inhabits the Red Sea. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about fifteen lines long, and seventeen broad; a space round the umbones is obliquely wrinkled, and the lower part towards the margin marked with regular transverse thickish striæ or ribs; the colour is pale yellowish, and it is sometimes ornamented with brown veins.

SCRIPTA. 99. Shell sub-orbicular, compressed, almost flat, transversely striated, and both the slopes nearly straight; margins very entire.

Venus scripta. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1135. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 31. t. 40. f. 420 to 426. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 145. *Gmelin*, p. 3286.
Venus Wauaria. *Gmelin*, p. 3291.
Venus, No 130. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 193.
Rumphius, t. 42. f. C. *Petiver Amb.* t. 18. f. 3. *Gualter*, t. 77. f. C. *Knorr*, v. t. 15. f. 3. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 7. f. 12. *Enc. Meth.* t. 274. f. 1.
Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Tranquebar, and the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.* Coasts of Naples, about Tarentum. *Ulysses.*
Shell about an inch and a half, or an inch and three quarters in diameter; the slopes are both truncated, and at the umbo form nearly a right angle; the colour is whitish, tinged with pale yellow, brown or purple, and variously marked with darker spots, rays, and zic-zac stripes; the inside is white, with a large brown spot near the middle. Gmelin's *V. Wau-*

aria appears to be nothing more than a trifling variety of this species, with an angulated stripe in the form of a W.

EDENTULA. 100. Shell sub-orbicular, ventricose, minutely striated transversely; hinge without any lateral teeth.

Venus edentula. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1135. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 34. t. 40. f. 427 to 429. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 147. *Gmelin*, p. 3286.

Lucina. *Enc. Method.* t. 284. f. 3.

Lister Conch. t. 260. f. 96.

Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica. *Lister.* St. Croix. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and three quarters long, and two inches broad, ventricose, somewhat transparent, whitish, with a slight tinge of red, and the inside of a rich yellow; the posterior depression is ovate, acute, and much excavated.

GLOBOSA. 101. Shell sub-orbicular, ventricose, pellucid, with obsolete transverse striæ, and the margin entire; hinge with two teeth.

Venus globosa. *Forskael's Itin.* p. 53. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 36. t. 40. f. 430 and 431. *Gmelin*, p. 3287.

Venus, No. 41. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 169.

Lucina. *Enc. Meth.* t. 285. f. 1.

Inhabits the Red Sea on the coast of Suez. *Forskael.*

Shell about fourteen lines long, and sixteen broad, ventricose, almost globular, smooth, and of a dirty white colour throughout; neither of the slopes are distinctly impressed.

**** *Sub-oval, and slightly angulated on the anterior side.*

GIGANTEA. 102. Shell ovate, smooth, with numerous longitudinal rays; posterior depression ovate, and keeled in the middle; margin entire.

Venus gigantea. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 254. t. 171. f. 1661. *Gmelin*, p. 3282.

Venus nimbosa. *Solander's MSS. Port. Cat.* p. 175. lot 3761. *Callone's Cat.* p. 49. No. 915.

Favanne, t. 49. f. I. 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 280. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of Florida and Antigua. *Solander.*

Shell frequently three inches and a quarter long, and six inches

broad, of a pale livid colour, with numerous bluish longitudinal rays, which are generally interrupted; the posterior depression is oblong-ovate, a little impressed on its sides and keeled in the middle, and the teeth of the hinge are compressed; it is the largest known shell belonging to this genus.

LITERATA. 103. Shell oval, compressed, angulated on the anterior side, and striated transversely.

Venus literata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1135. *Born Mus.* p. 74. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 37. t. 41. f. 432 to 434. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 148. *Gmelin*, p. 3293.

A. Yellowish white, with chocolate irregularly zic-zac lines.

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 67 and *Kirch.* f. 66. *Lister Conch.* t. 402. f. 246. *Rumphius*, t. 42. f. B. *Petiver Amb.* t. 18. f. 2. *Gualter*, t. 86. f. F. *Argenville*, t. 21. f. A. *Knorr*, i. t. 6. f. 4. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 4. f. 39. *Favanne*, t. 47. f. A. 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 280. f. 4.

B. Greyish white, clouded with blackish spots.

Venus nocturna. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 41. t. 41. f. 435.
Venus, No. 42. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 170.
Knorr, vi. t. 14. f. 1.

C. Whitish, with scattered small dark spots.

Venus punctata. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 42. t. 41. f. 436 and 437.

D. Yellowish white, with scattered lines, dots, and spots.

Venus adspersa. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 44. t. 42. f. 438.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Molucca Islands. *Chemnitz.* Coromandel. *Solander.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell varying in size, but generally about two inches long, and three broad, yellowish white, with dark chocolate irregularly zic-zac lines, which frequently cross each other, so as to form a kind of net-work, and sometimes marked only with dark spots.

GEOGRAPHICA. 104. Shell oval, diaphanous, with fine decussated striæ, and reticulated brown stripes.

Venus geographica. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 45. t. 42. f. 440. *Gmelin*, p. 3293. *Turton's Gmelin*, p. 241.
Venus literata Var. *Ulysses' Travels*, p. 486.
Venus, No. 47. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 171.
Gualter, t. 86. f. H.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Chemnitz.* Bay of Naples. *Ulysses.*

This shell, as figured by Chemnitz, appears to be about seven lines long, and twice as broad, and marked with fine decussated striæ; the colour is whitish, ornamented with irregular zic-zac stripes, which cross each other, so as to form a kind of net-work. Dr. Turton says, it inhabits the British coasts, but I know not on what authority.

ROTUNDATA. 105. Shell ovate, slightly angulated on the anterior side, and remotely striated transversely; posterior depression lanceolate, and obliterated at the end; margin rounded, entire, and spotted.

Venus rotundata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1135. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 149. *Gmelin,* p. 3294.

Venus ala papilionis. *Chemnitz,* vii. p. 46. t. 42. f. 441. *Argenville Appendix,* t. 3. f. D. *Knorr,* ii. t. 18. f. 4. *Favanne,* t. 49. f. I. 3. *Enc. Meth.* t. 281. f. 3.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Ceylon. *Chemnitz.*

Shell generally about an inch and three quarters long, and three inches and a quarter broad, but is sometimes considerably larger; the colour is pale reddish brown, with four radiated rows of dark brown, or chocolate spots.

UNDULATA. 106. Shell oval, very smooth, anterior and posterior depression lanceolate; margin very entire, rounded, and spotted.

Venus undulata. *Born Mus.* p. 67.

Venus textrix. *Chemnitz,* vii. p. 48. t. 42. f. 442 and 443.

Venus textile. *Gmelin,* p. 3280.

Venus polita. *Solander's MSS.*

Venus literata Var. *Ulysses' Travels,* p. 486.

Venus, No. 48. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 171.

Chama textilis. *Museum Geversianum,* p. 454. No. 1719. *Lister Conch.* t. 400. f. 239. *Knorr,* ii. t. 28. f. 4. *Favanne,* t. 49. f. I. 2. *Enc. Meth.* t. 283. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of Malabar and the Red Sea. *Chemnitz.* Coromandel. *Solander.* Bay of Naples. *Ulysses.*

Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and two inches and a quarter broad, yellowish, or pale flesh-colour, with undulated reticulated purplish brown veins. In Montagu's Tes-

tacea Britannica, Chemnitz's figure of *V. textrix* is quoted for a variety of *V. pullastra*, but it wants the decussated striæ, by which that species is distinguished.

OBSOLETA. 107. Shell oval, with transverse striæ, which are stronger on the anterior side, and undulated in the middle.

Venus obsoleta seu decripita. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 50. t. 42. f. 444.
Venus corrugata. *Gmelin*, p. 3280.
Venus, No. 49. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 172.
Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Chemnitz.*
Chemnitz describes this shell to be an inch and five lines long, and two inches and two lines broad, of a greyish white colour, with the anterior end stained with purple on the inside, and the cartilage cleft oblong, wide, and gaping.

DECUSSATA. 108. Shell oblong-ovate, angulated on the anterior side, with crowded decussated striæ; margin entire.

Venus decussata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1135. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 58. t. 43. f. 455 and 456. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 150. *Gmelin*, p. 3294. *Donovan*, ii. t. 67. *Wood in Lin. Trans.* vi. p. 168. t. 17. f. 11 and 12. *Montagu Test.* p. 124. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 88. t. 2. f. 6. *Dorset Cat.* p. 36. t. 6. f. 4.
Venus literata. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 196. t. 57. f. 53.
Venus deflorata. *Born Mus.* p. 68. t. 5. f. 2 and 3.
Venus fusca. *Gmelin*, p. 3281.
Venus obscura. *Gmelin*, p. 3289.
Venus sanguinolenta. *Gmelin*, p. 3295.
Venus, No. 79. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 179.
Cuneus reticulatus. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 102. t. 14. f. 4.
Tellina rhomboides. *Gmelin*, p. 3237.
Tellina, No. 45. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 14.
Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 68 and *Kirch.* f. 67. *Lister Anim. Ang.* t. 4. f. 20. and *Couch.* t. 423. f. 271. *Gualter*, t. 85. f. L. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 4. f. 40.
Inhabits the Indian Ocean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Britain. *Lister, &c.* Mediterranean. *Chemnitz.* Naples. *Ulysses.*
Shell an inch and a half or two inches long, and the breadth exceeds the length about one half; the longitudinal striæ

are much coarser on the sides, and in the middle they are only slightly decussated; the colour is greyish, or pale rusty brown, frequently marked with purplish brown spots, or irregular zic-zac stripes.

SENEGALENSIS. 109. Shell oblong-ovate, angulated at the anterior end, and marked with delicate reticulated striæ.

Venus Senegalensis. *Gmelin*, p. 3282.
Venus pullastra. *Montagu Test.* p. 124. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 88. t. 2. f. 7. *Dorset Cat.* p. 36. t. 1. f. 8.
Venus literata Var. radiata. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 47. t. 42. f. 439.? *Gmelin*, p. 3293.?
Venus, No. 137. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 196.
Tellina rufescens. *Gmelin*, p. 3238.
Le Lunot. *Adanson Senegal*, p. 227. t. 17. f. 11.
Gualter, t. 85. f. C. *Wood in Lin. Trans.* vi. t. 17. f. 13 and 14.

Inhabits the coasts of Senegal. *Adanson.* Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz?* Great Britain. *Wood, &c.*

Shell rarely more than an inch and a quarter long, and an inch and three quarters broad; it differs from *V. decussata* in being much smaller, and in having both the longitudinal and transverse striæ much finer and more equal, they being thicker only at the anterior end.

PERFORANS. 110. Shell sub-rhomboidal, with transverse striæ forming wrinkles at the anterior end, which is truncated.

Venus perforans. *Montagu Test.* p. 127. t. 3. f. 6. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 89.
Venus polymorpha. *Solander's MSS.*

Variety. With the margin deeply sinuated.

Venus sinuosa. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 95. t. 54. f. 51. A. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 90.

Inhabits the sea-shore near Plymouth, burrowed in lime-stone. *Montagu.*

Shell about half an inch long, and three quarters of an inch broad, but is variable in shape, and the breadth and length are sometimes nearly equal; the transverse striæ are sometimes slightly decussated, and the shell at first sight might readily be mistaken for the young of *V. decussata*; the hinge has three teeth in each valve, of which one is small,

and the others very long, slender, and curved outwards; the middle tooth is a little bifid.

VIRGINEA. 111. Shell sub-ovate, slightly angulated at the anterior end, with rather remote transverse striæ, and the anterior depression tumid; margin entire.

Venus virginea. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1136. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 151. *Gmelin*, p. 3294. *Montagu Test.* p. 128. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 89. t. 2. f. 8. *Dorset Cat.* p. 36. t. 13. f. 1.

Venus rhomboides. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 97. t. 55. right hand fig.

Venus edulis. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 60. t. 43. f. 457. *Ulysses' Travels*, p. 487.

Venus dura. *Gmelin*, p. 3292.

Venus lutescens. *Gmelin*, p. 3295.

Venus, No. 77. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 179, and No. 138. p. 196.

Cuneus fasciatus. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 204.

Le Pegon. *Adanson Senegal.* p. 228. t. 17. f. 12.

Lister Conch. t. 403. f. 247 and 404. f. 248. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 94. f. 8. *Enc. Method.* t. 283. f. 2.

Inhabits the Indies. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Britain, and the Island of Guernsey. *Lister, &c.* Adriatic. *Chemnitz.* Tarentum. *Ulysses.*

Shell about thirteen lines long, and seventeen or eighteen broad, and is much less angulated at the anterior end than *V. decussata;* it is whitish, or pale brown, frequently dotted and variegated with ferruginous, or dull purplish spots and streaks, and sometimes with a few interrupted rays, or zic-zac lines. Lister, t. 404. f. 248, from which Gmelin's *V. lutescens* has been constituted, differs only in being rather broader in proportion to the length, and has no claim to be placed separate.

AUREA. 112. Shell oval-heart-shaped, shining, with transverse and very minute longitudinal striæ; margin rounded and entire.

Venus aurea. *Gmelin*, p. 3288. *Montagu Test.* p. 129. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 90. *Dorset Cat.* p. 36. t. 13. f. 3.

Venus nebulosa. *Solander's MSS. Pulteney's Dorset Cat.* p. 34.

Venus edulis Var. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 60. t. 43. f. 458.
Venus, No. 78. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 179.
Lister Conch. t. 404. f. 249. *Gualter*, t. 85. f. I.
Inhabits the coasts of Britain. *Lister, &c.*
Shell about an inch long, and an inch and three-eighths broad, but the shape is variable, and the length is sometimes almost equal to the breadth; it is distinctly, though minutely striated transversely, and the longitudinal striæ are so faint, as to be hardly discernible without a glass. Mr. Montagu says, the colour is various, "sometimes white, elegantly marked with brown, or bluish black zic-zac lines, or mottled with cinereous; others are plain brown, frequently of a yellow tinge, and sometimes deep ferruginous about the umbo." The striæ are much finer, and the margin more rounded than in *V. virginea*.

MONSTROSA. 113. Shell oval, with decussated striæ, and one valve larger than the other.

Venus monstrosa. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 50. t. 42. f. 445 and 446. *Gmelin*, p. 3280.
Venus, No. 50. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 173.
Inhabits the coasts of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about three quarters of an inch long, and an inch and a quarter broad, but the right valve is larger, and extends over the whole margin of the other; the colour is dirty white, and the inside spotted with purple; the hinge has two teeth in one valve, and three in the other.

Genus XI.

SPONDYLUS:

SHELL WITH STRONG UNEQUAL VALVES; HINGE WITH TWO RECURVED TEETH, AND A CAVITY BETWEEN THEM.

GÆDAROPUS. 1. Shell slightly eared, and spinous.

Spondylus Gædaropus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1136. *Born Mus.* p. 77, and Vign. at p. 76. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 68. t. 44. f. 459 to 462, t. 45. f. 463 to 470, t. 46. f. 472 and 473, t. 47. f. 474 to 478, and t. 69. f. E and F. ix. t. 115. f. 984 to 990, and t. 116. f. 991. *Schroeter Einl.* iii p. 203, and t. 8. f. 14 to 16. *Gmelin*, p. 3296. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* xvi. t. 651. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 131. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 68. t. 3. f. 39.

Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 2. f. 20 and 21. *Lister Conch.* t. 206. f. 40 to t. 209. f. 43. *Rumphius*, t. 47. f. E, and t. 48. f. 1 and 2. *Petiver Amb.* t. 20. f. 6. *Gualter*, t. 99. f. F and G, t. 100, and t. 101. f. A and B. *Argenville*, t. 19. f. E, G, and H, and t. 20. f. B, L, and M. *Seba*, t. 88. f. 1 to 11, and t. 89. f. 1 to 5, 7, and 8. *Klein Ost.* t. 8. f. 23, and t. 9. f. 37. *Adanson Senegal*, t. 14. f. 6 and 7. *Knorr*, i. t. 7. f. 1, and t. 9. f. 2; v. t. 7. f. 2 and 3, and t. 9. f. 1; vi. t. 9. f. 1 and 2, and t. 12. f. 3. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 4. f. 48; and ii. t. 12. f. 31, and t. 2. f. 11. *Favanne*, t. 42. f. D, E, and F, t. 43. and t. 44. *Enc. Meth.* t. 190 to t. 195.

Inhabits the Mediterranean adhering to rocks. *Linnæus*. Coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius*. Island of Magdalena. *Adanson*. Adriatic. *Ginanni*. East and West India Islands, China, Alexandria, South Seas, &c. *Humphreys*.

This species is most commonly about two inches in diameter,

and has the lower valve generally more concave than the upper. It varies so infinitely in its colour, and the size, and form of the spines, that it is difficult to find two shells alike, and the following are only a few of the leading varieties which have been described in Callone's and the Portland Catalogues.—A. "White and scarlet, with long palmated spines." B. "White and yellowish pink, with large foliations on the under valve." C. "Small, yellow and white, with long palmated spines." D. "White and scarlet, with red tinted spines." E. "Scarlet and yellow, with a long beak." F. "Scarlet and yellow, with the under valve ventricose, the beak short, and delicate spines." G. "Scarlet and yellow, with the bottom valve finely foliated." H. "Scarlet, with white narrow spines." I. "Scarlet, and a little white, with red spines, and the lower valve foliated." K. "Scarlet, with broad white spines." L. "Scarlet, pink, and white, with long pink curved spines." M. "Large, broad, dark red, yellow, and pink, with short spines on the upper, and large foliations and long spines on the under valve, and the ears thick set with spines." N. "Saffron-coloured." O. "Dark purple, with a very long beak." P. "White and orange, mottled with black." Q. "White, mottled and rayed with pink." R. "White, pink, and orange, mottled with purple." S. "Whitish, with purple spines." T. "Whitish, with purple stripes." V. "White, with purple spots." W. "Scarlet, with ramified spines." &c. &c.

REGIUS. 2. Shell without ears, and spinous.

Spondylus regius. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1136. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 83. t. 46. f. 471. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 205. *Gmelin*, p. 3298. *Barbut.* p. 45. t. 5. f. 2. *Argenville*, t. 20. f. G. *Favanne*, t. 43. f. E.

Inhabits India. *Linnæus.*

Linnæus says that this shell is larger, and has the spines and grooves stronger, but it is most probably nothing more than one of the almost endless varieties of *S. Gædaropus.*

PLICATUS. 3. Shell without ears or spines, and plaited longitudinally.

Spondylus plicatus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1136. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 90. t. 47. f. 479 to 482. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 206. *Gmelin*, p. 3298. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 68. t. 3. f. 30.

Plicatula gibbosa. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 132.

Lister Conch. t. 210. f. 44, and 1059. f. 1. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 24. f. 12. *Gualter,* t. 99. f. E. *Adanson Senegal,* t. 14. f. 2. *Favanne,* t. 45. f. B 1, B 2, and B 3.

Inhabits the coasts of Java. *Linnæus.* Portugal. *Lister.* Barbadoes. *Petiver.* Jamaica. *Sloane.* Martinique. *Gronovius.* Red Sea. *Forskael.*

Shell sometimes two inches long, and an inch and three quarters broad; but is generally smaller, somewhat triangular, and strongly marked longitudinally with a few broad angulated plaits; the colour is whitish, pale brown, reddish, or yellowish, sometimes variegated with darker spots, or purplish veins.

Genus XII.

CHAMA:

SHELL BIVALVE, RATHER COARSE; HINGE WITH A CALLOUS RIDGE OBLIQUELY INSERTED INTO A CORRESPONDING FOSSULE; ANTERIOR SLOPE CLOSED.

Subdivisions.†

* Shells detached.
** Shells adhering to other substances.

COR. 1. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, globose, smooth, with the umbones prominent, and the apices spirally recurved.

Chama Cor. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1137. *Born Mus.* p. 80. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 101. t. 48. f. 483. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 228. *Gmelin*, p. 3299. *Montagu Test.* p. 134, and *Supp.* p. 50. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* xv. t. 636. *Donovan*, iv. t. 134. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 91. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 70. t. 3. f. 33.
Cardium humanum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* edit. 10. p. 682.
Cardita Cor. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 403.
Isocardia globosa. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 118. *Bonanni Rec.* 2. f. 88, and *Kirch.* f. 92. *Lister Conch.* t. 275. f. 11. *Rumphius*, t. 48. f. 10. *Petiver Amb.* t. 22.

† Gmelin's C. *arata*, p. 3304, and C. *Thaca*, p. 3305, are obscure species; and I have therefore omitted them.

f. 2. *Gualter*, t. 71. f. E. *Seba*, iii. t. 86. f. 1. *Knorr*, vi. t. 8. f. 1. *Regenfuss*, ii. t. 4. f. 32. *Favanne*, t. 53. f. G. *Enc. Method.* t. 232. f. 1.

Inhabits the Adriatic on the coasts of Dalmatia. *Bonanni*. Mediterranean. *D'Avila*. Coasts of Normandy and Bretagny. *D'Herbigny*. Naples. *Ulysses*. British Seas, very rare, and the Hebrides. *Montagu*. Bantry Bay. *L. W. D.*

Shell about three inches long, and two inches and three quarters broad; of a pale yellowish brown colour, covered with a darker epidermis, and slightly wrinkled transversely; it is remarkable for its large prominent distant umbones, of which the diverging apices are much recurved.

MOLTKIANA. 2. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, triangular, transversely plaited, with the umbones distant, and the apices recurved.

Chama Moltkiana. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 105. t. 48. f. 484 to 487. *Gmelin*, p. 3303.

Chama, No. 1. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 248.

Cardita Moltkiana. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 404.

Isocardia Moltkiana. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 118. *Enc. Meth.* t. 233. f. 1.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz*. Coasts of China. *Bruguiere*.

Shell about eleven lines long, and eight broad, and is a very rare and singular species, in form somewhat resembling *C. Cor*; the anterior slope is depressed, smooth, and angulated at the edge; the colour is yellowish white.

GIGAS. 3. Shell with remote broad rounded longitudinal ribs, armed with vaulted scales, and the posterior slope heart-shaped, and gaping.

Chama Gigas. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1137. *Born Mus.* p. 81. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 111. t. 49. f. 492 to 494. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 230. *Gmelin*, p 3299. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* xi. t. 442. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 70. t. 3. f. 31.

Tridacna Gigas. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 117.

Variety A. With about five longitudinal ribs, armed with remote vaulted scales, and the interstices marked with decussated striæ.

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 83, and *Kirch.* f. 82. *Lister Conch.* t. 351. f. 189 a, and t. 352. f. 189 b. *Rumphius*, t. 42. A. *Petiver Amb.* t. 5. f. 13. *Gualter*, t. 92. f. B to F, and t. 93. f. B. *Argenville*, t. 23. f. E. *Knorr*, i. t. 19.

f. 3. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 10. f. 48. *Da Costa Elements*, t. 7. f. 4. *Favanne*, t. 51. f. B 1, and B 3. *Chemnitz*, xi. t. 204. f. 1997 and 1998. *Enc. Meth.* t. 236. f. 1.

Variety B. With about six longitudinal ribs armed with crowded vaulted scales, and the interstices marked with two or three longitudinal striæ, and towards the margin wrinkled transversely.

Chama imbricata. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 122. t. 49. f. 495. *Bonanni Rec.* 2. f. 84, and *Kirch.* f. 83. *Lister Conch.* t. 354. f. 191. *Rumphius*, t. 43. f. B. *Petiver Amb.* t. 7. f. 13. *Gualter*, t. 92. f. A. *Favanne*, t. 51. f. B 4. *Enc. Meth.* t. 235. f. 4.

Variety C. With eight or nine longitudinal ribs, and transverse imbricated undulated scales throughout.

Chama imbricata Var. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 124. t. 49. f. 496. *Lister Conch.* t. 353. f. 190. *Gualter*, t. 92. f. G. *Enc. Meth.* t. 235. f. 2.

Variety D. Rather smooth, and only slightly wrinkled transversely.

Chama imbricata Var. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 125. t. 49. f. 497. *Enc. Meth.* t. 235. f. 3.

Inhabits the Red Seas. *Bonanni*, East Indies. *Lister*. Coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius*. Isles of Bourbon, and the Mauritius. *Chemnitz*. Madagascar, and New Holland. *Humphreys*.

This species varies very much in size, and is sometimes enormously large and heavy; one shell described by Linnæus weighed 532 Swedish pounds (which is equal to 498 English); and he says that the inhabitant has been known to furnish 120 men with a day's food, and that by shutting its valves suddenly it can snap a cable asunder. In Sir Joseph Banks's Library there is a MS. account of the dimensions of a specimen preserved at Arno's Vale, in Ireland, which came from Tappanooly in Sumatra, as follows:

Weight of one valve - - -	285 lbs.
Do. of the other - - - -	222 lbs.
Total - -	507 lbs.

The largest valve measured 4 feet 6 inches in length, 2 feet 5½ inches in breadth, and 1 foot in depth. Another large shell of this species forms the baptismal font at the church of St. Sulpice, at Paris, and was presented by the Venetians to Francis the First. The colour is dirty white, or yellowish or reddish brown; the posterior slope is flattish and cordi-

form, and has a large ovate aperture by the hinge; the margin is toothed and crenated. Under all its different appearances it may be at once distinguished from *C. Hippopus* by the aperture in its posterior slope. Large pearls are occasionally found in this species, and one exhibited at Sir Joseph Banks's in June, 1814, was valued at between 200 and 300*l.*

HIPPOPUS. 4. Shell longitudinally plaited, ribbed, and muricated; posterior slope heart-shaped, closed, and the margin toothed.

Chama Hippopus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1137. *Born Mus.* p. 81, and Vign. at. p. 79. *Chemnitz,* vii. p. 127. t. 50. f. 498 and 499. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 232. *Gmelin,* p. 3300. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 70, t. 3. f. 32.

Hippopus maculatus. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 117.

Tridacna. *Enc. Method.* t. 236. f. 2.

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 81 and 82, and *Kirch.* f. 80 and 81. *Lister Conch.* t. 349. f. 187, and t. 350. f. 188. *Rumphius,* t. 43. f. C. *Petiver Amb.* t. 18. f. 15. *Gualter,* t. 93. f. A. *Argenville,* t. 23. f. H. *Knorr,* i. t. 22. f. 1 and 2, and vi. t. 9. f. 3. *Regenfuss,* i. t. 10. f. 49. *Da Costa Elements,* t. 7. f. 10. *Favanne,* t. 51. f. F.

Inhabits the East Indian Ocean. *Lister.* Coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* China, and Java. *Chemnitz.*

Shell commonly about two inches long, and three inches and a quarter broad, but is sometimes twice as large; it is remarkably thick and heavy for its size, and the colour is white or yellowish, with scattered reddish or purple spots.

PLUMBEA. 5. Shell sub-orbicular, solid, tuberculated, and coated with a brown epidermis; apices recurved, and the margin entire.

Chama plumbea. *Chemnitz,* xi. p. 237. t. 203. f. 1991 and 1992.

Inhabits the South Sea. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and three quarters in diameter, thick, solid, and has the whole outer surface knotty or tuberculated; the hinge has its primary tooth very strong, and the fossule crenated.

ANTIQUATA. 6. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with convex longitudinal ribs, and striated transversely; posterior depression cordiform.

Chama antiquata *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1138. *Born Mus.* p. 82. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 108. t. 48. f. 488 and 489. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 234. *Gmelin*, p. 3300. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 70. t. 3 f. 33.

Chama decora. *Solander's MSS.*

Cardita sulcata. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 405.

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 98, and *Kirch.* f. 96. *Lister Conch.* t. 346. f. 183. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 59. f. 9. *Gualter*, t. 71. f. I and L. *Knorr*, ii. t. 20. f. 3. *Enc. Meth.* t. 233. f. 2.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Bonanni, &c.* Straights of Gibraltar. *Petiver.*

Shell about an inch long, and nearly equally broad, and has from sixteen to eighteen strong convex longitudinal ribs; the colour is pale or yellowish brown, and the ribs are variegated with white and ferruginous spots; posterior depressions cordiform.

AJAR. 7. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, slightly produced at the anterior end, with longitudinal flattish ribs, and transversely striated and tuberculated; posterior depression sub-orbicular.

Cardita Ajar. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 406.

Chama antiquata. *Solander's MSS.*

Chama antiquata Var. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 110. t. 48. f. 490 and 491.

L'Ajar. *Adanson Senegal.* p. 222. t. 16. f. 2.
Enc. Meth. t. 233. f. 3.

Inhabits the Mouths of the Niger. *Adanson.* Coasts of Tranquebar. *Bruguiere.*

M. Bruguiere says, that this shell differs from *C. antiquata*, by being more produced at the anterior end, by having from twenty-one to twenty-six strong flattened ribs, and the posterior depression more orbicular, and less cordiform. Bruguiere considers Lister's t. 497. f. 52. which is *Venus imbricata* of Gmelin, to be a fossil variety of this species, and says, it is common at Courtagnon. I suspect from his short MS. description, in Sir Jos. Banks's library, that Dr. Solander considered this shell to be the Linnæan *C. antiquata*, and that the preceding species is his *C. decora.*

TRAPEZIA. 8. Shell trapeziform, gibbous, with lon-

gitudinal crenulated ribs, and the margin plaited.

Chama trapezia. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1138. *Muller Zool. Dan. Prod.* p. 247. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 236. t. 8. f. 17. *Gmelin*, p. 3301. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 240. t. 204. f. 2005 and 2006.

Cardita trapezia. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 407.

Venus cancellata. *Gmelin*, p. 3288.

Venus pectunculus. *Solander's MSS.*?

Venus, No. 71. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 178.

Lister Conch. t. 344. f. 181. *Enc. Meth.* t. 234. f. 7.

Inhabits the coasts of Norway. *Muller.*

Shell about four lines long, and three broad, and the depth is nearly equal to the breadth; it has nineteen or twenty longitudinal transversely crenulated ribs, and the colour is reddish, sometimes faintly rayed with purple at the anterior end. It resembles *Cardium exiguum.*

SEMIORBICULATA. 9. Shell kidney-shaped, compressed, with decussated striæ, and the margin serrated at the posterior end.

Chama semiorbiculata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1138. *Gmelin*, p. 3301.

Chama phrenetica. *Born Mus.* p. 83. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 135. t. 50. f. 502 and 503.

Chama cordata Var. *Gmelin*, p. 3301.

Chama, No. 2. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 249.

Hippopodus semiorbiculatus. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 429. No. 1537.

Cardita semiorbiculata. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 410. *Valentyn. Abh.* t. 16. f. 27. *Knorr*, ii. t. 23. f. 7. *Enc. Meth.* t. 233. f. 4.

Inhabits the coasts of Arabia. *Humphreys.*

Shell about three inches long, and two inches broad, of a uniform reddish brown colour, except on the posterior slope, which is whitish, and about half of the inside is also white.

CALYCULATA. 10. Shell oblong, longitudinally ribbed, and armed with vaulted scales; posterior slope gibbous; margin plaited.

Chama calyculata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1138. *Born Mus.* p. 82. t. 5. f. 10 and 11. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 133. t. 50. f. 500 and 501. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 238. *Gmelin*, p. 3301.

Cardita variegata. *Bruguiere Enc. Method.* p. 407. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 118.
Lister Conch. t. 347. f. 184. *Favanne,* t. 50. f. L. *Enc. Method.* t. 233, f. 6.

Variety. Slightly elongated, and the sides less convex.
Cardita calyculata. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 408.
Chama elongata. *Solander's MSS.*
Le Jeson. *Adanson Senegal.* p. 215. t. 15. f. 8.
Gualter, t. 90. f. F. *Chemnitz,* xi. t. 204. f. 1999 and 2000.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas, and the variety is found only in the Mediterranean and Red Sea, and on the coasts of Senegal. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about seventeen lines long, and eleven broad, white, variegated with purplish brown spots; the variety is a trifle longer, and rather narrower in proportion, has the sides straighter, and the margin less distinctly plaited, but the difference is very small, and probably only arises from the effect of a different climate.

CORDATA. 11. Shell heart-shaped, transversely striated, compressed, and elongated on one side.

Chama cordata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1138. *Gmelin,* p. 3301.

Inhabits ——

Linnæus, who alone has described this species, says, it is of a testaceous colour, with transverse distinct obtuse grooves on the lower part, but not towards the exterior margin, and has the angle between the cartilage cleft and the exterior margin elongated, and darker.

SATIATA. 12. Shell roundish, with toothed grooves, mixed with dots, and the posterior depression retuse.

Chama satiata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1138. *Gmelin,* p. 3301.

Inhabits ——

No subsequent author has ascertained this species, which Linnæus describes to be white, with a tinge of red on the outside; grooves elevated, longitudinally toothed, and alternately shorter; margin crenulated; posterior depression cordiform and retuse. The description may probably have been taken, as Dr. Solander conjectured, from a worn shell of *C. arcinella,* which had lost its spines.

RUGOSA. 13. Shell sub-orbicular, with very deep grooves, and slightly imbricated wrinkles; margin doubly plaited.

Chama rugosa. *Linnæus Mant.* p. 546. *Gmelin*, p. 3305.

Inhabits ——

Linnæus describes this shell to be "as large as the last joint of a finger, gibbous, thick and white, with thirty deep parallel grooves; wrinkles compressed, and on the back slightly imbricated; scales rather obsolete, distant, and numerous; inner margin obtuse and plaited, and the outer set with projecting concave scales proceeding from the wrinkles; hinge with two or three oblique grooves, declining towards the anterior side." Linnæus in the Mantissa, has described another Chama, with the name of *C. gryphica*, which he says is found *in* Barbary, and it therefore appears to be a fossil species.

OBLONGA. 14. Shell ovate-oblong, with delicate decussated striæ, and the anterior side obliquely keeled; inside yellowish.

Chama oblonga. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1139. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 241. *Gmelin*, p. 3302. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 238. t. 203. f. 1993 and 1994.

Chama Guinaica. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 137. t. 50. f. 504 and 505.

Cardita carinata. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 409. *Enc. Meth.* t. 234. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Guinea. *Chemnitz.* Pulo Condore. *Humphreys.*

Shell about sixteen lines long, and nine broad, white, somewhat pellucid, and the inside yellowish, and sometimes stained with purple; it is marked with fine longitudinal striæ, which are crossed transversely by others still more minute, and an elevated keel extends from the summit obliquely, to the posterior angle of the margin. In form it bears some resemblance to *Mytilus modiolus.*

CONCAMERATA. 15. Shell ovate-oblong, longitudinally ribbed, and transversely wrinkled, with a separate chamber formed at the middle of the inner margin.

Chama concamerata. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 138. t. 50. f. 506. *Gmelin*, p. 3304.

Chama, No. 3. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 249.
Cardita concamerata. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 138. *Walch Naturf.* xii. p. 53. t. 1. f. 5 to 7. *Enc. Meth.* t. 234. f. 6.

Inhabits the West Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*

This rare and singular shell, for a specimen of which I am indebted to Mrs. Mawe, is about six lines long, and four broad, and is white both inside and out; it differs from all other shells by having the margin contracted, and appearing as if doubled over near its middle, so as to form in the inside of each valve an opposite ovate chamber; the hinge is similar to that of *C. calyculata*, which the shell also a good deal resembles in its general form.

PECTUNCULUS. 16. Shell oblong, dilated above, and produced at the base, with smooth longitudinal ribs.

Cardita pectunculus. *Bruguiere Enc. Method.* p. 412. *Lister Conch.* t. 347. f. 185.

Inhabits ——

M. Bruguiere describes this shell to be about fourteen or fifteen lines long, and six broad in the middle, of a bright brown towards the summit, and whitish at the base; it has eighteen or twenty smooth convex longitudinal ribs; it differs from *C. calyculata* in being longer in proportion to the breadth, less ventricose, more rounded at the base, and more compressed at the summit, as also in the want of vaulted scales on the ribs.

CORALLIOPHAGA. 17. Shell cylindrical, white, diaphanous, with decussated striæ, and the transverse striæ scaly, and imbricated.

Chama coralliophaga. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 359. t. 172. f. 1673 and 1674. *Gmelin*, p. 3305.
Cardita dactylus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 412.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas, burrowed in coral. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and three quarters long, and eight lines broad, nearly cylindrical, and rounded at both extremities, but the posterior side appears in the figure to be slightly contracted, and elevated about a quarter of an inch above the hinge. In shape it bears some resemblance to *Mytilus lithophagus*, but it is said to have the hinge of a Chama.

** *Shells attached to some other substance.*

LAZARUS. 18. Shell imbricated, with projecting, jagged, striated lamellæ, and the margin somewhat plaited.

Chama Lazarus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1139. *Born Mus.* p. 84. t. 5. f. 12 to 14. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 141. t. 51. f. 507 to 509. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 242. *Gmelin*, p. 3302. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 387. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 131.

Chama Lazarus, Var. pannosus. *Solander's MSS.*

Spondylus citreus. *Gmelin*, p. 3298.

Rumphius, t. 48. f. 3. *Argenville*, t. 20. f. F, H and K. *Seba*, iii. t. 88. f. 12, and t. 89. f. 6, 9 and 11. *Knorr*, i. t. 8. f. 1. *Regenfuss*, ii. t. 3. f. 22 and 23. *Favanne*, t. 43. f. A 3, and A 4, and t. 44. f. A 1, and A 2. *Enc. Meth.* t. 197. f. 1.

Inhabits the Mediterranean and American Seas. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Jamaica. *Brown.* Curaçoa. *Gronovius.* East Indies. *D'Avila.* Bay of Naples. *Ulysses.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell commonly about two inches in diameter, and somewhat orbicular, with the lower valve much more concave than the upper, and having its summit more produced and recurved; the colour is whitish, red or yellow, and Bruguiere mentions a beautiful Variety with three longitudinal rose-coloured bands, and the lamellated spines white.

GRYPHOIDES. 19. Shell imbricated, with adpressed, short, somewhat vaulted scales, and the inner margins of the valves striated.

Chama gryphoides. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1139. *Born Mus.* p. 84. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 145. t. 51. f. 510 to 513. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 243. *Gmelin*, p. 3302. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 388.

Chama Lazarus, Var. *Kæmmerer Cab. Rudolst.* p. 233. *Solander's MSS.*

Chama macerophylla. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 149. t. 52. f. 514 and 515. *Gmelin*, p. 3304.

Chama citrea. *Gmelin*, p. 3305.

Chama imbricata. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 131.

Chama, No. 4. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 250.

Le Jataron. *Adanson Senegal*, p. 205. t. 15.

Lister Conch. t. 212. f. 47, and t. 215. f. 50 and 51. *Gual-*

ter, t. 101. f. D and E. *Klein Ost.* t. 12. f. 81. *Seba*, iii. t. 88. f. 8, and t. 89. f. 12. *Knorr*, i. t. 21. f. 2, v. t. 14. f. 2, and vi. t. 16. f. 1 and 2. *Favanne*, t. 43. f. A 1, and A 2. *Enc. Meth.* t. 196. f. 4 and 5.

Inhabits the Mediterranean on the coasts of Africa. *Linnæus.* Barbadoes and Jamaica. *Lister.* Island of Goree, and Cape Verd. *Adanson.* East Indies. *D'Avila.* Naples. *Ulysses.* St. Domingo, and the Molucca Islands. *Humphreys.*

This shell is of the same size as *C. Lazarus*, but is thicker, and has the imbricated lamellæ shorter, stronger, and more vaulted; it is often of a pale rose or citron colour, prettily mottled with white. *C. macerophylla* has the laminæ rather more produced, as is generally more or less the case towards the margin, and I can find no mark to distinguish either it or Gmelin's *C. citrea* from this species.

CORNUTA. 20. Shell scaly, wrinkled, or tuberculated, with the summit of the lower valve obliquely and spirally elongated like a horn; margin smooth.

Chama cornuta. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 150. t. 52. f. 516 to 520.

Chama bicornis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1139. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 245. t. 8. f. 18. *Gmelin*, p. 3303.

Chama unicornis. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 389.

Chama fusca. *Gmelin*, 3304.

Chama, No. 10. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 252.

Fab. Columna, f. 19. *Lister Conch.* t. 214. f. 49. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 152. f. 1. *Gualter*, t. 101. f. G and I. *Klein Ost.* t. 12. f. 87 and 88. *Enc. Meth.* t. 196. f. 6.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.*

This shell in size and colour resembles the preceding species, but is distinguished by the long horn-like process at the summit of the lower valve, which it sometimes exceeds in length, and by the smoothness of the margin; Columna has given two figures in different points of view of the lower valve only, and these have been copied by several subsequent authors who mistook them for the two opposite valves, whereas the upper one has not any horn-like process, and the name of *bicornis* is therefore improper.

SESSILIS. 21. Shell sub-orbicular, with transverse rows of imbricated plaited spinous scales, and the inside dotted; margin crenulated.

Chama sessilis. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 391.
Chama squamosa. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 238. t. 203. f. 1995 and 1996.
Lister Conch. t. 213. f. 48.? *Klein Ost.* t. 12. f. 86.? *Enc. Method.* t. 196. f. 2.
Inhabits the Mediterranean? *Bruguiere.* West Indies. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and is nearly allied to *C. gryphoides*, but may be at once distinguished by its having the margin crenulated, and the inner surface of the valves always covered with dots, which are, however, so minute as to be hardly observable without a glass; the side by which the lower valve adheres to other substances, is flat.

LAMELLOSA. 22. Shell roundish, with transverse rows of membranaceous serrated laminæ, and the upper valve flat.

Chama lamellosa. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 156. t. 52. f. 521.
Chama foliacea. *Gmelin*, p. 3304.
Chama rugosa. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 391.
Chama, No. 5. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 250.
Lister Conch. t. 216. f. 52, and t. 217. f. 53. *Gualter*, t. 101. f. C. *Favanne*, t. 67. f. F. *Enc. Meth.* t. 197. f. 2.
Inhabits ——
Shell about an inch in diameter, and either roundish or oblong; it differs from *C. gryphoides* in the lamellated scales being placed in regular transverse rows, and not imbricated; but I greatly doubt whether it has ever been found in any other than a fossil state.

PUNCTATA. 23. Shell sub-orbicular, with transverse rows of rather distant scales, and the inside dotted.

Chama punctata. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 392. *Enc. Method.* t. 197. f. 3.
Inhabits the coasts of Guadaloupe. *Bruguiere.*
Shell about ten lines in diameter, ventricose, nearly orbicular, white and transparent; it is nearly allied to the foregoing species, from which Bruguiere says it differs in having the inner surface of the valves minutely punctured, the under side of the scales studded with elevated dots, and their interstices striated.

SINISTRORSA. 24. Shell ear-shaped, thick, scaly, with one or two longitudinal furrows; margin crenulated, and the summits reversed.

Chama sinistrorsa. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 392.
Chama gryphoides, Var. *Chemnitz*, ix. part 1. p. 145. t. 116. f. 992 and 993. *Gmelin*, p. 3303.
Favanne, t. 80. f. D. *Enc. Method.* t. 196. f. 3.
Inhabits the coasts of the West India Islands. *Chemnitz.* East Indies. *Bruguiere.*
Shell about two inches in diameter, thick, ponderous, of a brownish colour, sometimes mottled with white, or marked with two or three longitudinal darker bands; the upper valve has one or two broad longitudinal furrows, and the summits are turned from the left to the right, contrary to the usual direction.

ARCINELLA. 25. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with spinous longitudinal ribs, and excavated dots; margin crenulated, and slightly plaited.

Chama arcinella. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1139. *Born Mus.* p. 85. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 156. t. 52. f. 522 and 523. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 246. *Gmelin*, p. 3303. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 393.
Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 336, and *Kirch.* 2. f. 101. *Lister Conch.* t. 355. f. 192. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 156. f. 23.; and *Pterigraphia*, t. 15. f. 389. *Knorr*, iv. t. 14. f. 1.; and vi. t. 36. f. 1 and 2. *D'Avila*, t. 17. f. T. *Favanne*, t. 52. f. E. *Enc. Method.* t. 197. f. 4.
Inhabits the coasts of Brazil. *Bonanni.* Bay of Campechy. *Petiver.* East Indies. *Knorr.* Islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas. *Chemnitz.* Naples. *Ulysses.* Martinique. *Humphreys.*
Shell commonly about an inch and a half long, and near an inch and three-quarters broad; white, sometimes tinged with rose colour, and the inside yellowish; the posterior depression is large, excavated, cordiform, and warty, and terminates at the lower margin in long spines; Bruguiere says, the summits are reversed in the same manner as those of *C. sinistrorsa.*

Genus XIII.

ARCA:

SHELL BIVALVE, AND THE VALVES EQUAL; HINGE WITH NUMEROUS ACUTE TEETH, ALTERNATELY INSERTED BETWEEN EACH OTHER.

Subdivisions.†

With the teeth in a straight line.
With the teeth in a curved line.
With the teeth in a broken line.

With the teeth in a straight line.

TORTUOSA. 1. Shell parallelopiped, distorted, with the valves and sides unequal, and obliquely keeled.

Arca tortuosa. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1140. *Born Mus.* p. 87. *Chemnitz,* vii. p. 168. t. 53. f. 524 and 525. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 258. *Gmelin,* p. 3305. *Barbut,* t. 49. t. 7. f. 1. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 96. *Bonanni Rec. Supp.* f. 27 and 28, and *Kirch.* 2. f. 122 and 123. *Rumphius,* t. 47. f. K. *Petiver Amb.* t. 20. f. 9. *Gualter,* t. 95. f. B. *Argenville,* t. 19. f. I. *Klein Ost.* t. 8. f. 16. *Knorr,* i. t. 23. f. 3. *Favanne,* t. 51. f. G 2. *Enc. Meth.* t. 305. f. 1.

Inhabits the Asiatic Seas. *Bonanni.* Amboyna. *Rumphius.*

† I have adopted Bruguiere's subdivisions which are much better defined, and more simple than those used by Linnæus. Besides some other of Gmelin's species which are elsewhere mentioned, his *A. pulchella,* p. 3308. and *A. lata,* p. 3312. are undeserving of notice, and *A. fossilis* is a fossil, as the name implies.

Red Sea. *Forskael.* China, and the Nicobar Islands. *Humphreys.*

Shell about an inch or fourteen lines long, and thrice as broad, obliquely keeled and twisted, and almost equally broad throughout, but rather narrower at the posterior end; the colour is dirty or reddish white; both valves are marked with decussated striæ, and the part separated by the keel at the anterior end of the larger valve is strongly wrinkled transversely. Pennant mistook *A. Noæ* for this species, and Linnæus says, that *A. tortuosa* has been found of a smaller size on the coasts of Norway, which may probably have originated in some similar mistake.

NOÆ. 2. Shell oblong-rhomboidal, strongly striated longitudinally, with the apices incurved and very remote; margin entire and gaping.

Arca Noæ. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1140. *Born Mus.* p. 88, and Vign. at p. 86. f. b. *Chemnitz,* vii. p. 177. t. 53. f. 529 to 531. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 260. *Gmelin,* p. 3306. *Montagu Test.* p. 139. *Donovan,* v. t. 158. f. 1 and 2. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 91. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 97. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 116.

Arca tortuosa. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 97. *Bonanni Rec.* 2. f. 32, and *Kirch.* f. 31. *Lister Conch.* t. 368. f. 208. *Rumphius,* t. 44. f. P. *Petiver Amb.* t. 17. f. 10. *Gualter,* t. 87. f. H. *Argenville,* t. 23. f. G. *Knorr,* i. t. 16. f. 1 and 2. *Regenfuss,* i. t. 12. f. 13. *Favanne,* t. 51. f. D 4. *Enc. Meth.* t. 305. f. 2.

Inhabits the Red Sea, Mediterranean, and Indian Ocean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Barbadoes. *Lister.* Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Antilles. *Regenfuss.* Bay of Naples. *Ulysses.* Britain. *Pennant, &c.* Glamorganshire. *L. W. D.*

Shell about an inch long towards the anterior end, but is shorter at the hinge, and the breadth is about two inches; the colour is white, with diagonal parallel zic-zac chestnut stripes, and the margin is dark brown; the broad flat space between the apices has a few distant grooves radiating from the umbo in each valve.

IMBRICATA. 3. Shell ovate-rhomboidal, with decussated striæ, of which the transverse are imbricated and acute; apices incurved, and very remote; margin entire.

Arca imbricata. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 98.
Arca Noæ, Var. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 183. t. 54. f. 532.
Arca fusca. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 42. lot 1001. *Donovan*, v. t. 158. f. 3 and 4. *Montagu Supp.* p. 51.
La Mussole. *Adanson Senegal*, p. 250. t. 18. f. 9. *Lister Conch.* t. 367. f. 207. *Rumphius*, t. 44. f. L. *Petiver Amb.* t. 17. f. 6. *Gualter*, t. 87. f. F and G. *Favanne*, t. 51. f. D 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 305. f. 3 *b*.

Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica. *Lister*. Goree. *Adanson*. Cape of Good Hope. *Bruguiere*. Mediterranean. *Solander*. Britain. *Donovan*. Bantry Bay. *L. W. D.*

This shell differs from *A. Noæ*, with which it has been confounded by Schroeter, and Gmelin, in being generally smaller, more ventricose, and narrower in proportion to the length; the longitudinal striæ are rather finer, and are crossed transversely by others which are acute and slightly imbricated; the anterior end, moreover, in *A. Noæ*, forms a right angle with the hinge, but in this species it is oblique, and it is not marked with any stripes.

NAVICULARIS. 4. Shell oblong-rhomboidal, compressed in the middle, and longitudinally ribbed; apices incurved, and very remote; margin crenated at both ends.

Arca navicularis. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 99.
Arca Noæ, Var. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 183. t. 54. f. 533.

Inhabits the coasts of St. Domingo. *Bruguiere.*

Bruguiere says that this species is always small, and that the breadth is about fifteen lines; a specimen now before me is, however, three-quarters of an inch long, and two inches and a quarter broad, and is shorter and more contracted in the middle than at either end; the longitudinal ribs are rather narrow and distant, particularly in the middle of the valves, and the interstices are marked with minute slightly decussated striæ; the straight margin which contains the hinge, projects at both ends beyond the sides; by which, and its crenated margin, this species may be readily distinguished from either of the foregoing; the colour is white, with oblique chestnut or orange zic-zac stripes like those of *A. Noæ*.

PLICATA. 5. Shell rhomboidal, with decussated striæ on the sides, and plaited and angulated at the anterior end; margin crenated and sinuated.

Arca plicata. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 244. t. 204. f. 2008.
Inhabits the Red Sea. *Chemnitz.*
This shell from Chemnitz's figure, appears to be about eight lines long and thirteen broad, and the colour is said to be greyish white.

CANDIDA. 6. Shell oblong-sub-rhomboidal, with longitudinal, slightly decussated, crenulated striæ, and intermediate smaller ones towards the anterior end; margin obsoletely toothed.

Arca candida. *Chemnitz*, vi. p. 195. t. 55. f. 542. *Gmelin*, p. 3311.
Arca Helbingii. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 195.
Arca Jamaicensis. *Gmelin*, p. 3312.
Arca dealbata. *Solander's MSS.*
Arca, No. 8. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 282, and No. 21. p. 288.
Lister Conch. t. 229. f. 64.
Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica. *Lister.* West Indies, and Guinea. *Bruguiere.*
Shell about three-quarters of an inch long from the summit to the opposite margin, which is narrower than towards the anterior end, and rather more than an inch and a quarter broad; the summits are slightly recurved, and the space between them is oblong-spear-shaped, and is rather broader in some specimens than in others; the colour is white.

COMPLANATA. 7. Shell transversely ovate, compressed, with decussated striæ, and truncated obliquely at the posterior end; margin sinuous, gaping, and entire.

Arca complanata. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 198. t. 55. f. 544 and 545. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 100.
Arca candida, Var. *Gmelin*, p. 3311.
Arca, No. 10. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 283.
Inhabits the coasts of Guinea. *Chemnitz.* Madagascar. *Bruguiere.*
Shell about thirteen lines long, and two inches broad, and is more compressed and shallower than any of its congeners; it is white all over, except the summits, which are slightly tinged with fawn colour; the inside is marked with longitudinal striæ, corresponding with those on the outside.

MAGELLANICA. 8. Shell transversely oblong, rounded at both ends, contracted in the middle, and marked with decussated striæ; summits approximated, and the margin entire.

Arca Magellanica. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 192. t. 53. f. 539. *Gmelin*, p. 3311. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 100.
Arca, No. 5. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 281.
Inhabits the Straights of Magellan. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about ten or eleven lines long from the summit to the opposite margin which is the shortest part, and the breadth is about two and a half inches; it has the hinge more nearly central than in either of the foregoing species, but the anterior is more produced than the posterior side; it is coated with a bright brown, somewhat bearded, epidermis, beneath which the shell is white.

BARBATA. 9. Shell transversely oblong, rounded at both ends, and marked with decussated striæ; summits approximated; margin entire and nearly closed.

Arca barbata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1140. *Born Mus.* p. 89. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 186. t. 54. f. 535. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 262. *Gmelin*, p. 3306. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 101.
Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 79. and *Kirch.* f. 78. *Gualter*, t. 91. f. F. *Argenville*, t. 22. f. M. *Knorr*, ii. t. 2. f. 7. *Enc. Meth.* t. 309. f. 1.
Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Red Sea. *Forskael.* Coasts of Spain, France, Italy and Barbary. *Bruguiere.* Naples. *Ulysses.*
Shell about an inch and a half long, and rather more than two inches and a half broad; it is covered with a pale reddish brown epidermis, which forms dark shaggy bristles on the longitudinal striæ, and the umbones are depressed; with age the length increases more on the anterior than on the posterior side, and the hinge is consequently nearer to the center in young, than in old shells.

LACERATA. 10. Shell transversely sub-ovate, depressed, with longitudinal decussated striæ, alternately larger; margins crenulated and closed.

Arca lacerata. *Linnæus Mus. Tessin.* p. 116. t. 16. f. 1. *Chemnitz,* vii. p. 189. t. 54. f. 536 and 537. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 101.
Arca barbata, Var. β. *Gmelin,* p. 3307.
Arca, No. 3. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 280.
Seba, iii. t. 88. f. 13. *Favanne,* t. 51. f. C. 5. *Enc. Meth.* t. 309. f. 2.
Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*
Linnæus in the Systema Naturæ has blended this species with *A. barbata,* from which it differs in having the anterior twice as broad as the posterior end, the longitudinal striæ alternately larger, and the margin crenulated.

BICOLORATA. 11. Shell transversely oval, tumid, with decussated striæ; summits approximated and recurved.

Arca bicolorata. *Chemnitz,* xi. p. 243. t. 204. f. 2007.
Inhabits the Red Sea on the coasts of Egypt and Arabia. *Chemnitz.*
This shell according to Chemnitz's figure is nearly an inch long, and rather more than an inch and a quarter broad, and of a chestnut colour, except at the umbones which are white and shining.

NIVEA. 12. Shell transversely oval, ventricose, somewhat angulated at the anterior end, and marked with longitudinal decussated ribs.

Arca nivea. *Chemnitz,* vii. p. 191, t. 54. f. 538.
Arca foliata. *Forskael Itin.* p. 31.
Arca ovata. *Gmelin,* p. 3307.
Arca, No. 4. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 280.
Inhabits the Red Sea. *Forskael.*
Shell two inches and one line long, and three inches and two lines broad, and Forskael says the breadth is frequently four inches; it is marked with crowded, narrow, longitudinal ribs, which become stronger towards the margin; it is white, coated with a blackish hairy epidermis, and the margin is often fringed with its remains; the valves will not shut close in the middle.

CANCELLATA. 13. Shell with cancellated striæ, and bearded; margin gaping in the middle.

Arca cancellata. *Gmelin,* p. 3308.
Arca, No. 38. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 294. t. 9. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Curaçoa. *Schroeter.*

This is rather an uncertain species, and is described by Schroeter to have a mossy epidermis, beneath which it is brown mottled with white, and the inside is brownish; the summits are slightly recurved, and under them there is said to be a lanceolate depression; the figure represents it to be about the same size as *A. fusca*, and furnished at both ends with four hairy pencil-like tufts.

FUSCA. 14. Shell transversely ovate, with longitudinal granulated striæ; summits approximated; margins nearly entire and closed.

Arca fusca. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 102.
Arca barbata, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3307.
Arca, No. 2. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 279.
Amygdalum frixum. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 185. t. 54. f. 534. *Lister Conch.* t. 231. f. 65. *Gualter*, t. 90. f. B. *D'Avila*, t. 7. f. R.

Inhabits the coasts of Barbadoes. *Lister.* Antilles. *Chemnitz.* Madagascar. *Bruguiere.*

Shell commonly about half or three-quarters of an inch long, and the breadth exceeds the length rather more than one third, but Martini's figure represents a specimen twice as large, and is badly executed; it is of a chestnut brown colour, with one or two broad whitish rays extending from the summits to the margin. Schroeter has conjectured that this may be the Linnæan *A. modiolus.*

MODIOLUS. 15. Shell oblong, longitudinally striated, with a projecting angle on the anterior side, and the other incurved.

Arca modiolus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1141. *Gmelin*, p. 3307.
Mytilus exustus. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 432. *Gmelin*, p. 3352.
Mytilus citrinus. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 175. t. 84. f. 754.
Mytilus flavicans. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 48. No. 794.
Lister Conch. t. 365. f. 205.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Coast of Barbadoes. *Lister.* St. Thomas and St. Croix. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about thirteen or fourteen lines long, and five or six broad; yellow, more or less variegated with chestnut, and the inside white tinged with violet; valves striated longitudinally, and

the striæ are much stronger on the anterior than on the posterior side; the summits are recurved, and a little distant from each other; hinge elongated and oblique. This species has much the habit of a Mytilus.

CONCAMERATA. 16. Shell rhombical-heart-shaped, truncated and gaping at the anterior end, and the inside furnished with an ear-shaped appendage; hinge with two teeth at each end.

Arca concamerata. *Martini Besch. Berl. Naturf.* iii. p. 292. t. 7. f. 15 and 16.

Arca cucullata. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 174. t. 53. f. 526 to 528.

Arca Cucullus. *Gmelin*, p. 3311.

Arca labiata. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 185. lot 3947.

Arca concamera. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 104.

Cucullœa auriculifera. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 116. *D'Avila*, t. 18. f. V. *Favanne*, t. 51. f. A. *Enc. Meth.* t. 304.

Inhabits the coasts of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about two inches and a quarter long, and three inches and a quarter broad; of a reddish brown colour, and the inside often tinged with violet; it is marked with strong longitudinal and minute transverse striæ; an internal ear-shaped appendage, and two rather large teeth at each end of the straight crenated hinge readily distinguish this species.

ANTIQUATA. 17. Shell obliquely heart-shaped, with rounded slightly wrinkled longitudinal ribs; apices remote and recurved; margin crenated.

Arca antiquata. *Linnæus Syst Nat.* p. 1141. *Born Mus.* p. 90. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 266. *Gmelin*, p. 3409. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 103.

Arca scapha. *Gronovius Zooph.* p. 274. t. 18. f. 13. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 201. t. 55. f. 548 and 549. *Ulysses's Travels*, p. 489.

Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 2. f. 74. *Lister Conch.* t. 230. f. 64 a, and t. 236. f. 70. *Rumphius*, t. 44. f. I. *Petiver Amb.* t. 17. f. 8. *Gualter*, t. 87. f. B and C. *Adanson Senegal*, t. 18. f. 7. *Knorr*, i. t. 21. f. 3 and 4. *Enc. Meth.* t. 306.

Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica. *Lister.* Malacca. *Rumphius.*

Mouths of the Niger. *Adanson.* Red Sea. *Forskael.* Ceylon. *Gronovius.* Islands of France, Bourbon, and Madagascar. *Bruguiere.* Naples. *Ulysses.* West Indies. *Humphreys.*

Shell about two inches long, and rather more than three inches broad; white tinged with pale flesh colour at the summits, and coated with a brown hairy epidermis; there are about thirty-six rounded longitudinal ribs, and the anterior end is produced, compressed, and slightly angulated; the inside is white, and marked with shallow longitudinal grooves. Kæmmerer erroneously considered Chemnitz's fig. 549. to be a variety of *A. rhombea.* *Arca scapha* of Gmelin is wrongly named, for it is *A. scaphiuncula* and not *A. scapha* of Gronovius, and is too uncertain a species to be retained.

GRANOSA. 18. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, ventricose, thick, with strong nodulous longitudinal ribs; apices remote and recurved; margin crenated.

Arca granosa. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1142. *Chemnitz,* vii. p. 219. t. 56. f. 557. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 268. *Gmelin,* p. 3310. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 104. *Lister Conch.* t. 241. f. 78. and t. 242. f. 79. *Rumphius,* t. 44. f. K. *Petiver Amb.* t. 17. f. 7. *Gualter,* t. 87. f. E. *Argenville,* t. 27. f. C. *Klein Ost.* t. 10. f. 45 and 46. *Knorr,* vi. t. 34. f. 2. *Favanne,* t. 51. f. C 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 307. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of Campeachy. *Lister.* Southern Europe. *Linnæus.* Tranquebar, and the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz,* Italy, Tuscany, and the Antilles. *Bruguiere.*

Shell an inch and a half, or two inches long, and the breadth nearly the same; almost equilateral, white, and coated with a brown epidermis, which it is difficult entirely to remove; it has about twenty-five longitudinal ribs, armed with round somewhat spinous nodules, and crossed by fine transverse striæ.

RHOMBEA. 19. Shell heart-shaped, with longitudinal transversely striated ribs; apices remote, and the intervening space rhomboidal.

Arca rhombea. *Born Mus.* p. 90. *Chemnitz,* vii. p. 211. t. 56. f. 553, *a* and *b.* *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 105.
Arca rhomboidea. *Gmelin,* p. 3314.

Arca imbricata. *Solander's MSS.*
Arca, No. 13. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 284.
Cardium Brasiliense. *Gmelin*, p. 3255.
Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 395, and *Kirch.* 2. f. 117. *Lister Conch.* t. 244. f. 75. *Rumphius*, t. 44. f. N. *Petiver Amb.* t. 17. f. 5. *Gualter*, t. 87. f. A. *Knorr*, iv. t. 14. f. 2. *Favanne*, t. 51. f. C 3. *Enc. Meth.* t. 307. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of Brazil. *Bonanni.* East Indies. *Lister.* Tranquebar, the Nicobar Islands, and Island of St. Croix, in the West Indies. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about fourteen lines long, and sixteen broad; gibbous, white, coated with a brown epidermis, and has the anterior slope heart-shaped; there are about twenty-six longitudinal ribs strongly striated transversely, and their interstices nearly smooth; margin crenated. Gmelin's *Cardium Brasiliense* is constituted wholly from Bonanni's figures, and these are quoted both by Chemnitz and Bruguiere for the present species.

SENILIS. 20. Shell heart-shaped, thick, ventricose, with remote broad longitudinal ribs, and the margin plaited; apices recurved and distant.

Arca senilis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1142. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 213. t. 56. f. 554 to 556. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 267. *Gmelin*, p. 3309. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 105.
Le Fagan. *Adanson Senegal.* p. 246. t. 18. f. 5.
Lister Conch. t. 238. f. 72. *Gualter*, t. 87. f. D. *Argenville*, t. 23. f. K. *Favanne*, t. 53. f. C. *Enc. Meth.* t. 308. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica. *Lister.* Mouths of the Niger. *Adanson.* Guinea. *Humphreys.*

Shell from two to three inches long, and about equally broad; ponderous, white, and coated with a greenish epidermis; it has twelve longitudinal ribs, of which seven are particularly large and broad; the umbones are much elevated, and the summits recurved obliquely towards the posterior slope; the inside is white and highly polished.

INDICA. 21. Shell somewhat rhombic, with the valves unequal and longitudinally ribbed; summits approximated; margin serrated.

Arca Indica. *Gmelin*, p. 3312.
Arca Indiæ Orientalis. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 196. t. 55. f. 543.

Arca, No. 9. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 282.
Lister Conch. t. 232. f. 66.

Variety. With the anterior end truncated.
Arca inæquivalvis. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 106.
Arca, No. 12. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 284.
Arca rhomboidalis. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 210. t. 56. f. 552.
Enc. Meth. t. 305. f. 3 *b*.

Inhabits the coasts of Coromandel and Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about three quarters of an inch long, and twice as broad; but the variety is less produced, and rather truncated at the anterior end, so that its breadth is smaller in proportion to the length; one valve is larger, so as to project at the margin beyond the other; the colour is whitish. I am unacquainted with the *A. rhomboidalis* of Chemnitz, which I have followed Gmelin in placing as a variety, and which, from the figure, appears to be larger, and probably a distinct species.

CORBULA. 22. Shell ovate, with longitudinal, nodulous, rather spinous, sub-triangular ribs; summits obtuse and approximated; margin crenulated.

Variety A. Somewhat compressed.
Arca corbula. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 222. t. 56. f. 558.
Arca corbicula. *Gmelin*, p. 3310.
Arca, No. 14. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 285.

Variety B. Somewhat ventricose.
Arca granosa minor. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 222. t. 56. f. 559.
Arca aculeata. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 107.
Arca carinata. *Solander's MSS.*
Arca, No. 15. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 285.
Lister Conch. t. 234. f. 68. *Klein Ost.* t. 10. f. 43 and 44. *Enc. Meth.* t. 309. f. 5.

Inhabits the coasts of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.* Cape of Good Hope. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about ten lines long, and rather more than an inch broad; white or brownish, with a tinge of blue both inside and out at the anterior end; it has about twenty-two somewhat triangular longitudinal ribs, with four or five conical nodules or spines on each; the two shells figured by Chemnitz appear to differ only in the valves of the one being more compressed than in the other.

SENEGALENSIS. 23. Shell ovate, with convex longitudinal ribs, and the inside striated; margin crenated.

Arca Senegalensis. *Gmelin*, p. 3312.
Arca Robet. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 107.
Arca, No. 35. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 292.
Le Robet. *Adanson Senegal*, p. 248. t. 18. f. 6.

Inhabits the coasts of Senegal, about the Mouths of the Niger. *Adanson.*

Adanson describes this species to be about eight lines long, and ten broad; and the depth of the two valves is about equal to the length; the colour is white, sometimes tinged with red; it has twenty-six convex longitudinal ribs, which are mostly smooth, but sometimes slightly wrinkled transversely, and the inside has twice as many longitudinal striæ.

LACTEA. 24. Shell sub-rhomboidal, diaphanous, with obsolete decussated striæ; summits recurved and distant; margin entire.

Arca lactea. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1141. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 171. t. 11. f. 5. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 200. t. 55. f. 547. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 265. *Gmelin*, p. 3309. *Montagu Test.* p. 138. *Donovan*, iv. t. 135. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 93. *Dorset Cat.* p. 36. t. 11. f. 5. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 108.
Arca barbata. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 98. t. 58. f. 59.
Arca crinita. *Solander's MSS. Pulteney's Dorset Cat.* p. 34.
Arca nodulosa. *Muller Zool. Dan. Prod.* p. 247.?
Arca Afra. *Gmelin*, p. 3408.
Arca, No. 36. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 293.
Le Jabet. *Adanson Senegal*, p. 250. t. 18. f. 8.
Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 34. and *Kirch.* f. 33. *Lister Conch.* t. 235. f. 69. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 73. f. 1.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Adriatic. *Bonanni.* Guernsey. *Lister.* Goree. *Adanson.* Britain. *Pennant, &c.*

Shell about five or six lines long, and eight broad; yellowish white, covered with a brown epidermis, beneath which it is marked with extremely delicate crowded decussated striæ. Linnæus has described the margin to be crenulated, but in all other respects this shell agrees better with his description than *A. reticulata*, which was arranged in the Portland Cabinet under this name.

RETICULATA. 25. Shell sub-rhomboidal, slightly compressed, with decussated striæ; summits approximated, and the margin crenated.

Arca reticulata. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 193. t. 54. f. 540. *Gmelin*, p. 3311.
Arca lactea. *Solander's MSS.*
Arca, No. 6. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 281.
Lister Conch. t. 233. f. 67.

Inhabits the coasts of the West India Islands. *Chemnitz.* Jamaica, Ascension Island, and Madras. *Solander.* Naples. *Ulysses.*

Shell about eight lines long, and fifteen broad; it is not only rather larger, and much broader in proportion than *A. lactea*, but also differs in being thicker, more compressed and angulated at the anterior end, and has the decussated striæ stronger, and the margin crenated.

LÆVIGATA. 26. Shell oblong-ovate, smooth, rounded at both, and slightly angulated at the anterior end, and obsoletely striated longitudinally; margin entire.

Arca lævigata. *Spengler Cat. Rais.* t. 1. f. 10 and 11. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 194. t. 54. f. 541.
Arca pellucida. *Gmelin*, p. 3308.
Arca Nicobarica. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 108.
Arca, No. 7. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 281.
Enc. Meth. t. 309. f. 8.

Inhabits the coasts of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about half an inch long, and eleven lines broad; transparent, brittle, of a yellowish white colour, and marked only with obsolete distant longitudinal striæ, which are hardly discoverable without a glass; it has the habit of a Tellina, and the hinge of an Arca.

PELLA. 27. Shell sub-triangular-ovate, minutely striated transversely, and somewhat beaked at the anterior end; margin entire.

Arca Pella. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1141. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 264. *Gmelin*, p. 3307. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 109.
Arca fragilis. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 199. t. 55. f. 546.
Enc. Method. t. 309. f. 9.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Shores at Cadiz.

Chemnitz. Tarentum. *Ulysses.* Nice. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about four or five lines long, and six or seven broad; white, shining, diaphanous, and brittle; it is angulated, and slightly beaked at the anterior, and rounded at the posterior end; the transverse striæ are slightly oblique, and the hinge has its teeth remarkably large and acute. Chemnitz, although he has given it another name, considered this to be the Linnæan *A. Pella.*

** *With the Teeth in a curved line.*

CAMPECHENSIS. 28. Shell ovate-heart-shaped, with longitudinal ribs, and crowded transverse striæ; margin crenated.

Arca Campechensis. *Gmelin,* p. 3312.
Arca ovalis. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 110.
Arca declivis. *Solander's MSS.*
Arca, No. 22. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 288.
Lister Conch. t. 237. f. 71. *Enc. Meth.* t. 310. f. 1.

Inhabits the Bay of Campeachy. *Lister.* Coasts of Jamaica, and Carolina. *Solander.*

Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and an inch and three quarters broad; white, tinged with flesh colour at the margin and summits; it has about twenty-five longitudinal ribs, which are crossed with crowded imbricated striæ, and at first sight has more the appearance of a Cardium than of an Arca.

PECTUNCULUS. 29. Shell sub-orbicular, thick, slightly eared, with longitudinal transversely wrinkled rather distant ribs; margin plaited.

Arca pectunculus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1142. *Born. Mus.* p. 92. *Chemnitz,* vii. p. 238. t. 58. f. 568 and 569. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 273. *Gmelin,* p. 3313. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 111. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 73. t. 3. f. 37.

Pectunculus subauritus. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 115.

Cardium amboinense. *Gmelin,* p. 3255.

Cardium, No. 27. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 62.

Bonanni Rec. Supp. f. 23. and *Kirch.* 2. f. 129. *Lister Conch.* t. 239. f. 73. *Gualter,* t. 72. f. H. *Argenville,* t. 24. f. B. *Favanne,* t. 53. f. K and D 6. *Enc. Meth.* t. 311. f. 5.

Inhabits the coasts of Bengal. *Lister.* America. *Linnæus.* Red Sea. *Forskael.* South Seas. *Humphreys.* Antilles. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about an inch and a half in diameter, thick, rather ponderous, and has from sixteen to twenty broad strong longitudinal ribs; the margins of both the slopes are protuberant by the hinge, and this gives the shell some slight appearance of being eared; the colour is white, marked with irregular interrupted transverse bands, or spotted with reddish brown; the inside is white, more or less spotted with brown towards the margin.

PECTINATA. 30. Shell orbicular, with smooth longitudinal crowded ribs; margin crenated.

Arca pectinata. *Gmelin*, p. 3313.

Arca pectunculus minor. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 238. t. 58. f. 571 and 572.

Arca pectunculus, Var. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 111.

Arca, No. 19. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 287.

Lister Conch. t. 243. f. 74. *Favanne*, t. 53. f. D 7. *Enc. Meth.* t. 311. f. 6.

Inhabits the coasts of Barbadoes. *Lister.* West Indies. *Chemnitz.*

Shell commonly about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, white, and irregularly marked with pale brown or yellowish spots; it differs from *A. pectunculus*, not only in its smaller size, but also in having the longitudinal ribs much more crowded and numerous.

DECUSSATA. 31. Shell orbicular, with decussated striæ; apices approximated, and the margin crenated.

Arca decussata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1142. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 226. t. 57. f. 561. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 270. *Gmelin*, p. 3310. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 112.

Knorr, v. t. 30. f. 5. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 2. f. 22. *Enc. Meth.* t. 311. f. 1.

Inhabits the Indies. *Linnæus.* Coasts of the Danish Island of St. Thomas. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about seventeen lines long, and eighteen broad; white, with reddish brown oblong spots, which sometimes form irregular transverse bands; it is indistinctly marked with about fifty-four obsolete very slightly elevated ribs, and the decussated striæ are so fine as to be hardly discoverable without the assistance of a glass.

ÆQUILATERA. 32. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, longitudinally striated both inside and out; apices approximated, and the margin plaited.

Arca æquilatera. *Gmelin*, p. 3311.
Arca variegata æquilatera. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 227. t. 57. f. 562.
Arca, No. 16. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 286.
Inhabits the coasts of the West India Islands. *Chemnitz.*
This shell is nearly of the same size, and a good deal resembles *A. decussata*, but it is constantly thinner, and much less rounded on the slopes; the colour is pale chestnut, variegated with white.

PALLENS. 33. Shell sub-orbicular, and slightly oblique, with decussated striæ; summits recurved, and the cartilage cleft extremely narrow; margin crenated.

Arca pallens. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1142. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 270. t. 9. f. 1. *Gmelin*, p. 3311. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 112.
Inhabits the Indies. *Linnæus.*
The shell figured for this species by Schroeter, is but little more than three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and marked with very minute decussated striæ; the summits are central and inflected, but not turned towards either side; the colour is pale, with a reddish or sometimes a greyish tinge, and the inside is reddish.

ANGULOSA. 34. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, ventricose, striated longitudinally, and angulated at the anterior end; summits inflected, and the margin crenated.

Arca angulosa. *Gmelin*, p. 3315.
Arca sinuata, seu sub-angulata. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 234. t. 57. f. 567.
Arca angulata. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 234.
Venus pellucida. *Gmelin*, p. 3290.?
Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 397. and *Kirch.* 2. f. 118.? *Lister Conch.* t. 245. f. 76.
Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica. *Lister.* Brazils. *Bonanni?* West Indies, and coasts of Guinea. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about two inches long, and two inches and two lines broad; the colour is brown, except on the two sides which

are white, and marked obliquely with reddish bands. Both Chemnitz and Bruguiere have quoted the above-mentioned figures of Bonanni's for this species, and from these the *Venus pellucida* of Gmelin has been constituted.

UNDATA. 35. Shell sub-orbicular, nearly smooth, with obsolete reticulated striæ; cartilage cleft lanceolate; margin crenated.

Arca undata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1142. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 224. t. 57. f. 560. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 271. *Gmelin*, p. 3312. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 224.

Arca decussata. *Born Mus.* p. 91.

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 60, and *Kirch.* f. 58. *Gualter*, t. 72. f. G. *Knorr*, vi. t. 14. f. 4.

Junior. Arca marmorata. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 228. t. 57. f. 563. *Gmelin*, p. 3314.

Arca, No. 17. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 286.

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 61, and *Kirch.* f. 60.

Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica. *Linnæus.* Mediterranean. *D'Herbigny.* West Indies. *Chemnitz.* Naples. *Ulysses.* Common in the Adriatic, and on the shores of Italy. *Bruguiere.*

Shell from an inch and a half to two inches and a half long; and Chemnitz says that the length and breadth are equal, but according to Bruguiere, the former rather exceeds the latter; the colour is white, variegated with yellowish red spots, which are generally formed into undulated transverse bands. Born mistook this shell for the Linnæan *A. decussata*, and doubted whether it is more than a Variety of *A. pilosa*, and Montagu considered it to be the young of that species; see Test. Brit. Supp. p. 55. Ulysses says, that the valves shut closer than those of either *A. glycymeris*, or *A. pilosa*.

GLYCYMERIS. 36. Shell ovate-sub-orbicular, inequilateral, gibbous, with obsolete decussated striæ; umbones incurved, and the margin crenated.

Arca glycymeris. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1143. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 229. t. 57. f. 564. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 274. *Gmelin*, p. 3313. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 115. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 93. t. 3. f. 3.

Lister Conch. t. 247. f. 82. *Gualter*, t. 82. f. C and D. *Knorr*, vi. t. 14. f. 3.? *Enc. Meth.* t. 310. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of Guernsey. *Lister.* Red Sea. *Forskael.*

Adriatic. *Chemnitz.* Mediterranean. *Bruguiere.* Coasts of Britain. *Sowerby, &c.*

Shell about two inches and two lines long, and two inches and a half broad, of a rusty brown colour, variously mottled or striped with white, or white with chestnut, orange, or yellowish brown stripes. Bruguiere says it differs from *A. pilosa* in being broader in proportion to the length, and inequilateral, and in having the summits rather more elevated. Montagu on the other hand in his Supplement, p. 55. has given some strong reasons for his opinion that *A. pilosa*, and *A. glycymeris* are mere trifling Varieties of the same species.

PILOSA. 37. Shell sub-orbicular, equilateral, with obsoletely decussated striæ; umbones incurved, and the margin crenated.

Arca pilosa. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1143. *Born Mus.* p. 92. *Chemnitz,* vii. p. 231. t. 57. f. 565 and 566. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 275. *Gmelin,* p. 3314. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 216. *Montagu Test.* p. 136, and *Supplement,* p. 55. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 94. t. 3. f. 4. *Dorset Cat.* p. 36. t. 11. f. 2.

Arca glycymeris. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 98. t. 58. f. 58. *Donovan,* ii. t. 37.

Glycymeris orbicularis. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 168. t. 11. f. 2.

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 80, and *Kirch.* f. 79. *Gualter,* t. 73. f. A. *Knorr,* ii. t. 23. f. 6, and vi. t. 12. f. 4. *Favanne,* t. 53. f. D 2 and D 5. *Enc. Method.* t. 310. f. 2.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Britain. *Pennant, &c.* France, Spain, and Italy. *Bruguiere.*

Shell sometimes nearly four inches long, and about equally broad, but when it is full grown the length is said by Bruguiere to rather exceed the breadth; it is covered, as also is *A. glycymeris,* with a brown somewhat hairy epidermis, and the colour and markings are similar and equally various; it is marked with transverse antiquated ridges, and obsolete longitudinal striæ. *Ulysses* says, that the well known false Cameos are made at Trapani of this shell.

STELLATA. 38. Shell orbicular, with minute decussated striæ; summits curved obliquely, and stellated; margin crenated.

Arca stellata. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 117.

Venus stellata. *Gmelin,* p. 3289.

Venus, No. 87. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 181.
Le Vovan. *Adanson Senegal*, p. 253. t. 18. f. 10.
Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 62, and *Kirch.* f. 61.
Inhabits the coasts of Portugal. *Bonanni.* Goree and Cape Verd. *Adanson.*
Shell about an inch and a half long, and the length and breadth are equal; it may be distinguished from the foregoing species by its more approximated summits, which are curved towards one side, and by being perfectly orbicular; it is thinner than *A. decussata*, and has the slopes more rounded than in *A. æquilatera.*

SCRIPTA. 39. Shell orbicular, convex, with decussated striæ, and transverse zic-zac lines; summits curved obliquely; margin crenated.

Arca scripta. *Born Mus.* p. 93. t. 6. f. 1. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 117.
Arca pilosa Var. *Gmelin*, p. 3314.
Arca, No. 25. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 289.
Lister Conch. t. 246. f. 80. *Enc. Meth.* t. 311. f. 8.
Inhabits the coasts of St. Domingo. *Bruguiere.*
Shell about two inches in diameter, and we have the high authority of Bruguiere for considering it a distinct species, although Maton and Racket, as well as Gmelin, have quoted Born's figure for a Variety of *A. pilosa*; it is white, marked with delicate transverse yellowish zic-zac lines nearly in the same manner as *Venus scripta.*

NUMMARIA. 40. Shell orbicular, slightly eared, nearly smooth, and minutely striated transversely; summits incurved, and the margin crenulated.

Arca nummaria. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1143. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 239. t. 58. f. 572. *Gmelin*, p. 3314. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 118.
Arca pectinata Var. *Gmelin*, p. 3313.
Arca, No. 23. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 288.
Lister Conch. t. 239. f. 81. *Klein Ost.* t. 10. f. 41. *Enc. Method.* t. 311. f. 4.
Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Spain about Cadiz. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about half an inch in diameter, white, and marked with undulated brown stripes or dots; the sides project a little at the terminations of the hinge, which gives them some re-

semblance to the auricles of a Pecten; the summits are central, incurved, and so approximated as almost to touch each other.

MULTISTRIATA. 41. Shell ovate-sub-orbicular, rather compressed, with crowded longitudinal and minute transverse striæ; margin very entire.

Arca multistriata. *Forskael's Descrip. Anim. in Itin.* p. 123. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 240. t. 58. f. 573. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 118.
Arca striata. *Gmelin*, p. 3308.
Arca, No. 20. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 287.
Inhabits the Red Sea. *Forskael.*
Shell about an inch long, and hardly eleven lines broad, of a pale fawn colour, with transverse brown bands, and the inside is reddish; the longitudinal striæ are very numerous and distinctly marked, and those which cross them transversely are so minute as to be hardly discoverable without a glass; the valves become flattish towards the margin which is entire, and this species may thereby be readily known.

*** *With the Teeth in a broken line.*

NUCLEUS. 42. Shell somewhat triangular, smooth, and the inside pearly; apices recurved, and approximated; margin crenated.

Arca nucleus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1143. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 98. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 241. t. 58. f. 574. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 277. *Gmelin*, p. 3314. *Donovan*, ii. t. 63. *Montagu Test.* p. 141. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 95. *Dorset Cat.* p. 37. t. 12. f. 6. *Brooks's Int.* p. 73. t. 3. f. 36.
Arca margaritacea. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 109.
Nucula margaritacea. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 115.
Glycymeris argentea. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 170. t. 15. f. 6.
Tellina Adriatica. *Gmelin*, p. 3243.
Donax argentea. *Gmelin*, p. 3265.
Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 34, and *Kirch.* f. 33. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 17. f. 9. *Gualter*, t. 88. f. R. *Enc. Meth.* t. 311. f. 3.
Inhabits the Adriatic. *Bonanni.* Coasts of Britain. *Pennant, &c.* Naples. *Ulysses.* St. Domingo. *Bruguiere.*

Shell commonly rather more than four lines long, and five broad; white, coated with a glossy olivaceous epidermis, and the inside pearly; it is marked with a few obsolete concentric wrinkles, and minute longitudinal striæ, which are hardly discoverable without the help of a glass.

ROSTRATA. 43. Shell oblong, with an attenuated beak on the anterior side, and finely striated transversely; margin very entire.

Arca rostrata. *Martini Besch. Berlin Naturf.* iii. p. 297. t. 7. f. 17 and 18. *Gmelin*, p. 3308. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 110. *Montagu Supp.* p. 55. t. 27. f. 7.
Arca Pernula. *Muller Besch. Berlin Naturf.* iv. p. 55.?
Arca fluviatilis. *Schroeter Flussconch.* p. 187. t. 9. f. 2.
Arca Martini rostrata. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 206. t. 55. f. 550 and 551.
Arca margaritacea. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 187. lot 3977.
Arca, No. 11. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 283.
Favanne, t. 80. f. E. *Enc. Meth.* t. 309. f. 7.
Inhabits the Baltic and the coasts of Norway. *Schroeter.* Scotland. *Montagu.*
Shell about half an inch long, and rather more than twice as broad; rounded at one end, and the other extended into an attenuated, and somewhat arcuated beak; it is pellucid, of a pale horn colour, coated with a greenish epidermis, and the inside is highly polished. Both Muller and Chemnitz have found it in the stomach of a fish, belonging to the Genus Pleuronectes.

MINUTA. 44. Shell oblong-oval, with a truncated angulated beak at the anterior end, and finely striated transversely; margin very entire.

Arca minuta. *Muller Zool. Dan. Prodr.* p. 247. *Fabricius Fna. Grœnl.* p. 414. *Gmelin*, p. 3309. *Mont. Test.* p. 140. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 92.
Arca modiolus. *Walker's Min. Shells*, f. 81. *Adams's Micros.* p. 643. t. 14. f. 43.
Arca caudata. *Donovan British Shells*, iii. t. 78.
Inhabits the Baltic. *Muller.* Coasts of Greenland. *Fabricius.* Britain, *Boys, &c.*
Shell about three eighths of an inch long, and half an inch broad; whitish or yellowish, sometimes marked with paler transverse bands, and the inside very glossy; it has similar

angulated teeth, with the angular sides placed towards the umbo, and is very nearly allied to *A. rostrata*, but is much narrower in proportion to the length.

TENUIS. 45. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, smooth; umbones small, with the summits slightly inflected, and placed near to one end; margin entire.

Arca tenuis. *Montagu Supp.* p. 56. t. 29. f. 1.

Inhabits the Sea in Dunbar and Leith Roads. *Laskey.*

Shell hardly a quarter of an inch long, and the breadth but very little exceeds the length; it is white, covered with an olivaceous epidermis, and the inside is somewhat pearly. Mr. Montagu says, the hinge is pectinated with about fifteen elevated teeth placed within the margin, six on one side and nine on the other, divided by a small concave plate that projects forwards.

Genus XIV.

OSTREA:

SHELL BIVALVE, WITH THE VALVES UNEQUAL AND GENERALLY EARED: HINGE TOOTHLESS, WITH AN OVATE FOSSULE, AND LATERAL TRANSVERSE STRIÆ.

Subdivisions.†

* Valves with the auricles equal.
** Valves with the auricles unequal.
*** Valves more gibbous on one side than on the other.
**** Valves coarse and rugged.
***** With the hinge composed of transverse furrows in a straight line.

Valves with the auricles equal.

MAXIMA. 1. Shell with about fourteen rounded, longitudinally striated ribs, and the upper valve impressed between the auricles.

† Besides several others which are elsewhere mentioned, the following of Gmelin's species appear to be undeserving of notice:
O. annulata, p. 3338. *O. arata*, p. 3327. *O. aurantia*, p. 3321. *O. depressa*, p. 3330. *O. exalbida*, p. 3337. *O. fusca*, p. 3320. *O. innominata*, p. 3329. *O. modesta*, p. 3331. *O. papyracea*, p. 3337. *O. principalis*, p. 3331. *O. retusa*, p. 3338. *O. seminuda*, p. 3331. *O. septemradiata*, p. 3327. *O. spondyloides*, p. 3321. *O. squamata*, p. 3329. *O. Valentini*, p. 3329. *O. violacea*, p. 3321. *O. vittata*, p. 3321. *O. mytiloides*, and *O. torta*, p. 3339, are fossils.

Ostrea maxima. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1144. *Born Mus.* p. 98. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 298. *Gmelin*, p. 3315. *Donovan*, ii. t. 49. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 96. *Dorset Cat.* p. 37. t. 9. f. 3.

Pecten maximus. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 99. t. 59. f. 61. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 268. t. 60. f. 585. *Montagu Test.* p. 143.

Pecten vulgaris. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 140. t. 9. f. 3. *Bonanni Rec.* 2. f. 8, and *Kirch.* f. 7. *Lister Anim. Ang.* t. 5. f. 29, and *Conch.* t. 163. f. 1. *Gualter*, t. 98. f. A and B. *Knorr*, ii. t. 14. f. 1. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 2. f. 19, and t. 7. f. 3. *Enc. Meth.* t. 209. f. 1.

Inhabits the European Ocean, coasts of Sweden. *Linnæus.* Britain. *Lister, &c.* Denmark. *Muller.* Norway and the Mediterranean. *Regenfuss.* Spain and Portugal. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about four inches long, and four and a half broad; lower valve very convex, white, tinged with yellow, and the upper flattish and of a brownish red colour, or sometimes variegated with pink and brown: either this species or O. *Jacobæa* was formerly worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had been in the Holy Land, and therefore frequently occurs in armorial bearings.

JACOBÆA. 2. Shell with about sixteen angulated, longitudinally striated ribs, and the upper valve impressed between the auricles.

Ostrea Jacobæa. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1144. *Born Mus.* p. 98. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 299. *Gmelin*, p. 3316. *Donovan*, iv. t. 137. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 97. *Dorset Cat.* p. 37. t. 13. f. 2.

Pecten Jacobæus. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 100. t. 60. f. 62. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 143. *Montagu Test.* p. 144.

Pecten Jacobi. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 273. t. 60. f. 588 and 589.

Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 2. f. 4. *Lister Conch.* t. 165. f. 2 and t. 166. f. 3. *Gualter*, t. 99. f. B. *Knorr*, ii. t. 22. f. 3, and vi. t. 38. f. 1. *Favanne*, t. 54. f. L 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 209. f. 2.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Britain. *Pennant, &c.* Naples. *Ulysses.* Adriatic. *Chemnitz.*

This species is very nearly allied to O. *maxima*, but is usually smaller, and has the lower valve more concave and white, and the ribs flat and angular.

ZIC-ZAC. 3. Shell with about twenty depressed ribs; lower valve convex, and the upper flat.

Ostrea Zic-zac. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1144. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 98. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 300. *Gmelin*, p. 3316.

Pecten Zic-zac. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 277. t. 61. f. 590 to 592. *Lister Conch.* t. 168. f. 5. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 153. f. 7. *Knorr*, ii. t. 19. f. 3, and t. 20. f. 1. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 11. f. 53. *Favanne*, t. 55. f. B. *Enc. Meth.* t. 207. f. 1.

Variety. With the upper valve slightly convex.

Ostrea Laurentii. *Gmelin*, p. 3317.

Ostrea, No. 1. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 322.

Pallium Lorenziana. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 282. t. 61. f. 593 and 594.

Favanne, t. 55. f. E 3.?

Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica. *Lister.* West Indies and Providence. *Humphreys.* Red Sea. *Forskael.*

Shell about two inches and three quarters long, and three inches broad; of a brown or chestnut colour, and frequently prettily variegated with yellow or white; the ribs on the flat valve are longitudinally divided, and appear twice as numerous as on that which is concave. O. *Laurentii* is a native of the South Seas, and Kæmmerer says it is only a variety of this species.

STRIATULA. 4. Shell with sixteen rays, and transverse membranaceous striæ; margin very entire.

Ostrea striatula. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1144. *Gmelin*, p. 3316.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean. *Linnæus.*

Linnæus has described this species to be of the middle size, with the lower valve but a little more convex than the upper; colour purple, variegated with white, and the interstices of the rays white; inside yellowish.

MINUTA. 5. Shell with about twenty convex rays, and the valves unequal.

Ostrea minuta. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1144. *Gmelin*, p. 3317.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean. *Linnæus.*

Shell rather small, with the lower valve white and very convex, and the upper valve flatter, plaited, and clouded with brown.

O. nucleus comes very near this description, but it belongs to the next subdivision, though its ears are nearly equal.

PLEURONECTES. 6. Shell orbicular, with both valves nearly flat; outside smooth, and the inside with about twenty-eight ribs.

Ostrea Pleuronectes. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1145. *Born Mus.* p. 99. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 303. *Gmelin*, p. 3317.
Amusium Rumphii. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 284. t. 61. f. 595. *Bonanni Rec.* 3. f. 354, and *Kirch.* 2. f. 108. *Rumphius*, t. 45. f. A and B. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 49. f. 13, and *Amb.* t. 17. f. 14. *Gualter*, t. 73. f. B. *Klein Ost.* t. 9. f. 30. *Knorr*, i. t. 20. f. 3 and 4. *Favanne*, t. 55. f. E 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 208. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna and Batavia. *Rumphius.* Pulo Condore. *Petiver.* Molucca Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Shell generally about three inches in diameter, with the upper valve reddish, marked with longitudinal darker lines in pairs, and the lower valve white; both valves are smooth, and level on the outside, but the inside has about twenty-eight longitudinal ribs, and is silvery.

JAPONICA. 7. Shell orbicular, with both valves slightly convex; outside smooth, and the inside with about forty-eight ribs.

Ostrea Japonica. *Gmelin*, p. 3317.
Ostrea, No. 2. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 323.
Ostrea obliterata Var.? *Kæmmerer Cab. Rudolst.* p. 215.
Amusium Japonicum. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 288. t. 62. f. 596.
Pecten pleuronectes Var. *Solander's MSS.*
Enc. Meth. t. 208. f. 4.

Inhabits the coasts of China and Japan. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about five inches in diameter, and is nearly allied to *O. pleuronectes*, but is larger, coarser, thicker, and rather more convex, and the internal ribs are more numerous; the colour is generally darker, and the inside of both valves has a yellow border.

MAGELLANICA. 8. Shell orbicular, with the upper valve rather more convex than the lower, and striated longitudinally.

Ostrea Magellanica. *Gmelin*, p. 3317.
Ostrea, No. 3. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 323.
Amusium magnum Magellanicum. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 290. t. 62. f. 597.

Favanne, t. 55. f. E 2. *Enc. Method.* t. 208. f. 5.
Inhabits the Straights of Magellan. *Chemnitz.*
Shell four or five inches in diameter, and somewhat resembles *V. Japonica*, but there are no ribs on the inside, and the outside is striated longitudinally, as also are the auricles transversely.

HYBRIDA. 9. Shell with about nine narrow ribs, and the interstices striated longitudinally; valves and auricles nearly equal.

Ostrea hybrida. *Gmelin*, p. 3318.
Ostrea, No. 5. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 324.
Pseud-Amusium. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 298. t. 63. f. 601 and 602.
Inhabits the coasts of Norway. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch and three quarters long, and the length rather exceeds the breadth; the upper valve is reddish, variegated with white veins, and the lower valve is wholly white; both the valves are thin, slightly convex, and flattish at the margin. Chemnitz and Gmelin have quoted Lister, t. 173. f. 10., but it is more like *O. obliterata.*

RADULA. 10. Shell ovate, depressed, with about twelve convex ribs, and decussated crenated striæ.

Ostrea Radula. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1145. *Born Mus.* p. 100. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 304. *Gmelin*, p. 3318. *Barbut. Verm.* p. 54. t. 8. f. 2.
Ostrea crenulata. *Gmelin*, p. 3329.
Ostrea, No. 30. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 334.
Pera Venatoria. *Chemnitz*, vii. 295. t. 63. f. 599 and 600. *Lister Conch.* t. 175. f. 12. *Rumphius*, t. 44. f. A. *Petiver Amb.* t. 17. f. 1. *Gualter*, t. 74. f. L. *Argenville*, t. 24. f. D. *Knorr*, v. t. 9. f. 4. *Regenfuss*, ii. t. 4. f. 40. *Favanne*, t. 55. f. C. *Enc. Meth.* t. 208. f. 2.
Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Molucca Islands. *Chemnitz.* Tranquebar, and China. *Humphreys.*
Shell about three inches and a half long, and three inches broad; white, variegated, and the ribs sometimes regularly spotted with brown; the lower valve is rather more convex than the upper, and the ears are wrinkled and striated obliquely.

IMBRICATA. 11. Shell ovate, flattish, with about nine ribs, which are alternately larger, and furnished with imbricated scales.

Ostrea imbricata. *Gmelin*, p. 3318.
Ostrea, No. 4. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 324.
Pera venatoria imbricata. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 298. t. 69. f. G.
Inhabits the Red Sea. *Chemnitz.*
This shell is of about the same size, and is said to be nearly allied to *O. Radula*; it is whitish, with purple spots, and has the margin slightly crenated.

PLICA. 12. Shell sub-orbicular, with about six convex ribs, and striated longitudinally; auricles equal.

Ostrea plica. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1145. *Born Mus.* p. 101. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 305. *Gmelin*, p. 3318.
Ostrea rosea. *Gmelin*, p. 3319.
Ostrea, No. 40. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 337.
Pecten plicatus. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 292. t. 62. f. 598, and xi. p. 263. t. 207. f. 2041.
Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 2. f. 10. *Rumphius*, t. 44. f. O. *Petiver Amb.* t. 2. f. 10. *Argenville*, t. 24. f. C. *Favanne*, t. 55. f. A, 3.
Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Indian Ocean. *Linnæus.*
Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and the length but very little exceeds the breadth; besides the longitudinal, it has also a few remote transverse striæ, and the inside has longitudinal striæ in pairs, corresponding with the ribs on the outside; the colour is reddish brown, clouded or rayed with white, or sometimes white is the prevailing colour; there is some appearance of teeth on each side of the hollow which receives the cartilage.

PES-LUTRA. 13. Shell somewhat wedge-shaped, with six convex ribs and longitudinal striæ; auricles small and unequal.

Ostrea Pes-Lutra. *Linnæus Mantissa*, p. 547. *Gmelin*, p. 3339.
Ostrea coarctata. *Born Mus.* p. 106.
Pecten plicatus Var.? *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 294.
Lister Conch. t. 171. f. 8. *Gualter*, t. 74. f. C C. *Argenville*, t. 24. f. A. *Knorr*, ii. t. 21. f. 5.

Inhabits ——

This has much the appearance of an imperfect shell of *O. plica*, and differs principally in having only small auricles, and one of them larger than the other; Gmelin has quoted three of the above-mentioned figures for both species.

** *Valves with the Auricles unequal.*

PALLIUM. 14. Shell, with about thirteen convex ribs longitudinally grooved, and armed with transverse rows of small vaulted scales.

Ostrea pallium. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1145. *Born Mus.* p. 102. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 307. *Gmelin*, p. 3322. *Barbut. Verm.* p. 54. t. 8. f. 3. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* xii. t. 492.

Pallium Ducale. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 302. t. 64. f. 607. *Lister Conch.* t. 187. f. 25. *Rumphius*, t. 44. f. B. *Petiver Amb.* t. 17. f. 2. *Gualter*, t. 74. f. F. *Argenville*, t. 24. f. I. *Seba*, iii. t. 87. f. 8 to 12. *Knorr*, ii. t. 21. f. 1 and 2, and v. t. 27. f. 2. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 6. f. 59, and ii. t. 5. f. 41. *Favanne*, t. 54. f. O and K. *Enc. Meth.* t. 210. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Frederick's Island. *Regenfuss.* Molucca Islands. *Chemnitz.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell about two inches or sometimes two inches and a half long, and the length and breadth are equal; the colour is generally purplish red, elegantly mottled with brown and white, and the inside is surrounded with a saffron border. Knorr, ii. t. 19. f. 4 and 5., from which *O. subrotunda* and *O. maculosa* of Gmelin have been constituted, have no claim to be arranged separately, and Knorr calls both 'Le Manteau bigarrè;' the former is probably an imperfect, and the latter a young shell of either the present species or of *O. sanguinolenta*; and Knorr, in describing the rounded ears of the former, says they appear 'comme si elles etoient *usées*.' Gmelin's *O. regia* is also at all events too doubtful a species to be retained.

SANGUINOLENTA. 15. Shell with about nine obtuse, longitudinally grooved, and prickly ribs.

Ostrea sanguinolenta. *Gmelin*, p. 3322.

Ostrea picta. *Solander's MSS.*?

Ostrea, No. 7. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 325.
Pallium variegatum et aculeatum. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 305. t. 64. f. 608.
Inhabits the Red Sea. *Chemnitz.*
Shell two inches and two lines long, and two inches broad; white, with sanguineous spots; it is very nearly allied to *O. pallium*, but has fewer longitudinal ribs, and they are said to be prickly.

PALLIATA. 16. Shell with about twenty angulated ribs, and slightly imbricated transverse striæ.

Ostrea palliata. *Gmelin*, p. 3331.
Ostrea aspera. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 52. No. 975.
Ostrea, No. 71. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 344.
Knorr, i. t. 19. f. 2. *Da Costa's Elements*, t. 6. f. 1.
Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Solander.*
Shell about an inch or an inch and a quarter long, and the breadth is the same, or but very little exceeds the length; it is elegantly variegated in the same manner as *O. pallium*, from which it may be distinguished by the greater number of its ribs.

NODOSA. 17. Shell with nine rounded ribs, and strong longitudinal striæ; ribs armed with hollow vesicles on the upper valve.

Ostrea nodosa. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1145. *Born Mus.* p. 102. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 308. *Gmelin*, p. 3322. *Barbut. Verm.* p. 55. t. 8. f. 4.
Pecten corallinus. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 306. t. 64. f. 609 to 611.
Bonanni Rec. Supp. f. 12, and *Kirch.* 2. f. 132. *Lister Conch.* t. 174. f. 11, and t. 186. f. 24. *Rumphius*, t. 48. f. 7 and 8. *Gualter*, t. 99. f. C and D. *Argenville*, t. 24. f. F. *Knorr*, i. t. 5. f. 1, and iv. t. 13. f. 5. *Seba*, iii. t. 87. f. 1 to 5. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 4. f. 38, and ii. t. 7, f. 8, and t. 10. f. 32. *Favanne*, t. 55. f. D. *Enc. Meth.* t. 210. f. 2.
Junior. Ostrea decemradiata. *Gmelin*, p. 3329.
Ostrea nodulosa. *Gmelin*, p. 3320.?
Ostrea, No. 36. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 336.
Lister Conch. t. 188. f. 26.
Inhabits the African and Indian Oceans. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Guinea. *Spengler.* Islands of St. Thomas, St Croix, and

St. John in the West Indies. *Chemnitz.* Coromandel. *Humphreys.*

Shell varying in size from two to five inches, and the length and breadth are nearly equal; the colour is most commonly reddish brown both inside and out, but is sometimes slightly mottled with white; young shells have the ribs nodulous, and as they get older the nodules increase in size, and at length open on the side next the margin, so as to form large remote vaulted scales.

PES-FELIS. 18. Shell oblong, with about eight convex ribs, longitudinally striated, and slightly wrinkled transversely; one of the auricles minute.

Ostrea Pes-felis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1146. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 309. *Gmelin,* p. 3323.
Ostrea elongata. *Born Mus.* p. 103. t. 6. f. 2.
Pecten Pes-felis. *Chemnitz,* vii. p. 312. t. 64. f. 612, and t. 65. f. 613.
Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 7., and *Kirch.* f. 8.

Inhabits the African Seas. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Barbary. *Chemnitz.* Mediterranean. *Humphreys.*

Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and an inch broad; rather thin and pellucid, and generally of a pale reddish brown, with darker veins and spots; it is somewhat wedge-shaped, and besides the longitudinal ribs and striæ, it is marked transversely with minute scaly wrinkles; one of the auricles is four times as large as the other.

SULCATA. 19. Shell sub-orbicular, compressed, with about eleven prominent, convex, transversely scaly ribs, and striated longitudinally.

Ostrea sulcata. *Born Mus.* p. 103. t. 6. f. 3, and Vign. at p. 97. f. b.
Ostrea histrionica. *Gmelin,* p. 3326.
Ostrea, No. 8. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 325.
Pallium Sannionis. *Chemnitz,* vii. p. 313. t. 65. f. 614.
Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 2. f. 14. *Knorr,* iv. t. 12. f. 3. *Enc. Meth.* t. 210. f. 4.

Inhabits ——

Shell about an inch long, and the length and breadth are equal; it is yellowish, or sometimes rose-coloured, and prettily spotted with dark brown on the ribs; the auricles are both rather large, and nearly equal, and the margin is strongly plaited.

O. sulcata of Gmelin is a different species, and is *O. pyxidata* of Born.

CINNABARINA. 20. Shell ovate-orbicular, depressed, with about eighty scaly alternately smaller ribs.

Ostrea cinnabarina. *Born Mus.* p. 103. *Portland Cat.* p. 106. lot 2333.

Ostrea Islandica. *Gmelin*, p. 3326. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* xxiii. t. 978 and 987.

Ostrea demissa. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 52. No. 986.

Ostrea, No. 9. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 326.

Pecten Islandicus. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 314. t. 65. f. 615 and 616.

Lister Conch. t. 1057. f. 4. *Gualter*, t. 73. f. R. *Seba*, iii. t. 87. f. 7. *Knorr*, i. t. 4. f. 1, and t. 5. f. 2, and v. t. 15. f. 1. *Linnæus It. Westgoth.* t. 5. f. 2. *Favanne*, t. 54. f. B 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 212. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of West Gothland. *Linnæus.* Iceland. *Olaffsen.* Greenland. *Fabricius.* West Indies. *Seba.* Norway, Belgium, England, and Barbary. *Gronovius.* North America. *Solander.* Newfoundland. *Humphreys.*

Shell commonly about two inches and a half long, and two inches and a quarter broad, and the number of its scaly ribs varies from seventy to about one hundred; the shell also varies greatly in colour, which is sometimes only pale reddish, with darker concentric bands, or often yellowish, or dark red, with purple bands, and Dr. Shaw has figured a beautiful variety, with purple, black, and crimson bands. Gronovius says it is an English shell, and my late lamented correspondent, Mr. Montagu, informed me of its having been found on the coasts of Scotland. Sir Joseph Banks procured a specimen from the stomach of a cod on the Banks of Newfoundland.

SENATORIA. 21. Shell with about twenty-two rounded transversely wrinkled ribs, and granulated striæ in the interstices; valves equal.

Ostrea Senatoria. *Gmelin*, p. 3327.

Ostrea sanguinea Var. *Kæmmerer Cab. Rudolst.* p. 218.

Ostrea, No. 10. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 327.

Pallium Senatoris. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 320. t. 65. f. 617.

Inhabits the coasts of the Molucca Islands. *Chemnitz.*

257

Shell two inches and three quarters long, and the breadth is about a line less, with the valves convex and equal; the outside is brown marbled with red, violet, and white, and the inside is pale violet, bordered with reddish brown.

CITRINA. 22. Shell with about twenty rounded transversely wrinkled ribs, and the lower valve flatter than the upper.

Ostrea citrina. *Gmelin*, p. 3327.
Ostrea sanguinea, Var. β. *Kæmmerer Cab. Rudolst.* p. 218.
Ostrea, No. 11. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 327.
Pallium ex citrino vividissime coloratum. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 321. t. 65. f. 618.
Valentyn Abh. t. 13. f. 1.
Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*
This shell is said to have some of its rays scaly, and some of the interstices marked with granulated striæ; in form and size it resembles O. *Senatoria*, of which it most probably is nothing more than a variety; it differs in being of an orange colour, and in having one valve rather flatter than the other.

PELLUCENS. 23. Shell ovate, depressed, with about nine narrow scaly ribs, and the interstices striated longitudinally; one of the auricles is minute.

Ostrea pellucens. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1146. *Gmelin*, p. 3323.
Ostrea squamosa. *Gmelin*, p. 3319.
Ostrea anonyma. *Gmelin*, p. 3329.
Ostrea, No. 13. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 328, and No. 25. p. 336.
Ostrea. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 326. t. 66. f. 625 to 627.
Lister Conch. t. 184. f. 21. *Enc. Meth.* t. 213. f. 6.
Inhabits the West Indies. *Humphreys.*
Shell about an inch and a half long, and an inch and a quarter broad; reddish or white, and the upper valve spotted; one valve is smooth, and the other has minute vaulted scales, and one of the auricles is much larger than the other. Linnæus has not quoted any figure besides Argenville, t. 24. H, which is O. *varia.*

OBLITERATA. 24. Shell orbicular, compressed, with forty-eight narrow ribs on the inside, and the outside smooth.

Ostrea obliterata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1146. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 311. *Gmelin*, p. 3323.
Ostrea tenuis. *Gmelin*, p. 3320.
Ostrea, No. 44. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 338.
Pecten glaberrimus. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 324. t. 66. f. 622 to 624.
Gualter, t. 73. f. C. *Regenfuss*, ii. t. 2. f. 12.
Inhabits the Southern coasts of Europe. *Linnæus.* Molucca Islands. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch and a half long, and very nearly or quite equally broad; the upper valve is generally of a dull red marked with very fine darker longitudinal lines, and a few transverse striæ; the lower valve is pale rose colour, and both valves are white on the inside; the auricles are nearly equal, and the shell bears some resemblance to a small specimen of *O. pleuronectes.*

TIGERINA. 25. Shell sub-orbicular, with crowded minute longitudinal striæ, and the valves nearly equal.

Ostrea tigerina. *Gmelin*, p. 3327.
Pecten tigerinus. *Muller Zool. Dan.* ii. p. 26. t. 60. f. 6 to 8.
Pecten domesticus. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 261. t. 207. f. 2031 to 2036.
Inhabits the coasts of Denmark, on Fucus saccharinus. *Muller*
Shell about ½ an inch in diameter, and the length and breadth are equal; the colour is reddish, irregularly spotted with brown on the upper, and dotted on the lower valve; the striæ on the upper are also thicker than on the lower valve, and the inside is striated, and appears tinged with the same colours as the outside. Chemnitz has not quoted Muller's *P. tigerinus*, but there can be no doubt that it is the same as his *P. domesticus.*

FUCI. 26. Shell sub-orbicular, striated longitudinally, and armed with small spines towards the margin; valves nearly equal.

Ostrea Fuci. *Gmelin*, p. 3327.
Pecten striatus. *Muller Zool. Dan.* ii. p. 26. t. 60. f. 3 to 5.

Pecten reticulatus. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 263. t. 207. f. 2039 and 2040. ?

Inhabits the coasts of Denmark on Fuci. *Muller.*

This appears to be rather smaller than the foregoing species, which it much resembles, and is red variegated with white spots and dots; the inside is of the same colour, and is striated as well as the outside; Muller says that the ovary of the animal is red in this species, and white in *O. tigerina.*

EXOTICA. 27. Shell sub-orbicular, slender and smooth; margin acute and entire.

Pecten exoticus. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 262. t. 207. f. 2037 and 2038.

Inhabits the Red Sea. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and the breadth rather exceeds the length; the colour is pale brown, with darker somewhat triangular rays, and mottled with white towards the margin; Chemnitz has described the ears to be equal, but they are represented quite otherwise in the figure.

SANGUINEA. 28. Shell sub-ovate, depressed, with about twenty-two spinous convex ribs, and the interstices longitudinally striated.

Ostrea sanguinea. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1146. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 312. *Gmelin*, p. 3323.

Variety A. Scarlet.

Pecten sanguineus. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 326. t. 66. f. 628. *Lister Conch.* t. 185. f. 22.

Variety B. Citron colour.

Ostrea sulphurea. *Gmelin*, p. 3328.

Ostrea crocea. *Gmelin*, p. 3330.

Ostrea, No. 14. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 328, and No. 55. p. 341.

Pecten sulphureus. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 328. t. 66. f. 629. *Gualter*, t. 74. f. P. *Seba*, iii. t. 87. f. 13 and 18.

Variety C. Orange.

Ostrea media. *Gmelin*, p. 3330.

Ostrea sulphurea, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3328.

Ostrea, No. 15. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 328, and No. 54, p. 340.

Pecten aurisicanus. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 329. t. 66. f. 630 and 631.

Gualter, t. 74. f. N. *Seba*, iii. t. 87. f. 14.

Inhabits the Southern Ocean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Curaçoa.

Gronovius. Red Sea. *Forskael:* Mediterranean, and the West Indies. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about two inches long, and one inch and three-quarters broad; the colour is bright scarlet, orange, or citron, not often much variegated, but sometimes becoming whitish towards the margin: I have followed Kæmmerer in placing *P. sulphureus*, and *P. aurisicanus* of Chemnitz as Varieties of this species.

PORPHYREA. 29. Shell sub-orbicular, with about twenty-five scaly convex ribs, and the valves nearly equal.

Ostrea porphyrea. *Gmelin*, p. 3328.
Ostrea, No. 16. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 329.
Pallium porphyreum. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 330. t. 66. f. 632.
Inhabits the Red Sea. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about two inches and a quarter long, and the length and breadth are equal; the colour is bright red or scarlet, variegated with a few white spots, and the inside is white or sometimes red; the valves are almost equally convex.

VARIA. 30. Shell ovate, with about thirty narrow elevated ribs armed with vaulted spines, and the interstices transversely wrinkled; auricles very unequal.

Ostrea varia. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1146. *Born Mus.* p. 104. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 313. *Gmelin*, p. 3324. *Donovan*, i. t. 1. f. 1. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 97. *Dorset Cat.* p. 38. t. 10. f. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 9.
Ostrea muricata. *Gmelin*, p. 3320.
Ostrea aculeata. *Gmelin*, p. 3320.
Ostrea punctata. *Gmelin*, p. 3320.
Ostrea subrufa. *Gmelin*, p. 3329.
Ostrea tenuis. *Gmelin*, p. 3329.
Ostrea ochroleuca. *Gmelin*, p. 3330.
Ostrea mustelina. *Gmelin*, p. 3330.
Ostrea flammea. *Gmelin*, p. 3330.
Ostrea incarnata. *Gmelin*, p. 3330.
Ostrea versicolor. *Gmelin*, p. 3331.
Ostrea, No. 32. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 335, No. 43. p. 338, No. 47. p. 339, No. 51. p. 340, No. 52. p. 340, No. 57. p. 341, No. 58. p. 341, No. 59. p. 341, No. 60. p. 342, and No. 89. p. 350.

Pecten varius. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 101. t. 61. f. 64. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 331. t. 66. f. 633 and 634. *Montagu Test.* p. 146.

Pecten monotis. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 151. t. 10. f. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 9.

Lister Conch. t. 180. f. 17. t. 181. f. 18, and t. 189. f. 23. *Rumphius*, t. 44. f. C. *Gualter*, t. 73. f. C, I and N; and t. 74. f. G, H, R, S and T. *Argenville*, t. 24. f. H. *Knorr*, ii. t. 18. f. 3, and v. t. 11. f. 3, and t. 12. f. 5. *Favanne*, t. 54. f. B 3 and B 4. *Enc. Meth.* t. 213. f. 4.

Inhabits the coasts of Southern Europe. *Linnæus.* Barbadoes. *Lister.* Britain. *Pennant, &c.* Mediterranean. *D'Avila.* Adriatic. *Ginanni.*

Shell generally about two inches long, and one inch and three-quarters broad, with the valves compressed and almost equally convex; the auricles are very unequal, and one is commonly full four times as large as the other; the ribs are wholly or partially covered with concave spines or imbricated transverse wrinkles, and the interstices are not longitudinally striated as in *O. sanguinea*; the colour is very variable, being sometimes of a uniform bright red, pink, purple, orange, yellow, brown or white, and both the valves are frequently beautifully mottled or striped with two or three of these colours.

SAUCIATA. 31. Shell ovate, with numerous narrow ribs alternately larger, and the margin crenated; auricles very unequal.

Ostrea sauciata, *Gmelin*, p. 3328.

Ostrea, No. 20. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 331.

Chemnitz, vii. p. 345. t. 69. f. H.

Inhabits the Red Sea. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and a half long, and an inch and a quarter broad, with the valves equal and of a whitish colour, with numerous scattered small purple spots.

PUSIO. 32. Shell ovate, with about forty filiform transversely wrinkled ribs, and one of the auricles minute.

Ostrea Pusio. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1146. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 314. *Gmelin*, p. 3324.

Ostrea pusilla. *Gmelin*, p. 3321.

Palliolum. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 333. t. 67. f. 635? and 636.

Gualter, t. 74. f. A A.

Inhabits the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Shell sometimes about an inch long, and hardly three-quarters of an inch broad, but is generally rather smaller; the upper valve is described by Linnæus to be variegated with black and white undulated stripes and veins, and the under valve white; Chemnitz says that the colour is extremely variable, but he has quoted *Pecten distortus* of Da Costa, and has referred to some figures which obviously belong to *O. varia;* this reference to Da Costa probably misled Montagu, to quote both of Chemnitz's figures for *P. distortus*, but they appear to be different.

SINUOSA. 33. Shell ovate, irregularly tumid, with about forty-five unequal filiform ribs, and the auricles nearly equal.

Ostrea sinuosa. *Gmelin*, p. 3319. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 99. *Dorset Cat.* p. 38. t. 10. f. 3 and 6.

Ostrea, No. 29. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 334.

Pecten Pusio. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 101. t. 61. f. 65. *Donovan*, i. t. 34.

Pecten distortus. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 148. t. 10. f. 3 and 6. *Montagu Test.* p. 148.

Lister Anim. Ang. t. 5. f. 31. and *Conch.* t. 172. f. 9. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 94. f. 2. *Favanne*, t. 54. f. F.

Inhabits the coasts of Britain. *Lister, &c.*

This strange shell is sometimes two inches long, and an inch and a half broad, and of such a distorted growth that no two are found alike; the lower valve partakes of all the inequalities of the rock or shell to which it is affixed, and the upper valve is also much distorted; the colour is most commonly reddish brown or red mottled with white.

MINIATA. 34. Shell sub-ovate, with numerous muricated filiform ribs, and the auricles nearly equal.

Ostrea miniata. *Born Mus.* p. 104. t. 7. f. 1. *Gmelin*, p. 3321.

Ostrea, No. 90. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 350.

Inhabits ——

Shell about an inch and a half long, and sixteen lines broad, with one of the valves convex and the other flattish; the ribs are narrow and numerous, and are armed with small, ir-

regular, and somewhat lamellated excrescences; the colour is white, variegated with numerous confluent bright red spots.

VITREA. 35. Shell sub-orbicular, hyaline, with very fine rays, and minute scaly concentric striæ; margin acute.

Ostrea vitrea. *Gmelin*, p. 3328.
Ostrea, No. 17. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 329.
Pecten glaber. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 102.? *Montagu Test.* p. 150.?
Chemnitz, vii. p. 335. t. 67. f. 637 *a*.
Inhabits the coasts of Norway, Iceland, and Greenland. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about three-quarters of an inch long, and almost equally broad; transparent, very brittle, and of a dirty white or reddish colour; the valves are similar, and the auricles are represented nearly equal, so that it may probably be the *Pecten glaber* of Pennant; Chemnitz says they are unequal, but then he has obviously blended the following species with it in his specific character.

OBSOLETA. 36. Shell sub-orbicular, depressed with about nine obsolete ribs, and crowded longitudinal, and very minute transverse striæ.

Ostrea obsoleta. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 100.
Ostrea vitrea, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3328.
Ostrea, No. 18. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 330.
Pecten obsoletus. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 102. *Donovan*, i. t. 1. f. 2. *Montagu Test.* p. 149.
Pecten parvus. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 153.
Chemnitz, vii. p. 335. t. 67. f. 637, *b* and *c*.
Inhabits the coasts of Britain. *Pennant, &c.*
Shell about three-quarters of an inch long, and the length rather exceeds the breadth; the valves are similar, and flattish; one of the auricles is much dilated, and the other very small; the colour is purplish or reddish, and is sometimes slightly marbled with white.

LÆVIS. 37. Shell sub-orbicular, depressed, and nearly smooth, with only obsolete concentric wrinkles.

Ostrea lævis. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 100. t. 3. f. 5.

Pecten lævis. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 102. *Montagu Test.* p. 150. t. 4. f. 4. and *Supp.* p. 61.

Enc. Meth. t. 214. f. 6.

Inhabits the coasts of Britain. *Pennant, &c.*

Shell but little more than half an inch long, and the length rather exceeds the breadth; of a greyish glossy white colour, and marked only with slight irregular concentric wrinkles; one of the auricles is very large, and the other very small, and it may be readily known from *O. obsoleta*, by its want of the decussated striæ.

TRIRADIATA. 38. Shell roundish-triangular, glabrous, with about five plaits, and extremely minute longitudinal striæ; valves nearly equal.

Ostrea triradiata. *Muller Zool. Dan.* ii. p. 25. t. 60. f. 1 and 2. *Gmelin*, p. 3326.

Pecten Danicus. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 265. t. 207. f. 2043. *Enc. Method.* t. 212. f. 6.

Inhabits the coasts of Norway on Fuci. *Muller.* Denmark. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch long, and the length and breadth are nearly equal; one of the auricles is large, and the other very small; the colour is red, studded all over with white dots. *Pecten Danicus* of Chemnitz appears to be the same species, and differs principally from Muller's *O. triradiata*, in being an inch and a half long.

SOLARIS. 39. Shell orbicular, flattish, glabrous, with twenty convex rays, and intermediate longitudinal striæ; ears nearly equal.

Ostrea solaris. *Born Mus.* p. 106. t. 6. f. 4.

Pecten solaris. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 336. t. 67. f. 638 to 640.?

Inhabits the Adriatic. *Chemnitz.*

Born has described this species to be an inch and a half long, and only fourteen lines broad, but in his figure the length and breadth are represented to be equal; it is said to be of an orange colour; both Schroeter and Gmelin have quoted Born's figure for *O. glabra*, but that species has never much more than half as many ribs.

GLABRA. 40. Shell sub-orbicular, compressed, gla-

brous, with about ten slightly elevated convex ribs, and the inside striated in pairs; ears nearly equal.

Ostrea glabra. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1146. *Born Mus.* p. 105. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 315. *Gmelin*, p. 3324.
Ostrea flavescens. *Gmelin*, p. 3321.
Ostrea, No. 79. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 347.
Pecten glaber. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 338. t. 67. f. 641 to 645. *Bonanni Rec.* 2. f. 11 and 12, and *Kirch.* f. 10 and 11. *Gualter*, t. 73. f. H. *Knorr*, i. t. 8. f. 5. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 1. f. 8 and 10. *Favanne*, t. 54. f. L 4. *Enc. Meth.* t. 213. f. 2.

Variety. With the ribs more elevated and spotted.
Ostrea maculata. *Born Mus.* p. 105.
Gualter, t. 74. f. A, B and C. *Knorr*, ii. t. 18. f. 5. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 3. f. 30 and 31.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Adriatic. *Knorr.* Coasts of Majorca and Minorca. *D'Herbigny.* Naples. *Ulysses.* Portugal. *Humphreys.*

Shell about an inch and a half or two inches long, and the length and breadth are equal; it is obsoletely striated longitudinally, and slightly wrinkled transversely; the colour is yellowish, reddish, whitish, or pale brown, and the flattest of the two valves is generally either white or paler than the other, and the inside is white, slightly tinged with yellow.

PROTEUS. 41. Shell sub-orbicular, with about five broad convex plaits, and numerous longitudinal striæ; auricles nearly equal.

Ostrea Proteus. *Solander's MSS.*
Pecten discors, seu disconveniens. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 264. t. 207. f. 2042.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Solander.*

Shell about an inch, or sometimes an inch and a half long, and the breadth exceeds the length about two lines; the colour of the upper valve is reddish or pale brown, sometimes marked with darker transverse zones, and sometimes slightly clouded with white; the lower valve is generally white.

OPERCULARIS. 42. Shell orbicular, with about twenty convex ribs, and crowded decussated striæ; upper valve more convex than the lower.

Ostrea opercularis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1147. *Born Mus.* p. 106. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 317. t. 9. f. 3. *Gmelin*, p. 3325. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 98. *Dorset Cat.* p. 38. t. 9. f. 1, 2, 4, and 5. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 77. t. 4. f. 41.

Ostrea dubia. *Gmelin*, p. 3319.

Ostrea elegans. *Gmelin*, p. 3319.

Ostrea versicolor. *Gmelin*, p. 3319.

Ostrea radiata. *Gmelin*, p. 3320.

Ostrea subrufa. *Donovan*, i. t. 12.

Ostrea, No. 36. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 336, No. 38. p. 336, No. 39. p. 337, and No. 50. p. 340.

Pecten subrufus. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 100. t. 60. f. 63.

Pecten pictus. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 144. t. 9. f. 1, 2, 4, and 5.

Pecten opercularis. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 341. t. 67. f. 646. *Bonanni Rec. and Kirch.* 2. f. 6. *Lister Anim. Ang.* t. 5. f. 30, and *Conch.* t. 182. f. 19, t. 190. f. 27, t. 191. f. 28, and t. 192. f. 29. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 94. f. 1. *Seba*, iii. t. 87. f. 15. *Knorr*, ii. t. 3. f. 2 and 3. *Favanne*, t. 54. f. L 2. *Enc. Meth.* t. 213. f. 3.

Inhabits the Southern Ocean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Britain. *Pennant, &c.* Ferröe Islands. *Muller.* America. *D'Avila.* Bay of Naples. *Ulysses.*

Shell varying from one to two inches and a half in diameter, and the length and breadth are equal; the colour is bright yellow, brown, reddish, flesh-colour or purple, generally more or less beautifully streaked, and mottled with white; the lower convex valve has the brightest colours, and the inside is white tinged with brown; the auricles are nearly equal.

LINEATA. 43. Shell sub-orbicular, with about twenty somewhat carinated ribs, and crowded decussated striæ; upper valve more convex than the lower.

Ostrea lineata. *Donovan*, iv. t. 116. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 99. *Dorset Cat.* p. 38. t. 10. f. 8.

Ostrea crenata. *Gmelin*, p. 3319.

Ostrea carinata. *Solander's MSS.*

Ostrea, No. 28. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 334.

Pecten lineatus. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 147. t. 10. f. 8. *Montagu Test.* p. 147.

Lister Conch. t. 170. f. 7.?

Inhabits the coasts of Britain. *Da Costa, &c.*

Shell from one to two inches long, and the breadth rather exceeds the length; it is nearly allied to *O. opercularis*, but differs in having a slightly elevated red line on the ridge of every rib of the upper valve, without any other coloured marking.

NUCLEUS. 44. Shell sub-orbicular, with about twenty transversely wrinkled ribs, and the margin strongly plaited.

Ostrea nuclous. *Born Mus.* p. 107. t. 7. f. 2.
Ostrea Tranquebarica. *Gmelin*, p. 3328.
Ostrea, No. 19. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 330.
Ostrea undata. *Born Mus.* p. 108.
Lister Conch. t. 179. f. 16. *Gualter*, t. 73. f. L and M. *Knorr*, ii. t. 4. f. 2 and 3. *Enc. Meth.* t. 212. f. 4.
Inhabits the East Indies. *Lister.* Coasts of Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and the breadth a trifle exceeds the length; it has about twenty elevated ribs, and is delicately wrinkled transversely; the colour is white, and the flattest of the valves is mottled or otherwise variegated with brown, red, or grey; of the auricles one is rectangular, and the other in one valve is dilated; but in the other valve they are so nearly equal, that if examined separately the species might be referred to the first subdivision, and corresponds with the Linnæan description of *O. minuta.*

GIBBA. 45. Shell sub-orbicular, gibbous, with about twenty longitudinal striated ribs, and slightly wrinkled transversely; smaller auricle oblique.

Ostrea gibba. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1147. *Born Mus.* p. 107. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 318. *Gmelin*, p. 3325.
Ostrea lutea. *Gmelin*, p. 3320.
Ostrea plana. *Gmelin*, p. 3320.
Ostrea flabellum. *Gmelin*, p. 3321.
Ostrea, No. 45. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 339, No. 53. p. 340, and No. 82. p. 348.
Pecten rubicundus. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 321. t. 65. f. 619 and 620.
Gualter, t. 73. f. D and F, and t. 74. f. I. *Brown's Jamaica*, t. 40. f. 10. *Knorr*, i. t. 18. f. 2, ii. t. 5. f. 4, and t. 17. f. 2, and v. t. 13. f. 9. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 1.

f. 11, t. 2. f. 16, t. 5. f. 51, and t. 11. f. 51. *Enc. Meth.* t. 212. f. 3.

Inhabits the American Ocean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Jamaica. *Brown.* Guinea and the West Indies. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and a half long, and rather more than nineteen lines broad, generally of a bright red, orange, or sometimes yellowish colour, and the inside white, more or less tinged with red towards the margin; the smallest of the two auricles being oblique, and its longitudinal striæ serve, as well as the colour, at once to distinguish this species from *O. nucleus.*

TURGIDA. 46. Shell sub-orbicular, gibbous, with about twenty elevated ribs, and the interstices strongly wrinkled transversely; margin plaited.

Ostrea turgida. *Gmelin*, p. 3327.
Ostrea conspersa. *Gmelin*, p. 3320.
Ostrea florida. *Gmelin*, p. 3330.
Ostrea guttata. *Gmelin*, p. 3330.
Ostrea farcta. *Solander's MSS.?*
Ostrea, No. 12. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 327, No. 48. p. 339, No. 56. p. 341, and No. 62. p. 342.
Pecten gibbosus variegatus. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 323. t. 65. f. 621, *a* and *b*.
Lister Conch. t. 169. f. 6.

Inhabits the East Indies. *Lister.* Coasts of the Island of St. Croix in the West Indies. *Chemnitz.*

Shell usually about three-quarters of an inch, or an inch long, and the breadth rather exceeds the length; it has the valves equal, and rather more convex than in the foregoing species from which it also differs in size and colour, and in having the ribs more elevated; the lower valve is white, and the upper is yellow, variegated, clouded, or spotted with grey or reddish brown.

PYXIDATA. 47. Shell sub-orbicular, with about thirty smooth ribs, and the upper valve flattish; margin plaited.

Ostrea pyxidata. *Born Mus.* p. 108. t. 6. f. 5 and 6.
Ostrea sulcata. *Gmelin*, p. 3325.
Ostrea, No. 6. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 324.
Pyxis sulcata. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 299. t. 63. f. 603 and 604.

Inhabits the coasts of Malabar. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and a half long, and the breadth is one or two lines more; the colour is white, with pale reddish brown spots, or sometimes pale brown with white spots; the upper or flattest valve has about twenty-eight, and the lower thirty-two ribs.

*** *Valves more gibbous on one side than on the other.*

FLAVICANS. 48. Shell nearly equivalve, gibbous, with about eight striated ribs, and the margin rounded on one side.

Ostrea flavicans. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1147. *Gmelin*, p. 3331.

Inhabits the Southern Ocean. *Linnæus.*

Linnæus has described this shell to be rather oblique, with one of the auricles very short; colour white, variegated with brown and red, and the inside white with yellow rays.

FASCIATA. 49. Shell ovate, gibbous, with about twenty narrow transversely wrinkled ribs, and the interstices striated longitudinally; hinge oblique.

Ostrea fasciata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1147.? *Born Mus.* p. 109. t. 6. f. 7.? *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 320. *Gmelin*, p. 3331.

Ostrea hians. *Solander's MSS.*

Ostrea tuberculata. *Olivi Adriat.* p. 120.?

Pecten inflatus. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 346. t. 68. f. 649 *a.*

Pecten fragilis. *Montagu Test. Supp.* p. 62.

Lister Conch. t. 177. f. 14. *Gualter*, t. 88. f. FF. *Favanne*, t. 54. f. N 2, and N 3. *Enc. Meth.* t. 206. f. 5.

Inhabits the Southern Ocean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Barbadoes. *Lister.* Guinea and the West India Islands. *Chemnitz.* Mediterranean. *Solander.* Cape of Good Hope. *Humphreys.* Devonshire. *Montagu.*

Shell about seventeen lines long, and one inch broad; white, slightly ventricose, and gaping considerably at one, and a little at the other end; the auricles are equal and very small. Linnæus has erroneously referred to Gualter, t. 74. f. E. and his short description is almost equally applicable to some other species. From Montagu's description, I think there

can be no doubt that his *P. fragilis* belongs to this species, and is different from the *P. fragilis* of Chemnitz, which is considerably narrower in proportion to the length.

BULLATA. 50. Shell ovate-oblong, with about thirty-two narrow ribs, and the auricles acute and equal; hinge transverse.

Ostrea bullata. *Born Mus.* p. 110. t. 6. f. 8.
Ostrea inflata. *Gmelin*, p. 3321.
Ostrea, No. 21. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 331.
Pecten bullatus. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 348. t. 68. f. 649 *b*.
Pecten subauriculatus. *Montagu Supp.* p. 63. t. 29. f. 2.
Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Chemnitz.*
Shell an inch and a quarter long, and but little more than half as broad; it is white, and differs from *O. fasciata* in being equilateral, and in having the straight upper margin which contains the hinge placed at right angles.

FRAGILIS. 51. Shell oval-oblong, with about twenty-five narrow ribs, and the auricles acute; hinge oblique.

Ostrea fragilis. *Gmelin*, p. 3332.
Ostrea, No. 22. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 331.
Pecten fragilis. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 349. t. 68. f. 650.
Inhabits the coasts of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and half as broad; white, brittle, pellucid, and gaping on both sides; it differs from *O. fasciata* in being flatter and narrower, and from *O. bullata*, in having the hinge oblique. The shell which Mr. Montagu mistook for this species he describes to be three-quarters of an inch long, and almost two thirds as broad; convex, and the ribs marked with intermediate striæ; so that it is probably at most only a trifling variety of *O. fasciata.*

HIANS. 52. Shell oblong, thin, with numerous obsolete undulated ribs, and transverse striæ; auricles small and acute; hinge oblique.

Ostrea hians. *Gmelin*, p. 3332.
Ostrea, No. 23. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 332. t. 9. f. 4.
Inhabits the coasts of Norway. *Schroeter.*
Shell an inch and a half long, and half as broad; gaping at both ends, and of a whitish colour; the margin is said to be crenated on the outside, and very entire within. Schroeter's

figure is badly executed, and this is by no means a well defined species.

LIMA. 53. Shell oblong, with about twenty-two broad muricated ribs, and flattish on one side; hinge oblique.

Ostrea Lima. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1147. *Born Mus.* p. 109. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 321. *Gmelin*, p. 3332. *Barbut Verm.* p. 55. t. 8. f. 5. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 77. t. 4. f. 43.

Pecten radula. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 349. t. 68. f. 651.

Lima squamosa. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 136.

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 71, and *Kirch.* f. 69. *Rumphius*, t. 44. f. D. *Petiver Amb.* t. 8. f. 4. *Gualter*, t. 88. f. F. *Argenville*, t. 24. f. E. *Klein Ost.* t. 9. f. 34. *Knorr*, vi. t. 34. f. 3. *Enc. Meth.* t. 206. f. 4.

Inhabits the Archipelago. *Bonanni.* Coasts of Ceylon. *Gronovius.* Mediterranean. *Solander.* Tranquebar, and the Red Sea. *Chemnitz.* Bay of Naples. *Ulysses.*

Shell sometimes two inches and three quarters long, and two inches broad, but is generally considerably smaller; it is flattish on one side, and slightly gibbous, and somewhat truncated on the other; the colour is dirty white, and the longitudinal ribs, especially in young shells, are armed with elevated vaulted scales.

SCABRA. 54. Shell ovate, compressed, with about fifty narrow scaly ribs, and the scales vaulted and imbricated; hinge slightly oblique; margin crenated.

Ostrea scabra. *Born Mus.* p. 110.

Ostrea glacialis. *Gmelin*, p. 3332.

Ostrea sagrinata. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 52. No. 991.

Ostrea, No. 24. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 332.

Lima aspera: *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 352. t. 68. f. 652.

Lister Conch. t. 176. f. 13. *Klein Ost.* t. 9. f 32. *Knorr*, vi. t. 38. f. 5. *Favanne*, t. 54. f. N 1. *Enc. Method.* t. 206. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Barbadoes. *Lister.* St. Domingo. *D'Avila.* West Indies. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about two inches and a quarter long, and an inch and a half broad; and has one of its auricles turned up and thickened at its margin; the colour is dirty white.

GLACIALIS. 55. Shell ovate, flattish, with near an hundred narrow scaly ribs, and the scales depressed and imbricated; margin entire.

Ostrea glacialis Var. *Gmelin*, p. 3332.
Ostrea sagrinata Var. *Solander's MSS.*
Ostrea glaciata. *Ulysses's Travels*, p. 495.
Ostrea, No. 25. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 332.
Lima tenera. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 352. t. 68. f. 652.
Lima. *Enc. Method.* t. 206. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of St. Domingo. *D'Avila.* Curaçoa. *Gronovius.* St. Thomas. *Chemnitz.* Bay of Naples. *Ulysses.*

Shell about two inches and a quarter long, and rather more than an inch and a half broad; thin, brittle, pellucid, and of a brownish white colour; it has one of the auricles turned up and thickened towards its margin as in *O. Scabra*, from which it differs in being thinner, in having the ribs much more numerous and filiform, and their scales not elevated.

EXCAVATA. 56. Shell oval, ventricose, with numerous slightly undulated ribs, and remote transverse wrinkles; margin very entire.

Ostrea excavata. *Fabricius. Chemnitz*, vii. p. 355. t. 68. f. 654. *Gmelin*, p. 3332.
Ostrea, No. 26. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 333.
Lima. *Enc. Meth.* t. 206. f. 1.?

Inhabits the coasts of Norway. *Fabricius.*

Chemnitz mentions two specimens, of which one measured five inches and a quarter, by three inches and ten lines, and the other four inches and ten lines by three inches and a half; the umbones are placed near one extremity of the straight upper margin which contains the hinge, and the hinge is said to consist of a triangular excavated oblique fossule; the colour is white.

**** *Valves coarse and rugged.*

MALLEUS. 57. Shell oblong-linear, flexuose, distorted, with a transverse lobe on each side of the hinge.

Ostrea Malleus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1147. *Born Mus.* p. 111. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 8. t. 70. f. 655 and 656. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 358. *Gmelin*, p. 3333. *Barbut's Verm.* p. 55. t. 9. f. 1. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 77. t. 4. f. 39.

Malleus vulgaris. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 133.
Avicula. *Enc. Meth.* t. 177. f. 12 and 13.
Bonanni Kirch. 2. f. 130. *Lister Conch.* t. 219. f. 54. *Rumphius*, t. 47. f. H. *Petiver Amb.* t. 20. f. 10. *Gualter*, t. 96. f. D and E. *Argenville*, t. 19. f. A. *Seba*, iii. t. 91. f. 4 and 5, and t. 93. f. 1 and 2. *Knorr*, iii. t. 4. f. 1. *Regenfuss*, ii. t. 1. f. 7. *Favanne*, t. 42. f. A 1.

Variety. Shell greyish white.
Ostrea Malleus albus. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 257. t. 206. f. 2029 and 2030.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.* China, Pulo Condore, and the Philippine Islands. *Humphreys.*

This strange shell is formed somewhat like the letter T, about five or six inches long, and one or one and a half inches broad; the two linear lobes placed transversely on each side of the hinge together measure four or five inches; the colour is generally dark grey or blackish, and the inside very glossy, and tinged with blue; the white variety is very rare, and is stated in the Portland Catalogue, lot 3832, to have been brought by Captain Cook from the Coral Reef, off Endeavour River, on the coast of New Holland.

REGULA. 58. Shell oblong-linear, distorted, very coarse and brittle, rounded at the hinge, and truncated at the opposite margin.

Ostrea regula. *Forskael Descrip. Anim.* p. 124. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 15. t. 70. f. 657.
Ostrea Vulsella. *Gmelin*, p. 3333.
Ostrea, No. 97. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 366.
Avicula. *Enc. Meth.* t. 177. f. 15.

Inhabits the Red Sea. *Forskael.*

Shell about three or four inches long, and an inch broad, and in shape and distorted growth a good deal resembles *O. malleus*, when deprived of its linear lobes; the outside is tawny or pale chestnut, and the inside blue. In the Encyclopédie Methodique this shell is figured as an Avicula, and the Linnæan *Mya Vulsella* among the Ostreæ.

FIGURATA. 59. Shell oblong-linear, slightly beaked on one side towards the hinge, and much incurved on the other.

Ostrea figurata. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 17. t. 70. f. 658. and t. 71. f. 659.

Ostrea anatina. *Gmelin*, p. 3333.
Ostrea, No. 98. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 367.
Anas domestica. *Spengler Cat. Rais.* t. 6. f. 1 and 2.
Avicula. *Enc. Meth.* t. 177. f. 14.
Inhabits the coasts of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about three inches long, and one inch broad; white, tinged with violet, brittle, and pellucid; a small beak proceeds from near the summit on one side, and the shell is much bent and curved in the opposite direction, so as to give a fanciful resemblance to a goose when sitting; it is rather a doubtful species.

FORNICATA. 60. Shell oblong-linear, coarse, with the valves diverging at the hinge; and the inside vaulted.

Ostrea fornicata. *Forskael Descrip. Anim.* p. 124. *Gmelin*, p. 3335.
Ostrea rostrata. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 25. t. 71. f. 667.
Ostrea, No. 101. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 368.
Ostrea. *Enc. Method.* t. 178. f. 6 and 7.
Inhabits the Red Sea. *Forskael.*
Shell about two inches long, and rather more than three quarters of an inch broad; brittle, membranaceous, of a chestnut colour, and has both valves terminating at the hinge in an elongated diverging beak.

ORIENTALIS. 61. Shell parasitical, ovate, yellowish brown, with black rays, and one valve much flatter than the other.

Ostrea parasitica Indiæ Orientalis. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 19. t. 71. f. 660.
Ostrea edulis Var.? *Gmelin*, p. 3335.
Ostrea, No. 99. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 367.
Ostrea. *Enc. Method.* t. 184. f. 4.
Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch and three quarters long, and an inch and a half broad; coarse, and of a yellowish brown colour, with black longitudinal rays; one valve is flat, and the other convex, and by the former the shell is attached to other substances.

FOLIUM. 62. Shell parasitical, oval, obtusely plaited on the sides, and transversely wrinkled.

Ostrea Folium. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1148. *Born Mus.* p. 112. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 21. t. 71. f. 662 to 666. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 361. *Gmelin,* p. 3334.

Ostrea. *Enc. Method.* t. 184. f. 10 to 14.

Rumphius, t. 47. f. A. *Petiver Amb.* t. 20. f. 1. *Argenville,* t. 19. f. F. *Klein Ost.* t. 8. f. 22. *Knorr,* i. t. 23. f. 2. *Regenfuss,* ii. t. 3. f. 23. *Favanne,* t. 45. f. D 4.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Jamaica. *Linnæus.* Molucca Islands. *Chemnitz.* Naples. *Ulysses.*

Shell about an inch and three quarters long, and an inch and a quarter broad; of a pale violet, tawny, or straw colour, and the inside glossy; the upper valve is turgid along the back from the hinge to the margin, and plaited on the sides; the other valve is flatter, and more or less grooved in the middle.

PLICATA. 63. Shell parasitical, with obtuse longitudinal plaits and transverse imbricated wrinkles; lower valve rather less, and flatter than the upper.

Ostrea plicata. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 34. t. 73. f. 674.

Ostrea plicatula. *Gmelin,* p. 3336.

Ostrea sericea. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 189. lot 4026.?

Ostrea, No. 106. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 370.

Gualter, t. 104. f. A.

Inhabits the West Indies, the Mediterranean, and the shores about Cadiz. *Chemnitz.*

Shell from two to four inches long, and varying much in shape as well as size; the colour is generally grey tinged with violet, and sometimes white, with reddish or bluish streaks. It is not a well defined species.

SINENSIS. 64. Shell sub-ovate, coarse, strongly wrinkled transversely, and the sides obtusely plaited; lower valve larger, and slightly produced at the summit.

Ostrea Sinensis. *Gmelin,* p. 3335.

Ostrea falso sic dicta diluviana. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 26. t. 72. f. 668.

Ostrea, No. 102. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 368.

Ostrea. *Enc. Method.* t. 184. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of China. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about four inches long, and rather more than three and a half broad; of a purplish brown colour, and whitish on the

inside, especially towards the hinge; the lower valve is larger and more convex than the upper, has about five obtuse plaits on each side, and ends at the hinge in a short beak. Some Conchologists have considered this to be the same as the fossil species described by Linnæus under the name of *O. diluviana*.

CRISTATA. 65. Shell roundish, with transverse imbricated membranes, and the summit of one valve produced; margin obtuse, and toothed.

Ostrea cristata. *Born Mus.* p. 112. t. 7. f. 3. *Gmelin*, p. 3337.

Ostrea, No. 113. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 374.

Variety. Shell rather oblong.

Ostrea stellata. *Gmelin*, p. 3337.

Ostrea, No. 119. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 377. t. 9. f. 7.

Inhabits ——

Born has described this shell to be twenty-two lines long, and sixteen broad, covered with imbricated transverse membranes, and the colour white with scattered black spots. *O. stellata* of Gmelin is badly defined, and is probably only a variety of this species.

FORSKÄLII. 66. Shell oblong, longitudinally plaited and wrinkled transversely; one valve flat, and the other terminating in a long incurved hollow beak.

Ostrea Forskälii. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 30. t. 72. f. 671. *Gmelin*, p. 3336.

Ostrea, No. 104. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 369.

Ostrea. *Enc. Meth.* t. 181. f. 5.

Inhabits the coasts of Egypt. *Forskael.*

Shell two or three inches long, and about half as broad; with the flat valve dirty white, and the other clouded with violet and rusty brown; it is marked transversely with imbricated wrinkles, and longitudinally plaited towards the margin.

ROSTRATA. 67. Shell oblong, with the upper valve flattish, and the lower longitudinally furrowed, striated and produced at the summit.

Ostrea rostrata. *Gmelin*, p. 3336.

Ostrea rostrata minor. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 36. t. 73. f. 676.

Ostrea, No. 107. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 370.

Gualter, t. 102. f. D.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Chemnitz.*

Shell from two to four inches long, and rather more than two thirds as broad; with the under convex valve ending in a hollow beak, and longer than the upper, which has its margin toothed; the former is said to be greenish white, and the latter tinged with violet; inside chalky white.

VIRGINICA. 68. Shell oblong, thick, curved, with imbricated transverse wrinkles, and the summit of the lower valve produced; margins very entire.

Ostrea Virginica. *Gmelin,* p. 3336.
Ostrea rostrata maxima. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 38. t. 73. f. 677.
Ostrea, No. 108. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 370.
Ostrea elongata. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 55. lot 1303.
Ostrea. *Enc. Method.* t. 180. f. 1 to 3.
Lister Conch. t. 200. f. 34. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 105. f. 3. *Favanne,* t. 41. f. C 2.
Senior. Ostrea crassa. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 40. t. 74. f. 678.
Ostrea, No. 109. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 370.
Lister Conch. t. 201. f. 35.

Inhabits the coasts of Virginia. *Lister.*

This shell, when full grown, is from five to nine inches long, and about half as broad; it is very thick and solid, and of a dirty or yellowish white colour; the fossule of the hinge, which holds the cartilage, is transversely striated, as also is a purplish muscular impression towards the margin, and the remainder of the inside is whitish.

CUCULLATA. 69. Shell oblong, parasitical, with longitudinal plaits, and strong imbricated transverse wrinkles; upper valve flat, and its margin by the hinge somewhat toothed.

Ostrea cucullata. *Born Mus.* p. 114. t. 6. f. 11 and 12.
Ostrea Cornucopiæ. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 41. t. 74. f. 679. *Gmelin,* p. 3336.
Ostrea purpurea. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 139. lot 3091, &c. *Callone's Cat.* p. 55. No. 1003.
Ostrea, No. 110. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 372.
Ostrea. *Enc. Method.* t. 182. f. 1 and 2.
D'Avila, t. 19. f. Y. *Favanne,* t. 43. f. E.

Inhabits the Western coasts of Africa, Ascension Island, and China. *Chemnitz.* Arabia, Sumatra, and the South Seas. *Humphreys.*

Shell from three to five inches long, and rather more than half as broad; thick, ponderous, and clouded with greenish black and violet; the upper valve is flat, and the lower, which is concave, ends at the summit in a more or less elongated beak.

ORBICULARIS. 70. Shell orbicular, flattish, parasitical, longitudinally plaited, and transversely wrinkled towards the margin; margin obtuse, and somewhat toothed by the hinge.

Ostrea orbicularis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1148.? *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 44. t. 74. f. 680. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 362. *Gmelin*, p. 3314.

Gualter, t. 104. f. G.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and a quarter in diameter, with the valves unequal, compressed, of a purplish colour, and the inside yellowish. Both Schroeter and Gmelin have quoted Chemnitz's figure with a mark of doubt, and the Linnæan description is so short that this will probably always continue to be rather a doubtful species.

ARBOREA. 71. Shell rather oblong, transversely wrinkled, with the lower valve thicker and convex, and the upper thin and flat; margin entire.

Ostrea arborea. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 46. t. 74. f. 681.

Ostrea parasitica. *Gmelin*, p. 3336.

Ostrea Rhizophora. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 133. lot 2958.

Ostrea, No. 111. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 372.

Ostrea. *Enc. Method.* t. 185. f. 1 to 3.

Rumphius, t. 46. f. O. *Petiver Amb.* t. 19. f. 11. *Klein Ost.* t. 8. f. 17. *Favanne*, t. 80. f. Q.

Variety. Shell rather wedge-shaped, and larger.

Le Gasar. *Adanson Senegal*, p. 196. t. 14. f. 1.

Enc. Method. t. 178. f. 1 and 2.

Inhabits the Atlantic and Indian Seas, fixed to the roots and branches of trees which grow close to the water. *Chemnitz.* Molucca Islands. *Rumphius.* Curaçoa. *Humphreys.*

Shell from two to six inches long, and the form so much depends on that of the wood it adheres to, that it is difficult to find two alike; the outside is blackish, or sometimes violet, and the inside is nearly white tinged with violet, and has a dark violet muscular impression; it is generally found on the roots or branches of the *Mangifera indica*, when they overhang the water.

SENEGALENSIS. 72. Shell sub-orbicular, with both the valves flattish and smooth.

Ostrea Senegalensis. *Gmelin*, p. 3337.
Ostrea, No. 118. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 377.
Le Rojel. *Adanson Senegal*, p. 202. t. 14. f. 5.
Inhabits the coasts of Senegal, fixed to stones. *Adanson.*
Shell about two inches in diameter, and both the valves are so nearly flat that it is not more than a quarter of an inch deep; the outside is of a dark chestnut colour, and the inside dirty white.

DENTICULATA. 73. Shell sub-orbicular, with strong transverse imbricated wrinkles, and somewhat truncated at the hinge, on both sides of which the margin is toothed.

Ostrea denticulata. *Born Mus.* p. 113. t. 6. f. 9 and 10. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 32. t. 73. f. 672 and 673. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* xvi. t. 675.
Ostrea edulis, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3334.
Ostrea, No. 105. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 369.
Le Vetan. *Adanson Senegal*, t. 14. f. 3.
Lister Conch. t. 193, and t. 194. *Klein Ost.* t. 8. f. 21. *Enc. Meth.* t. 183. f. 1 to 4.
Inhabits the sea at the Cape of Good Hope adhering to rocks. *Shaw.*
Shell about six inches and a quarter long, and six inches broad; of a dirty or brownish white colour; there is a considerable difference in the appearance of the shell figured by Chemnitz, and that of Born, which is very like some of the varieties of *O. edulis*; Lister's figures are quoted by Shaw as well as by both these Conchologists, and Lister has marked them to be English shells; of the figures which are above quoted in the Encyclopédie Methodique, the two first have been copied from Chemnitz, and the two latter from Born.

EDULIS. 74. Shell oblong-orbicular, very rugged, with imbricated transverse membranaceous wrinkles, and the upper valve flat.

Ostrea edulis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1184. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 104. t. 62. f. 70. *Born Mus.* p. 113. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 48. t. 74. f. 682. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 363. *Gmelin,* p. 3334. *Montagu Test.* p. 151. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 101. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 132. *Dorset Cat.* p. 38. t. 11. f. 6.

Ostreum vulgare. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 154. t. 11. f. 6.

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 70, and *Kirch.* f. 68. *Lister Anim. Ang.* t. 4. f. 26. *Gualter,* t. 102. f. A and B. *Knorr,* iii. t. 24. f. 2, and t. 25. f. 2.

Inhabits the sea-shore every where. *Born.*

This shell varies much in shape and size according to the situation in which it is found, but is commonly more or less orbicular, and very rugged. Pennant, in his British Zoology, and Dale, in the History of Harwich, have related the methods of taking, breeding, and fattening oysters, and the former has justly remarked that 'a description of so well known a shell is needless.'

SPONDYLOIDEA. 75. Shell ovate, flattish, with longitudinal undulated granulated striæ on the upper valve; summits somewhat beaked, and the margin very sharp.

Ostrea Spondyloidea. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 28. t. 72. f. 669 and 670. *Gmelin,* p. 3335.

Ostrea, No. 103. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 368.

Pedum Spondyloides. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 136.

Pedum. *Enc. Method.* t. 178. f. 1.

Favanne, t. 80. f. K.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about three inches and two lines long, and two inches and five lines broad; white, with a few tawny or flesh-coloured spots; the cartilage which connects the valves is external, and placed in a deep narrow groove.

OVALIS. 76. Shell oval, very thin, with unequal longitudinal striæ, and terminating in a short lateral channelled beak.

Ostrea ovalis. *Gmelin,* p. 3337.

Ostrea, No. 120. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 378. t. 9. f. 8.

Inhabits ——

Shell about an inch long, and the length rather exceeds the breadth; very thin, brittle, whitish, and the inside glossy silvery white; the lower valve is somewhat longer and broader than the upper. Schroeter in the same page of his Einleitung has mentioned another somewhat similar shell, which Gmelin has very imperfectly defined under the name of *O. papyracea.*

***** *With the Hinge composed of transverse furrows in a straight line.*

SEMIAURITA. 77. Shell oval, slightly eared, smooth, and the umbones ending in a short incurved beak; hinge oblique.

Ostrea semiaurita. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1149. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 365. t. 9. f. 6. *Gmelin,* p. 3335. *Gualter,* t. 84. f. H.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Schroeter.*

The shell figured by Schroeter for this species is described to be an inch and a half long, and an inch and a quarter broad, very thin, of a dirty olive colour, with a few undulated longitudinal white stripes. Dr. Solander considered the Linnæan *O. semiaurita* and *O. Perna* to be the same species, and Gualter, t. 84. f. H., to which Linnæus has referred for the former, is very much like the latter shell.

PERNA. 78. Shell oblong, with the umbones forming an incurved lateral beak; hinge oblique.

Ostrea Perna. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1149. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 351. t. 9. f. 5. *Gmelin,* p. 3338.

Ostrea semiaurita. *Chemnitz,* vii. p. 250. t. 59. f. 579 and 580.

Pedalion Perna. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 52. lot 1242.

Perna. *Enc. Meth.* t. 175. f. 1.

Lister Conch. t. 199. f. 33, and t. 228. f. 63. *Klein Ost.* t. 8. f. 19 and 20.

Inhabits the Indian Seas. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Tranquebar, and the West Indies. *Chemnitz.* China. *Humphreys.*

Chemnitz has figured two shells which he considered to be varieties of *O. semiaurita,* and both of these are referred to by Schroeter and Gmelin for the Linnæan *O. Perna;* the first (fig. 579.) measures two inches and two lines by one inch and

a quarter, and is Oriental; the other is much shorter in proportion to the breadth, is more flexuose, and agrees with Lister's figures, which are said to have been made from West Indian shells; the latter has much the appearance of a distinct species, and as such was arranged by Dr. Solander in the Portland Cabinet under the name of *Pedalion torta*; the colour of both is brownish white, or dull ferruginous, and the latter is more strongly wrinkled transversely than the former.

ISOGNOMON. 79. Shell oblong, with the hinge produced, and forming a transverse narrow lobe on one side.

Ostrea Isognomon. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1149. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 257. t. 59. f. 584. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 352. *Gmelin*, p. 3338. *Barbut Verm.* p. 56. t. 9. f. 4. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* xi. t. 439.

Pedalion Isognomon. *Solander's MSS.*

Variety A. With the lateral lobe very long.

Perna. *Enc. Method.* t. 176. f. 1.

Rumphius, t. 47. f. I. *Petiver Amb.* t. 20. f. 11. *Klein Ost.* t. 8. f. 15. *Seba*, iii. t. 91. f. 6. *Regenfuss*, ii. t. 8. f. 11. *Favanne*, t. 42. f. B 1.

Variety B. With the lateral lobe short.

Perna Tranquebarensis. *Leach Zool. Misc.* p. 142. t. 114.

Perna. *Enc. Meth.* t. 175. f. 4 and 5.

Gualter, t. 97. f. A. *Seba*, iii. t. 91. f. 8. *Knorr*, iv. t. 10. f. 1 and 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna, *Rumphius*. Ceylon, and the Molucca Islands. *Chemnitz*. Luconia, Pulo Condore, China, and the Philippine Islands. *Humphreys*.

Shell from five to seven inches long, and about one inch and three quarters broad; of a blackish violet colour, and the inside pearly; it bears some resemblance to *O. Malleus*, but has only one linear lobe, and the hinge is widely different, being more like that of an Arca. In the variety the lateral lobe is either very short, or sometimes almost wholly wanting, and the shell is frequently considerably bent.

EPHIPPIUM. 80. Shell sub-orbicular, flattish, much produced, and rounded on one side, and the hinge straight.

Ostrea Ephippium. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1149. *Born Mus.* p. 114. *Chemnitz*, vii. p. 245. t. 58. f. 576.

Schroeter Einl. iii. p. 354. *Gmelin,* p. 3338.
Pedalion Ephippium. *Solander's MSS.*
Perna Ephippium. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 134.
Perna. *Enc. Method.* t. 176. f. 2.
Lister Conch. t. 227. f. 62. *Klein Ost.* t. 8. f. 18. *Seba,* iii. t. 90. f. 1, &c. *Knorr,* vi. t. 21. f. 1.

Inhabits the Asiatick Ocean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.* Cape of Good Hope. *Schroeter.* Luconia and Pulo Condore. *Humphreys.*

Shell varying from two to five inches long, and about equally broad, with the valves nearly flat, transversely wrinkled, and rather ponderous; the colour is purplish black, ferruginous or dark violet, and the inside is pearly.

ALATA. 81. Shell oblong, flattish, brittle, pellucid, and dilated towards the margin; hinge oblique.

Ostrea alata. *Gmelin,* p. 3339.
Ostrea, No. 93. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 356.
Ala Corvi. *Chemnitz,* vii. p. 253. t. 59. f. 581.

Inhabits the coasts of the West India Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about half an inch long, and an inch and a quarter broad; and is said by Chemnitz to be wing-shaped; it is very brittle, blackish on the outside, and somewhat pearly within.

PICTA. 82. Shell oblong, thin, pellucid, becoming narrower towards the hinge, and the opposite end dilated; margin very acute.

Ostrea picta. *Gmelin,* p. 3399.
Ostrea, No. 91. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 355.
Arca Mytiloides. *Martini Besch. Berlin Naturf.* iii. t. 7. f. 23 and 24.
Concha alam Phasiani representans. *Chemnitz,* vii. p. 243. t. 58. f. 575.

Inhabits the Red Sea. *Forskael.*

Shell about two inches long, and fourteen lines broad at the base, and in form somewhat resembles the common muscle; the colour is yellowish brown variegated with darker undulated longitudinal stripes.

LEGUMEN. 83. Shell linear, straight, very brittle, and diaphanous; hinge oblique.

Ostrea Legumen. *Gmelin,* p. 3399.

Ostrea, No. 92. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 356.
Siliqua Spengleri. *Chemnitz,* vii. p. 250. t. 59. f. 578.
Penna. *Enc. Method.* t. 175. f. 2 and 3.

Inhabits the coasts of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about fourteen lines long, and four broad; white, with a dark spot near the umbo, and the inside silvery; the hinge is oblique, and has its furrows blackish.

Genus XV.

ANOMIA:†

SHELL WITH UNEQUAL VALVES, OF WHICH ONE IS FLATTISH, AND THE OTHER MORE GIBBOUS AT THE BASE; IN SEVERAL SPECIES THE FLAT VALVE IS PERFORATED NEAR THE HINGE; HINGE TOOTHLESS, WITH A LINEAR PROJECTION IN THE FLAT VALVE, WHICH IS JOINED UNDER THE BEAK TO THE OPPOSITE VALVE BY A STRONG CARTILAGE.

CRANIOLARIS. 1. Shell sub-orbicular, with the upper valve conical-convex, and the lower flat, with three perforations near the hinge.

Anomia craniolaris. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1150. *Retzius in Berlin Naturf.* ii. p. 73. t. 1. f. 2 and 3. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 72. t. 76. f. 687. f. *a* to *f*. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 381. *Gmelin*, p. 3340.

Crania personata. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 138.

Crania. *Enc. Method.* t. 171. f. 1 to 7.

Variety. Somewhat heart-shaped.

Cognata Anomia craniolaris. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 78. t. 76. f. 688.

Inhabits the coasts of the Philippine Islands. *Retzius.*

Shell about an inch long, and three quarters of an inch broad;

† Several of the Anomiæ described by Linnæus have not been found in a recent state, and besides the fossils, I have omitted the following of Gmelin's species, which are too imperfectly described to be worth retaining. *A. avenacea*, p. 3349. *A. flexuosa*, p. 3349. *A. gryphoides*, p. 3348. *A. nucleus*, p. 3349. *A. rugosa*, p. 3349. *A. ventricosa*, p. 3348.

white, and thickened at the margin; the lower valve adheres to other substances, and is thicker than the upper which is convex, more or less inclined to conical; the inside is longitudinally striated. It occurs frequently in a fossil state.

TURBINATA. 2. Shell sub-orbicular, with the upper valve conical-convex, and the apex nearly marginal; lower valve flat, and very thin.

Anomia turbinata. *Poli Testacea*, ii. p. 189. t. 30. f. 15, and 21 to 24.

Patella Anomala. *Muller Zool. Dan.* i. p. 14. t. 5. *Gmelin*, p. 3721.

Orbicula Norwegica. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 140.

Inhabits the coasts of Norway, adhering to rocks and stones. *Muller.*

Shell about seven lines in diameter; coarse, of a brownish colour, and the inside bluish white. Muller has described this species as a Patella, but Lamarck says there are two valves, of which the lower is flat and very thin, and adheres to rocks and other substances.

EPHIPPIUM. 3. Shell sub-orbicular, with wrinkled plaits and the flat valve perforated, and the summit of the other obtuse.

Anomia Ephippium. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1150. *Pennant Brit. Zool.* iv. p. 109. t. 62. f. 70, upper figure. *Born Mus.* p. 117. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 81. t. 76. f. 692 and 693. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 383. *Gmelin*, p. 3340. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 72. *Poli Test.* ii. p. 186. t. 30. f. 9 to 11. *Donovan*, i. t. 26. *Montagu Test.* p. 155. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 102. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 138. *Dorset Cat.* p. 38. t. 11. f. 3.

Anomia Tunica Cepæ. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 165. t. 11. f. 3.

Anomia Cepa, Var. rustica. *Solander's MSS.*

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 56, and *Kirch.* f. 55. *Lister Conch.* t. 204. f. 38. *Gualter*, t. 97. f. B. *Argenville*, t. 19. f. C. *Favanne*, t. 41. f. B. *Enc. Method.* t. 169. f. 6 and 7.

Junior. Anomia squamula. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1151. *Pennant Brit. Zool.* iv. p. 109. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 167. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 86. t. 76. f. 696. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 387. *Gmelin*, p. 3341. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 70. *Poli Test.* ii. p. 188. t. 30. f. 18. *Mont.*

Test. p. 156 and p. 581. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 103. *Dorset Cat.* p. 39. t. 13. f. 4. *Enc. Method.* t. 171. f. 6 and 7.

Inhabits the Mediterranean and coasts of America. *Linnæus.* Great Britain. *Pennant, &c.* Brittany and Languedoc. *Bruguiere.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell generally about two inches, but sometimes three inches and a half in diameter, and adheres by its flat valve to other bodies, particularly oyster shells, and accommodates its form to whatever it fixes on; the colour is reddish, yellowish, or white, and the inside pearly, tinged with green or purple. Bruguiere says, these shells have a small testaceous covering for the perforation, which is in fact a third valve, and which is fixed so firmly to whatever it adheres to, as to be hardly separable, and is therefore rarely seen in cabinets. Mr. Montagu, in his Appendix, says, that *A. Cepa* is a Variety, and *A. squamula,* nothing more than the young of this species.

CEPA. 4. Shell ob-ovate, violet, with the flat valve perforated, and the other only slightly wrinkled.

Anomia Cepa. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1151. *Born Mus.* p. 117. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 85. t. 76. f. 694 and 695. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 384. *Gmelin,* p. 3341. *Poli Test.* ii. p. 182. t. 30. f. 1 to 8.

Anomia violacea. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 71.

Anomia Cepa, Var. rosea. *Solander's MSS. Dorset Cat.* p. 39.

Knorr, vi. t. 9. f. 5. *Enc. Method.* t. 171. f. 1 and 2.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Britain. *Pulteney, &c.* Provence and Languedoc. *Bruguiere.* West India Islands, and Africa. *Chemnitz.* South Seas. *Humphreys.*

This shell is generally smaller, more ovate, much less strongly wrinkled, and more highly coloured than *A. Ephippium,* but they are both so very variable, and run so much into each other, that it is probably nothing more than a Variety; the convex upper valve is generally of a violet colour, but is sometimes purple or yellow, and not unfrequently appears as if bronzed; the inside is nearly white, and the lower valve mostly whitish.

ELECTRICA. 5. Shell sub-orbicular, yellowish, smooth, with the convex valve gibbous,

Anomia electrica. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1151. *Born Mus.* p. 118. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 79. t. 76. f. 691. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 385. *Gmelin,* p. 3341. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 71.

Anomia Cepa, Var. electrica. *Solander's MSS.*

Lister Conch. t. 205. f. 39. *Rumphius,* t. 47. f. L.? *Petiver Amb.* t. 20. f. 8.? *Knorr,* v. t. 25. f. 6. *Enc. Method.* t. 171. f. 3 and 4.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of the Molucca Islands. *Rumphius.* Guinea and Morocco. *Chemnitz.* Languedoc. *Bruguiere.*

This shell is not more than one fourth as large as *A. Ephippium,* from which it also differs in being thinner, more brittle, and always of a bright yellow colour; the upper valve is also more convex, and its surface more level and slightly marked with only a few irregular transverse wrinkles.

PUNCTATA. 6. Shell orbicular, horny, with impressed dots on the lower and elevated dots on the convex valve.

Anomia punctata. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 88. t. 77. f. 698. *Gmelin,* p. 3346. *Bruguiere Enc. Method.* p. 72.

Anomia, No. 3, *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 408.

Enc. Method, t. 171. f. 8 and 9.

Inhabits the coasts of the Ferroe Islands, most commonly attached to Muscles. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about half an inch in diameter, transparent, very brittle, and of a horn colour; the outer surface of the convex valve is covered with elevated dots, and the flat valve has them impressed on the outside, and elevated within.

ACULEATA. 7. Shell sub-orbicular, with longitudinal prickly striæ, and the summit recurved; lower valve flat and porous.

Anomia aculeata. *Muller Zool. Dan. Prodr.* p. 249. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 92. t. 77. f. 702. *Gmelin,* p. 3346. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 73. *Montagu Test.* p. 157. t. 4. f. 5. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 103.

Anomia scabra. *Solander's MSS.*

Enc. Method. t. 171. f. 10.

Inhabits the coasts of Norway on shells, and the stems of Fuci. *Muller.* Britain. *Montagu.*

Shell about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, marked on the convex valve with longitudinal prickly striæ, except on the umbo which is smooth, and the lower valve is porous in concentric rows; the colour is dirty white or brownish.

MURICATA. 8. Shell orbicular, pellucid, with longitudinal striæ, and vaulted slightly imbricated spines; summit recurved.

Anomia muricata. *Gmelin*, p. 3346.
Anomia imbricata. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 73.
Anomia, No. 6 and 7. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 409.
Chemnitz, viii. Vign. at p. 65. f. A to D. *Enc. Method.* t. 171. f. 12 to 15.

Inhabits the coasts of Guinea? *Chemnitz.*

Shell sometimes nearly an inch and a half in diameter, very thin, and almost as transparent as glass; the striæ on the upper convex valve are armed with hollow, vaulted, slightly imbricated spines; the lower valve is flat, and the margin of its perforation elevated. Chemnitz discovered this shell on a keel of a vessel when it arrived from Guinea, and therefore supposes it is an inhabitant of that coast.

UNDULATA. 9. Shell sub-orbicular, with irregular undulated longitudinal striæ, and minutely striated transversely.

Anomia undulata. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 88. t. 77. f. 699. *Gmelin*, p. 3346. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 74. *Montagu Test.* p. 157, and p. 580. t. 4. f. 6. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 103. *Dorset Cat.* p. 39. t. 11. f. 4.
Anomia, No. 4. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 408.
Ostrea striata. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 162. t. 11. f. 4. *Donovan*, ii. t. 45. *Montagu Test.* p. 153.
Lister Anim. Ang. t. 4. f. 27, and *Conch.* t. 202. f. 36. *Enc. Meth.* t. 171. f. 16 and 17, and t. 184. f. 5 and 6.

Inhabits the coasts of Great Britain. *Lister, &c.* Norway and the Mediterranean. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch, or an inch and half in diameter, thin, pellucid, and marked with fine undulated, longitudinal, rib-like striæ, and obsoletely striated transversely; the lower valve is wholly white, and the upper more or less mottled with reddish brown.

PATELLIFORMIS. 10. Shell sub-ovate, rather convex, longitudinally ribbed, and minutely striated transversely; umbones smooth, and the summits slightly recurved.

Anomia patelliformis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1151. *Muller Zool. Dan. Prodr.* p. 248. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 89. t. 77. f. 700. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 388. *Gmelin*, p. 3342. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 74.

Anomia sulcata. *Poli Test.* ii. p. 187. t. 30. f. 12.

Enc. Meth. t. 171. f. 18 and 19.

Inhabits the coasts of Norway. *Linnæus.*

Shell about an inch long, thin, brittle, marked with longitudinal ribs, and obsolete transverse striæ; the colour is dirty white, and Linnæus says, the upper valve so much resembles *Patella lutea*, that when separated, it might be readily mistaken for it; the umbones are smooth, and the summits indistinctly recurved.

SQUAMA. 11. Shell oval-oblong, with the convex valve minutely striated longitudinally, and the other perforated near its middle.

Anomia Squama. *Gmelin*, p. 3346.

Anomia striatula. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 74.

Anomia, No. 2. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 407.

Squama magna. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 87. t. 77. f. 697.

Enc. Method. t. 171. f. 22 and 23.

Inhabits the coasts of Norway. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and near an inch broad, with the upper valve only slightly convex, and marked with delicate longitudinal striæ, radiating from the summit; the lower valve is thin and flat, and thickened at the margin, and has a large oval perforation, which Bruguiere says, is more nearly central than in any of the neighbouring species.

BIFIDA. 12. Shell oblong; with longitudinal, somewhat imbricated, bifid striæ on the convex valve.

Anomia pectinata. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 79. t. 76. f. 689 and 690. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 382. *Gmelin*, p. 3340. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 74.

Anomia. *Enc. Meth.* t. 171. f. 20 and 21.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Chemnitz.* Shores of Nice, and those of the Isle of France. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about an inch and a half long, and thirteen lines broad; of a greyish white colour, and the convex valve has bifid longitudinal striæ, which are furnished with minute brittle scales. Bruguiere, though he has retained the name, says this is perfectly distinct from the *Anomia pectinata* of Linnæus, which is entirely a fossil species.

CYLINDRICA. 13. Shell oblong, sub-cylindrical, coarse, and slightly striated; upper valve convex, perforated, and the umbo incurved.

Anomia cylindrica. *Gmelin*, p. 3349.
Anomia cymbiformis. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 104. t. 3. f. 6. *Montagu Supp.* p. 64.
Anomia, No. 25. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 419. t. 9. f. 13.
Inhabits the coasts of Norway, adhering to the spines of Echini. *Schroeter.* Great Britain on Sertulariæ. *Montagu.*
Shell about half an inch long, and the length rather exceeds the breadth; the upper valve is considerably convex, and contracts at the umbo into a lengthened beak which is incurvated over the other valve; the lower valve is very convex and gibbous, and conforms to the shape of the substance it adheres to; the colour is white.

SCOBINATA. 14. Shell roundish, striated longitudinally, and the inside rough; umbo perforated.

Anomia scobinata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1151. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 95. t. 78. f. 704. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 389. t. 9. f. 9.? *Gmelin*, p. 3342.
Terebratula. *Enc. Method.* t. 243. f. 9.
Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Chemnitz.*
The shell figured by Chemnitz for this species, is about half an inch long, and the breadth rather exceeds the length; the colour is pale reddish brown; the description given by Linnæus is very short and unsatisfactory, and Gualter, t. 96. f. A, to which he has referred, is more like *Anomia truncata.*

AURITA. 15. Shell ob-ovate, striated, and slightly eared; umbo perforated.

Anomia aurita. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1151. *Gmelin*, p. 3342. *Gualter*, t. 96. f. B.
Inhabits ——
Linnæus has given only the above very short description, and has referred to Gualter, t. 96. f. B. which Born and Chemnitz have quoted for *A. Caput-serpentis.*

RETUSA. 16. Shell ob-ovate, striated, retuse, and longitudinally indented; umbo perforated.

Anomia retusa. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1151. *Gmelin*, p. 3342.

Inhabits the Norway Seas on Alcyonia. *Pennant.*

Linnæus appears to have given the above description from a shell which Pennant sent him, but it is so short that the species has not been ascertained by any subsequent author.

TRUNCATA. 17. Shell transversely oval, with one valve keeled in the middle, and the other indented longitudinally; umbo perforated in one valve, and the other truncated.

Anomia truncata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1152. *Born Mus.* p. 118. t. 6. f. 14. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 90. t. 77. f. 701. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 393. *Gmelin*, p. 3343. *Poli Test.* p. 191. t. 30. f. 16 and 17.

Terebratula. *Enc. Meth.* p. 243. f. 2.

Inhabits the Norway Seas on Corallines. *Linnæus.* Mediterranean. *Humphreys.*

Shell about five lines long, and seven broad; depressed, of a brownish or yellowish white colour, and obsoletely striated longitudinally; one valve is longitudinally keeled, and the other has a corresponding furrow in the middle.

CAPENSIS. 18. Shell roundish, strongly striated longitudinally, with one valve nearly flat, and the other convex; margin crenated, and one of the valves sub-truncated.

Anomia Capensis. *Gmelin*, p. 3347.

Anomia striata Promontorii Bonæ Spei. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 94. t. 77. f. 708.

Anomia, No. 8. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 410.

Inhabits the Sea at the Cape of Good Hope. *Chemnitz.*

Shell a little more than an inch long, and the breadth rather exceeds the length; the colour is white or reddish, and the middle of the inside of the flat valve is longitudinally ribbed.

DECOLLATA. 19. Shell sub-orbicular, strongly striated longitudinally, and the inside ribbed; one valve truncated, and the other perforated at the umbo.

Anomia decollata. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 96. t. 78. f. 705.

Anomia detruncata. *Gmelin*, p. 3347.

Anomia, No. 9. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 410.
Terebratula. *Enc. Meth.* t. 243. f. 10.
Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about five lines long and six broad, of a pale reddish brown colour; the flat truncated valve on the inside has three longitudinal ribs, and the other which is convex, is striated and divided by a partition in the middle; the flattest valve is so much truncated as to be almost semicircular, and the umbo of the other, which has the perforation, is prominent.

PUBESCENS. 20. Shell ob-ovate, downy, longitudinally grooved, and has the umbo in one valve prominent and gaping.

Anomia pubescens. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1152. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 397. t. 9. f. 10. *Gmelin*, p. 3344.
Terebratula. *Enc. Method.* t. 246. f. 8.
Gualter, t. 96. f. C.
Inhabits the Norwegian Seas on corallines. *Linnæus.*
Linnæus says the shell is about the size of a cucumber seed; white, and covered with very minute erect distant hairs; the valves are nearly equal, and neither is truncated, but the umbo which has the perforation, is more prominent than the other. Muller's *Terebratula pubescens* appears to be *Anomia Caput-serpentis*, covered with a minute hairy Zoophyte.

SANGUINEA. 21. Shell ovate, glabrous, with one valve longitudinally keeled, and the other depressed in the middle, and the perforated umbo more prominent than the other.

Anomia sanguinea. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 96. t. 78. f. 706.
Anomia sanguinolenta. *Gmelin*, p. 3347.
Anomia, No. 10. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 411.
Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*
Shell nearly seven lines long, and about five broad, of a pale reddish colour with darker sanguineous rays, and rather pellucid; the perforated summit of the convex valve is more elevated than the other, but neither is truncated. I have a specimen which Mrs. Mawe told me came from the South Seas.

CAPUT-SERPENTIS. 22. Shell ovate, longitudinally grooved, with the summit of the convex valve elevated and perforated; margin sinuous and crenulated.

Anomia Caput-serpentis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1153. *Born Mus.* p. 119. t. 6. f. 13. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 103. t. 78. f. 712.? and xi. p. 248. t. 203. f. 2013 and 2014. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 399. *Gmelin*, p. 3344. *Poli Test.* ii. p. 192. t. 30. f. 15. y.

Terebratula pubescens. *Muller Zool. Dan. Prod.* p. 249.

Terebratula. *Enc. Meth.* t. 241. f. 2.

Favanne, t. 41. f. A 2.

Inhabits the Norway Seas. *Linnæus.*

Shell about an inch or an inch and a quarter long, and the length and breadth are nearly equal; the form is somewhat pentangular, for besides a keel in the middle, the convex perforated valve has a longitudinal ridge on each side and the other valve has corresponding depressions; the colour is greyish white.

TEREBRATULA. 23. Shell ovate, ventricose, smooth, pellucid, brittle, and truncated in front, with one summit perforated and inflected over the other.

Anomia Terebratula. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1153. *Gmelin*, p. 3344. *Da Costa Elements*, p. 292. t. 6. f. 3.

Anomia vitrea. *Born Mus.* p. 119, and Vign. at p. 116. *Gmelin*, p. 3347.

Terebratula vitrea. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 139.

Terebratula. *Enc. Meth.* t. 239. f. 1.

Klein Ost. t. 11. f. 74. *Argenville App.* t. 3. f. E. *D'Avila*, t. 20. f. C. *Knorr*, iv. t. 30. f. 4. *Favanne*, t. 41. f. A 4.

Inhabits the coasts of Norway. *Linnæus.* Mediterranean. *Humphreys.*

Shell about sixteen lines long, and one inch broad; dirty white, thin, brittle, and transparent; *A. vitrea* of Born, and *A. Terebratula* of Linnæus appear to be the same species, but *A. vitrea* of Chemnitz is different.

CRANIUM. 24. Shell roundish, convex, minutely striated, pellucid, and brittle, with one summit perforated and slightly inflected over the other.

Anomia Cranium. *Gmelin*, p. 3347.

Anomia obsoleta. *Solander's MSS.*

Anomia, No. 11. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 412.

Anomia vitrea. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 97. t. 78. f. 707 to 709.

Terebratula Cranium. *Muller Zool. Dan. Prod.* p. 247. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 93. f. 19.

Variety. Shell reddish and somewhat streaked with white.

Anomia picta. *Chemnitz,* xi. p. 247. t. 203. f. 2011 and 2012.

Inhabits the coasts of Norway. *Muller.*

Shell about an inch long, and the length and breadth are nearly equal; it is of a dirty white colour, and is nearly allied to *A. Terebratula,* but differs in being broader and less truncated at the margin, and is obsoletely marked with minute decussated striæ. Chemnitz's description of *A. picta* differs from that which Dr. Solander has left of his *A. sanguinea,* and comes much nearer the present species from which it principally differs in colour.

CRUENTA. 25. Shell roundish-ovate, longitudinally ribbed, and covered with impressed dots; one summit perforated, and slightly inflected over the other.

Anomia sanguinea. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 45. No. 836.

Terebratula sanguinea. *Leach Zool. Misc.* i. p. 76. t. 33.

Inhabits the South Seas. *Solander.* Coasts of New Zealand. *Humphreys.*

Shell about an inch long, and the length rather exceeds the breadth, of a blood red colour; it has a slight longitudinal depression in the middle of one valve, and a corresponding elevation in the other; in the smaller valve there is a bifid process on each side of the hinge, and another towards the center. The name of *sanguinea* has been given by Chemnitz to a different species.

DORSATA. 26. Shell sub-cordiform, with longitudinal ribs, and fine transverse striæ; the convex perforated valve is keeled, and the other depressed in the middle.

Anomia dorsata. *Gmelin,* p. 3348.

Anomia striata Magellanica. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 101. t. 78. f. 710 and 711.

Anomia, No. 13. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 413.

Terebratula. *Enc. Meth.* t. 242. f. 1.

D'Avila, t. 20. f. A. *Da Costa Elements,* t. 6. f. 7. *Favanne,* t. 41. f. A 3.

Inhabits the Straights of Magellan. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and a quarter, or sometimes an inch and a half long, and the breadth rather exceeds the length; the colour is greyish white, and the inside of the flattest valve has a curiously folded, gristly appendage, extending from the hinge.

PSITTACEA. 27. Shell ovate, gibbous, longitudinally striated, with the umbo of the convex valve much produced and perforated; margin sinuated, entire.

Anomia Psittacea. *Gmelin*, p. 3348.
Anomia Rostrum-psittaci. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 103. t. 78. f. 713.
Anomia aquilina. *Solander's MSS.*
Anomia, No. 14. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 413.
Lampas Psittacea. *Callone's Cat.* p. 45. No. 834.
Terebratula. *Enc. Method.* t. 244. f. 3.
Lister Conch. t. 211. f. 46. *Argenville*, t. 23. f. O. *Klein Ost.* t. 12. f. 84. *D'Avila*, t. 20. f. B. *Favanne*, t. 41. f. A 5.
Inhabits the Indian Seas. *D'Avila.* Coasts of Greenland. *Chemnitz.* Newfoundland. *Humphreys.*
Shell about three-quarters of an inch long, and the length rather exceeds the breadth; it is somewhat horny, pellucid, and finely striated longitudinally; the valve which has the produced perforated summit is less convex than the other, and the perforation is somewhat triangular; the colour is blackish or greenish brown.

TRIDENTATA. 28. Shell tricuspidated with tubular points, thin, pellucid, and finely striated transversely; valves united.

Anomia tridentata. *Forskael Descrip. Anim. in Itin.* p. 124, and t. 40. f. B. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 108. Vign. 13. fig. F and G. *Gmelin*, p. 3348.
Anomia, No. 15. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 414.
Hyalæa cornea. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 140.
Hyale tridentata. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* xvi. t. 664.
D'Avila, t. 20. f. D and E.
Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Forskael.*
Forskael describes this singular species to be as large as a nut, of a yellowish colour, and very thin and pellucid; the summit is rounded, the base mucronated, and each side is armed with a projecting tube.

PLACENTA. 29. Shell orbicular, flat, and pellucid; hinge with two ribs spreading like the letter V on the inner surface of one valve.

Anomia Placenta. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1154. *Born Mus.* p. 120. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 116. t. 79. f. 716. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 404. *Gmelin*, p. 3345. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 81. t. 4. f. 46.

Placuna Placenta. *Solander's MSS. Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 135.

Placuna. *Enc. Meth.* t. 173. f. 1 to 3.

Lister Conch. t. 225. f. 60, and t. 226. f. 61. *Seba*, iii. t. 90. f. 5, 6, 12 and 13. *Knorr*, ii. t. 24. f. 1. *Da Costa's Elements*, t. 7. f. 13. *Favanne*, t. 41. f. D 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar and China. *Chemnitz.* Coromandel. *Humphreys.*

Shell about five inches in diameter; white, pellucid, thin, brittle, and marked with very fine longitudinal striæ crossing transverse wrinkles; the upper valve is flatter than the other, and the inside is silvery; the hinge has two longitudinal ribs diverging like the letter V on the inner surface of one valve, and two corresponding hollows in the other valve. The Chinese are said to glaze the windows of their summer-houses with these shells.

SELLA. 30. Shell sub-quadrangular, and the hinge with two ribs spreading like the letter V on the inner surface of one valve.

Anomia Sella. *Gmelin*, p. 3345.

Anomia, No. 16. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 415.

Ephippium Anglicanum maximum. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 111. t. 79. f. 714.

Placuna Ephippium. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 45. No. 827.

Placuna. *Enc. Meth.* t. 174. f. 1.

Seba, iii. t. 90. middle fig. *Knorr*, iv. t. 18. f. 2. *Favanne*, t. 41. f. D 3.

Junior. Ephippium parvum papyraceum. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 114. t. 79. f. 715.

Placuna. *Enc. Meth.* t. 174. f. 2.

Rumphius, t. 47. f. B. *Petiver Amb.* t. 20. f. 3. *Gualter*, t. 104. f. B.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Molucca Islands. *Chemnitz.* Tranquebar. *Humphreys.*

Shell from four to seven inches long, and the breadth but very

little exceeds the length; it is blackish brown, slightly clouded with greenish white, has rather a bronzed appearance, and is somewhat iridescent towards the margin; the valves are striated and wrinkled in the same manner as those of *Anomia Placenta*, which by many Conchologists, is supposed to be the same species in a still earlier stage of growth than the *Ephippium parvum* of Chemnitz.

Genus XVI.

MYTILUS:

SHELL BIVALVE, ROUGH, GENERALLY AFFIXED BY A BYSSUS; HINGE WITHOUT TEETH, AND MARKED BY A LONGITUDINAL FURROW.

Subdivisions. †

* Parasitical, and affixed by claws.
** Flat, or compressed into a flattened form, and slightly eared.
*** Somewhat ventricose.

* *Parasitical, and affixed by Claws.*

CRISTA-GALLI. 1. Shell roundish, sharply plaited and spinous; both lips rough.

Mytilus Crista-galli. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1155. *Born Mus.* p. 122. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 422. *Gmelin*, p. 3350. *Montagu Test.* p. 166. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 104.

Ostrea Crista-galli. *Mus. Gevers.* p. 424. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 137. lot 3060. *Callone's Cat.* p. 53. No. 1011. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 52. t. 75. f. 683 and 684, and t. 73. f. 675.

† The following of Gmelin's species are omitted, and most of them are wholly undeserving of notice. *M. albus*, p. 3356. *M. argenteus*, p. 3361. *M. ater*, p. 3356. *M. azureus*, p. 3361. *M. canaliculus*, p. 3363. *M. fasciatus*, p. 3360. *M. fulgidus*, p. 3361. *M. mammarius*, p. 3360. *M. murinus*, p. 3361. *M. persicus*, p. 3360. *M. pictus*, p. 3360. *M. polymorphus*, p. 3363. *M. purpureus*, p. 3360. *M. roseus*, p. 3362. *M. undatus*, p. 3360.

Ostrea. *Enc. Method.* t. 185. f. 9.

Rumphius, t. 47. f. D. *Petiver Amb.* t. 20. f. 2. *Gualter*, t. 104. f. E. *Argenville*, t. 23. f. D. *Knorr*, iv. t. 10. f. 3 to 5, and v. t. 16. f. 1, and t. 17. f. 1 to 3. *Regenfuss*, ii. t. 2. f. 16. *Favanne*, t. 45. f. A 3.

Variety. With the shell reversed.

Ostrea Crista-galli sinistra. *Chemnitz*, ix. p. 140. t. 116. f. 998.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean, adhering to Gorgoniæ. *Linnæus.* Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Red Sea, and coasts of the Molucca Islands, and Coromandel. *Chemnitz.* China. *Humphreys.* Has been found alive adhering to the bottoms of ships on the coast of Britain. *Montagu.*

Shell sometimes two inches and a quarter long, and nearly two inches and three-quarters broad, but is usually smaller; the valves are transversely rugged, and strongly plaited longitudinally, with sharp angular plaits which correspond with each other, so as to shut close at the margin; the colour varies from dark purplish brown to pale chestnut, and the inside is yellowish. The animal, the hinge, and the muscular impressions are similar to those of the Ostreæ, and whenever the Genera are new modelled, this species, and also *M. Hyotis* and *M. Frons* must be removed.

HYOTIS. 2. Shell oval, plaited, and imbricated with broad compressed spinous membranes; both lips smooth.

Mytilus Hyotis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1155. *Born Mus.* p. 122. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 423. *Gmelin*, p. 3350.

Ostrea Hyotis. *Mus. Gevers.* p. 424. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 6. lot 80. *Callone's Cat.* p. 53. No. 1012. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 58. t. 75. f. 685.

Ostrea. *Enc. Method.* t. 186. f. 1 and 2.

Rumphius, t. 47. f. C. *Petiver Amb.* t. 20. f. 5. *Gualter*, t. 103. f. A. *Argenville App.* t. 3. f. F. *Knorr*, i. t. 29. f. 1. *Favanne*, t. 45. f. C.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean adhering to Gorgoniæ. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* China and the Friendly Islands. *Humphreys.*

Shell about four inches and a quarter long, and three inches and a quarter broad, of a dark brownish olive, or ferruginous colour; the valves are strongly plaited longitudinally, and covered with imbricated transverse scaly membranes, here and there beset with thick hollow thorn-like processes.

FRONS. 3. Shell plaited towards the margin, and transversely wrinkled, without any spines; one lip rough.

Mytilus Frons. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1155. *Born Mus.* p. 123, and Vign. at p. 121. f. b. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 424. *Gmelin*, p. 3350.

Ostrea Frons. *Mus. Geversianum*, p. 424. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 30. lot 713. *Callone's Cat.* p. 53. No. 1007. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 61. t. 75. f. 686.

Ostrea. *Enc. Method.* t. 186. f. 4 to 6.

Lister Conch. t. 197. f. 32, and t. 198. f. 32 a. *Gualter*, t. 104. f. C. *Argenville*, t. 19. f. D. *Knorr*, iv. t. 8. f. 3. *Favanne*, t. 45. f. D 1 and D 2.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean on Gorgoniæ. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Jamaica. *Lister.* St. Croix. *Chemnitz.* St. Domingo, Guadaloupe, Acapulco, and St. Christophers. *Humphreys.*

Shell one and a half, or two inches long, and generally about equally broad, but varies in shape according to the substance it adheres to; the colour is most commonly reddish brown, and the inside yellowish; it is plaited towards the margin, and there is an elevated rib in the middle of one valve, and a corresponding depression in the other.

** *Flat, or compressed into a flattened form, and slightly eared.*

MARGARITIFERUS. 4. Shell sub-orbicular, compressed, covered with transverse membranaceous scales, and the inside pearly.

Mytilus margaritiferus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1155. *Born Mus.* p. 124, and Vign. at p. 121. f. a. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 126. t. 80. f. 717. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 426. *Gmelin*, p. 3351. *Barbut Verm.* p. 66. t. 11. f. 4. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* xx. t. 831.

Avicula. *Enc. Meth.* t. 177. f. 1 and 2.

Bonanni Rec. and Kirch. 2. f. 1. *Lister Conch.* t. 221. f. 56; t. 223. f. 57, and t. 224. f. 58. *Rumphius*, t. 47. f. F. *Petiver Amb.* t. 20. f. 4. *Gualter*, t. 84. f. E, F and G. *Argenville*, t. 20. f. A. *Knorr*, iv. t. 18. f. 1. *Da Costa Elements*, t. 7. f. 14. *Favanne*, t. 41. f. E 4.

Variety B. Shell plaited longitudinally, and of a bright green colour.

Chemnitz, viii. p. 132. t. 80. f. 718.

Avicula. *Enc. Method.* t. 177. f. 4.

Variety C. Less scaly and whitish, with dark blue longitudinal rays.

Favanne, t. 41. f. E 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 177. f. 1 and 2. *Chemnitz,* xi. p. 250. t. 198. f. 2015.

Inhabits the East and West Indian Seas. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Jamaica. *Lister.* Amboyna. *Rumphius.* China and Otaheite. *Humphreys.*

Full grown shells are sometimes ten or twelve inches long, and the length rather exceeds the breadth; these are thick and ponderous, but young shells are thin, brittle, and slightly eared; the margin is rounded, except on the side of the hinge, where it is straight and transverse; the colour is commonly greenish or pale chestnut, sometimes marked with paler rays, and Chemnitz has figured a beautiful Variety with dark blue rays. This species affords valuable pearls, and the inside (which is known by the name of Mother of Pearl) is beautifully polished and iridescent.

RADIATUS. 5. Shell roundish, with transverse membranaceous scales, forming spinous processes arranged in longitudinal lines.

Mytilus margaritiferus, Var. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 134. t. 80. f. 719.

Avicula radiatus. *Leach Zool. Misc.* i. p. 98. t. 43.

Avicula. *Enc. Meth.* t. 177. f. 3.

Knorr, ii. t. 25. f. 2 and 3. *Favanne,* t. 41. f. E 3.

Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about two inches and a quarter long, and two inches broad, of a greyish colour, with a few obsolete or sometimes purplish rays; it is nearly allied to *M. margaritiferus,* and differs principally in being armed with regular longitudinal rows of thorn-like processes which issue from its transverse membranes.

UNGUIS. 6. Shell roundish, longitudinally striated, pellucid, and slightly eared.

Mytilus Unguis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1156. *Gmelin,* p. 3351.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.*

Linnæus describes this shell to be about the size of a man's nail, very thin and transparent, and finely striated longitudinally; no subsequent author has ascertained the species, but it is generally supposed to belong to the Ostreæ.

**** Somewhat ventricose.*

LITHOPHAGUS. 7. Shell sub-cylindrical, obliquely striated on one side, and rounded at both ends.

Mytilus lithophagus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1156. *Born Mus.* p. 124. t. 7. f. 4. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 428. *Gmelin*, p. 3351. *Barbut Verm.* p. 66. t. 11. f. 5. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 270. t. 6. f. 1.

Mytilus. *Enc. Meth.* t. 221. f. 6 and 7.

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 28 and 29, and *Kirch.* f. 27 and 28. *Lister Conch.* t. 427. f. 268. *Rumphius*, t. 46. f. F. *Petiver Amb.* t. 19. f. 13. *Argenville*, t. 26. f. K.

Variety. With an angular protrusion on one side.

Mytilus cinnamominus. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 152. t. 82. f. 731.

Mytilus, No. 6. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 452.

Inhabits the Indian, European, and Mediterranean Seas, burrowed in rocks and coral. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Italy. *Bonanni.* Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Toulon. *Argenville.* Africa. *D'Avila.* Jamaica. *Sloane.* Isles of France and Bourbon. *Chemnitz.* Naples. *Ulysses.*

Shell most commonly about half an inch long, and one third as broad, but is sometimes almost twice as large; it is coated with a dark chestnut or a greenish epidermis, and the inside is bluish white, and somewhat silvery; both valves are marked with concentric ridges, and these on one side towards the hinge are crossed with delicate oblique striæ. Mr. C. Ulysses says that in the Bay of Naples 'the fishermen place the animal in the sun, and with it besmear their hands and faces at night so as to illuminate them as with phosphorus.'

ARISTATUS. 8. Shell sub-cylindrical, rounded at the hinge, and armed at the opposite extremity with two beak-like processes which cross each other.

Mytilus aristatus. *Solander's MSS.*

Le Ropan. *Adanson Senegal.* p. 267. t. 19. f. 2.

Enc. Meth. t. 221. f. 8. *Lin. Trans.* viii. t. 6. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Senegal burrowed in the shells of Balani. *Adanson.* In calcareous rocks. *Sowerby.*

Shell an inch long, and rather more than one third as broad; generally of a dirty white, but sometimes brownish or fawn-coloured; the want of striæ, and a beak-like process from the

extremity of each valve, crossing each other like the mandibles of the *Loxia curvirostra*, distinguish this species from *M. lithophagus*, of which however Dr. Maton considers it to be only a variety.

AMBIGUUS. 9. Shell oblong, smooth, rounded at both ends, and gaping on one side.

Mytilus Pholadius. *Solander's MSS.*

Mya dubia. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 82. t. 44. *Donovan*, iii. t. 108. *Dorset Cat.* p. 27. t. 1. f. 11. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 33. *Wood's Conch.* p. 102. t. 25. f. 2 and 3.

Mya Pholadia. *Montagu Test.* p. 28 and 559, and *Supp.* p. 20.

Pholas Faba. *Pulteney's Dorset Cat.* p. 27.

Chama parva. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 234.

Inhabits the coast at Weymouth burrowed in stone. *Pulteney.* Coasts of Devonshire. *Montagu.*

Shell about the size of a Pistachia Nut; thin, brittle, opake, marked with concentric striæ, and of a pale brown colour. Mr. Montagu remarks that the small elevation of the hinge is scarcely to be denominated a tooth, and it is altogether unnoticed by Solander, whose MS. description appears to have been taken from the same specimen in the Portland Cabinet, which Pennant mentions.

RUGOSUS. 10. Shell oval, sub-rhomboidal, rounded at one and truncated at the other end, and strongly wrinkled transversely.

Mytilus rugosus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1156. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 110. t. 63. f. 72. *Da Costa British Conch.* p. 223. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 429. t. 9. f. 14. *Gmelin*, p. 3352. *Montagu Test.* p. 164. *Donovan*, iv. t. 141. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 105. *Dorset Cat.* p. 39. t. 13. f. 5.

Mytilus Pholadis. *Linnæus Mant.* p. 548. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 154. t. 82. f. 735. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 448. *Gmelin*, p 3357. *Mohr Hist. Nat. Islandiæ*, p. 135. *Muller Zool. Dan.* iii. p. 11. t. 87. f. 1 to 3.

Mya byssifera. *Fabricius Fauna Grœnl.* p. 408. *Gmelin*, p. 3323.

Lister Anim. Ang. t. 4. f. 21. *Linnæus Iter. Westgoth.* t. 5. f. 2.

Inhabits the northern coasts of Europe, burrowed in lime-stone,

Britain. *Lister, &c.* Norway, Iceland, Greenland, and the Ferroe Islands. *Muller.*

Shell an inch or an inch and a quarter long, and about half as broad; of a dirty white colour, covered with a yellowish epidermis, and very rugged concentric wrinkles; it varies much in shape, some shells being much broader and more cylindrical than others, and this variation may probably have misled Linnæus to describe the species under two different names.

CORALLIOPHAGUS. 11. Shell carinated in the middle, with the margin crenated, and the umbones obtuse.

Mytilus coralliophagus. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 174. t. 84. f. 752. *Gmelin,* p. 3359.

Mytilus, No. 15. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 457.

Mytilus. *Enc. Method.* t. 219. f. 4.

Inhabits the East and West Indian Seas, and perforates rocks and coral like a Pholas. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about three quarters of an inch long, and less than half as broad at the broadest part, which is towards the hinge; the colour is whitish.

PRÆCISUS. 12. Shell oblong, distorted, with the valves unequal, and strongly wrinkled transversely; hinge terminal.

Mytilus præcisus. *Montagu Test.* p. 165. t. 4. f. 2. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 112.

Inhabits the Western coasts of England and Wales, adhering to the roots of Algæ, or burrowed in lime-stone. *Montagu.*

Mr. Montagu has given the following description of this species, "Shell oblong, irregular, rugose, wrinkled, and frequently much distorted; commonly so much the shape of the *Solen minutus,* as to be easily confounded for a worn shell of that species, having lost the spines; others resemble the *Mytilus rugosus.* The particular characters are that the hinge is close to one end, which side is quite square as if cut off; the beak, large, prominent, and projects further in one valve than the other; which valve is rather largest, and receives the other within its margin, particularly at the opposite end from the hinge. In some both ends are truncated; colour dirty white, frequently covered with a brown epidermis. Inside white, hinge rough, strong, inflected, forming a deep cavity underneath the margin. Length from hinge to

the opposite margin, a quarter of an inch, breadth half an inch, but usually much less; though we have one specimen full three quarters of an inch wide. It is readily distinguished from the young of the *Mytilus rugosus* by the larger end being truncated, and not rounded, and by the valves being unequal."

FUSCUS. 13. Shell oblong, smooth, incurved, with the posterior side sub-cylindrical, and the other compressed; umbones prominent and incurved.

Mytilus fuscus. *Gmelin*, p. 3359.
Mytilus brunneus. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 104. lot 2275. *Callone's Cat.* p. 43. No. 798.
Mytilus, No. 25. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 459.
Lister Conch. t. 359. f. 197.
Inhabits the East Indies? and lives in stones. *Humphreys.*
Shell about three quarters of an inch or an inch long, and not much more than one third as broad; it is ventricose, and of a brown colour.

ARBORESCENS. 14. Shell sub-cylindrical, smooth, compressed at the margin, and marked over one half with minute branching lines.

Mytilus arborescens. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 251. t. 198. f. 2016 and 2017.
Mytilus ornatus. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 135. lot 2994.
Mytilus. *Enc. Meth.* t. 221. f. 2.
Tamarindiformis Dendrites. *Mus. Gevers.* p. 412. No. 1424.
D'Avila, t. 19. f. Z. *Favanne*, t. 50. f. G.
Inhabits the coasts of St. Domingo. *Chemnitz.* China. *Humphreys.*
Shell about two inches and a quarter long, and one inch broad; of a yellowish colour; the valves are divided diagonally into two parts, of which one is plain, and the other ornamented with minute irregularly branched lines of a dark brown or blackish colour.

PLICATUS. 15. Shell rhomboidal, inequilateral, striated and wrinkled transversely, and the summits inflected.

Mytilus plicatus. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 153. t. 82. f. 733. *Gmelin*, p. 3358. *Montagu Supp.* p. 70.
Mytilus, No. 8. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 453.
Inhabits the coasts of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and half as broad; transparent, brittle, of a dirty white colour, and the inside silvery; it is rounded on the side by the hinge, and at the opposite extremity is dilated and angular. Mr. Montagu says that a shell resembling Chemnitz's figure, but only half as large, has been taken alive by Mr. Laskey on the coasts of the Isle of Sky.

VULGARIS. 16. Shell flattish, and inflected on one side, with converging incurved summits; hinge one-toothed.

Mytilus vulgaris. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 153. t. 82. f. 732. *Gmelin*, p. 3358.
Mytilus, No. 7. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 452.
Favanne, t. 50. f. D.? *Enc. Meth.* t. 218. f. 4.
Inhabits the coasts of the West India Islands. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch long, and rather more than half as broad; smooth, of a pale clay colour, and covered with a brown epidermis; summits incurved and approximated.

NIVEUS. 17. Shell oval, sub-diaphanous, thickly striated longitudinally, and the margin acute; hinge with two teeth.

Mytilus niveus. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 154. t. 82. f. 734. *Gmelin*, p. 3358.
Mytilus, No. 9. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 453.
Inhabits the coasts of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch and three quarters long, and three quarters of an inch broad; of a snow white colour on both sides, and the inside polished.

BILOCULARIS. 18. Shell ovate-wedge-shaped, with longitudinal diverging striæ; anterior side rounded, and the other flat; summits vaulted, with a white internal appendage.

Mytilus bilocularis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 3352. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 431. *Gmelin*, p. 3352.
Mytilus Nicobaricus. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 155. t. 82. f. 736.
Variety. Shell smaller, and sub-triangular.

Mytilus Nicobaricus, Var. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 157. t. 82. f. 737.

Lister Conch. t. 357. f. 195 b.? *Klein Ost.* t. 12. f. 76 and 77.?

Inhabits the Indian Ocean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell usually about two inches long, and half as broad, and has a remarkably rugged appearance; the anterior side is rounded and somewhat angular, and the posterior is flattish and slightly incurved; the colour is bluish, or sometimes white tinged with violet, and covered with a dark olive or blackish epidermis; the inside is sometimes dark blue, and the margin is crenated. Kæmmerer has referred to Chemnitz's fig. 742. for the Linnæan *M. exustus*, and considered fig. 736. to be a Variety of the same species.

EXUSTUS. 19. Shell ovate-wedge-shaped, longitudinally striated, with the anterior side angular; margin crenated.

Mytilus exustus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1156. *Born Mus.* p. 125. t. 7. f. 5.

Mytilus crenatus. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 165. t. 83. f. 744. *Lister Conch.* t. 366. f. 206. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 153. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica. *Linnæus* and *Lister.* Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about fifteen lines long and eight broad, of a pale ferruginous or rose colour; the valves are covered with very fine longitudinal striæ, and the margin on the inside is crenulated. About this species a great difference of opinion has prevailed, and the following of Chemnitz's figures have been quoted for it; fig. 754. (which appears to me to be the Linnæan *Arca modiolus*) by Schroeter and Gmelin; fig. 742 and 743. by Chemnitz and Kæmmerer; Schroeter and Gmelin, with a mark of doubt, have quoted Chemnitz's fig. 744. and Born's figure for *M. striatulus* of the Mantissa, but the present is a larger and broader shell, and is rather convex on both sides.

STRIATULUS. 20. Shell very finely striated longitudinally, with the anterior side slightly angulated, and the other incurved; striæ slightly crenated.

Mytilus striatulus. *Linnæus Mantissa*, p. 548. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 449. t. 9. f. 16. *Gmelin*, p. 3358.

Inhabits the Northern Ocean. *Linnæus.*

Shell commonly about three-quarters of an inch long, and but little more than one third as broad, somewhat moon-shaped, nearly diaphanous, and of a greyish brown colour, with fine longitudinal slightly crenated striæ.

NIGER. 21. Shell compressed, brittle, very finely striated, and the inner margin denticulated.

Mytilus niger. *Gmelin*, p. 3362.

Mytilus, No. 53. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 469.

Le Dotel. *Adanson Senegal*, p. 211. t. 15. f. 3.

Inhabits the Western Coasts of Africa, frequent. *Adanson.*

Shell an inch and a half long, and half as broad, with about one hundred minute longitudinal striæ, and covered with a black epidermis, beneath which it is milk white and polished; the hinge has one or two minute teeth. Born has quoted *Le Dotel* for *M. bidens*, but it appears by Adanson's description to be perfectly distinct, and more nearly allied to *M. striatulus.*

EDULIS. 22. Shell oblong, convex, smooth, flattish on the posterior, and somewhat angulated and keeled on the anterior side; hinge terminal and pointed.

Mytilus edulis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1157. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 110. t. 63. f. 73. *Born Mus.* p. 126. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 169. t. 84. f. 750 and 751, and xi. p. 254. t. 205. f. 2024. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 434. *Gmelin*, p. 3353. *Montagu Test.* p. 159. *Donovan*, iv. t. 128. f. 1. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 105. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 113. *Dorset Cat.* p. 39. t. 12. f. 5.

Mytilus vulgaris. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 210. t. 12. f. 5.

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 30, and *Kirch.* f. 29. *Lister Anim. Ang.* t. 4. f. 28, and *Conch.* t. 362. f. 200. *Argenville Zoom.* t. 5. f. D. *Knorr*, i. t. 4. f. 5 and 6, and iv. t. 15. f. 1. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 7. f. 8, and t. 11. f. 58. *Favanne*, t. 50. f. O 1 and O 2.

Variety. Distorted, and much incurved on the posterior side.

Mytilus incurvatus. *Pennant*, iv. p. 111. t. 64. f. 74. *Montagu Test.* p. 160. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 106. t. 3. f. 7.

Inhabits the European, Baltic, and Indian Seas. *Linnæus, &c.* and is the most common of all British shells.

Shell two or three inches long, and half as broad, of a blackish blue colour, sometimes radiated with fine blue, and covered with a brown epidermis; the inside is blue towards the edge, and whitish in the middle; on the margin under the umbones are several tooth-like crenulations.

PELLUCIDUS. 23. Shell oblong, convex, very smooth, rather convex on the posterior, and somewhat angulated and keeled on the anterior side; hinge terminal and pointed.

Mytilus pellucidus. *Pennant*, iv. p. 110. t. 63. f. 75. *Donovan*, iii. t. 81. *Montagu Test.* p. 160. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 107.

Mytilus edulis, Var. *Solander's MSS. Chemnitz*, viii. p. 174. t. 84. f. 755.

Regenfuss, i. t. 12. f. 71.

Inhabits the coasts of Britain. *Pennant, &c.*

Shell about two inches long and half as broad, of a bluish white colour, more or less radiated with dark blue or purple, and covered with a yellow epidermis; in shape it much resembles *M. edulis*, of which it is probably nothing more than a Variety, and differs principally in being more convex on the posterior side, and more smooth and glossy.

UNGULATUS. 24. Shell oblong, with the posterior side incurved, and the summits conical and diverging; hinge with two or three minute teeth.

Mytilus ungulatus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1157. *Born Mus.* p. 127. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 176. t. 84. f. 756. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 436. *Gmelin*, p. 3354. *Donovan*, iv. t. 128. f. 2. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 107.

Mytilus ungulinus. *Montagu Test.* p. 582.

Lister Conch. t. 360. f. 199. *Gualter*, t. 91. f. E. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 4. f. 47.

Junior. Mytilus viridis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1158. *Gmelin*, p. 3356.

Mytilus pictus. *Born Mus.* p. 127. t. 7. f. 6 and 7.

Mytilus Africanus. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 160. t. 83. f. 739 to 741.

Mytilus Afer. *Gmelin*, p. 3358.

Mytilus virgatus. *Gmelin*, p. 3361.
Mytilus lævigatus. *Gmelin*, p. 3362.
Mytilus, No. 54. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 470.
Le Fonet. *Adanson Senegal*, p. 212. t. 15. f. 4.
Knorr, vi. t. 4. f. 2. *Favanne*, t. 50. f. F 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Southern Europe, and the Cape of Good Hope. *Linnæus*. West Indies. *Regenfuss*. Mediterranean, and coasts of Guinea. *Gronovius*.

Shell four or five inches long, and nearly half as broad; ventricose, brittle, transversely wrinkled, and of a brownish white colour covered with a blackish epidermis; the valves are very convex, and the name is derived from their supposed resemblance to the hoof of an ox. Young shells have the epidermis green, especially towards the margin, and are sometimes marked with reddish zic-zac lines. The above-mentioned figure of Knorr's belongs to this species, and from it Gmelin appears to have constituted his *M. virgatus*, though he has erroneously quoted iv. t. 4. f. 2. which is a Turbo.

LATUS. 25. Shell ovate, with the posterior side rather convex, and the apices distant and slightly curved; hinge channelled with a tooth in one valve.

Mytilus latus. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 167. t. 84. f. 747.
Mytilus durus. *Solander's MSS.*
Mytilus ungulatus, Var. *Gmelin*, p. 3354.
Mytilus, No. 13. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 455.
Junior. Mytilus variegatus. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 168. t. 84. f. 748.
Mytilus viridis Chinensis. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 253. t. 205. f. 2022 and 2023.
Mytilus versicolor. *Gmelin*, p. 3359.
Mytilus saxatilis. *Gmelin*, p. 3360.?
Mytilus edulis, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3353.
Mytilus, No. 14. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 456, and No. 27. p. 460.
Lister Conch. t. 362. f. 201. *Rumphius*, t. 46. f. D. *Argenville*, t. 22. Q. *Enc. Method.* t. 218. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of New Holland, New Zealand, and China. *Humphreys*.

My specimen is seven inches long and three broad, and Mr. Humphreys has one which measures eight inches by three and a quarter; it is of a dirty white colour, coated with a

blackish brown epidermis, and the inside is pearly; young shells have the epidermis green, especially towards the margin. *M. saxatilis* is badly constituted from Rumphius, t. 46. f. D, which probably belongs to this species, and Gmelin has quoted Chemnitz, fig. 748, both for *Mytilus versicolor* and for *Mya Perna.*

PERNA. 26. Shell oblong, smooth, with the sides nearly straight, and the apices acute; hinge with a tooth in each valve, and channelled.

Mytilus Perna. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 42. No. 784.
Mytilus elongatus. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 157. t. 83. f. 738.
Mytilus testaceus. *Gmelin,* p. 3361.
Mytilus, No. 46. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 465.
Mya Perna. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1113. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 608. t. 7. f. 4. *Gmelin,* p. 3219. *Argenville,* t. 22. f. N. *Knorr,* iv. t. 15. f. 4.
Inhabits the Straights of Magellan. *Linnæus.*
Shell about five inches long, and two broad; beautifully polished and variegated with purple, violet, and blue; Linnæus has expressed a doubt whether this species should not be removed from the Myæ to the Mytili, and Kæmmerer considered it to be only a variety of *Mytilus edulis.*

SMARAGDINUS. 27. Shell sub-triangular and compressed; hinge with two teeth in one valve and one in the other.

Mytilus smaragdinus. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 166. t. 83. f. 745. *Gmelin,* p. 3359.
Mytilus, No. 11. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 454.
Variety. With the shell broader, and more compressed.
Mytilus, No. 12. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 455.
Chemnitz, viii. t. 83. f. 746.
Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar, and the variety came from Guinea. *Chemnitz.*
Chemnitz has described this shell to be two inches long, and eleven lines broad, and he says that the variety differs principally in being broader and flatter; the colour is reddish brown coated with a green epidermis, and the inside is somewhat pearly.

CONFUSUS. 28. Shell three-sided, dilating from the

apex, with angular, decussated, and confluent lines; hinge with two teeth.

Mytilus confusus. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 175. t. 84. f. 753.
Mytilus lineatus. *Gmelin*, p. 3359.
Mytilus, No. 16. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 457.
Inhabits ——
This shell appears by Chemnitz's figure to be about ten lines long, and seven broad, and the colour greenish brown with a yellow margin; the inside is pearly.

BIDENS. 29. Shell oblong-wedge-shaped, longitudinally grooved, with the summits produced and remote; hinge with one tooth.

Mytilus bidens. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1157. *Born Mus.* p. 128. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 437. *Gmelin*, p. 3354.
Mytilus Magellanicus. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 162. t. 83. f. 742. *Lister Conch.* t. 356. f. 193. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 57. f. 9. *Klein Ost.* t. 9. f. 24. *Knorr*, iv. t. 30. f. 3, and vi. t. 4. f. 3.
Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Cape of Good Hope. *Petiver.* Coasts of America. *Gronovius.* Straights of Magellan. *D'Avila.* Africa, and the West India Islands. *Chemnitz.* South Sea. *Solander.* Falkland Islands. *Humphreys.*
Shell about two inches long, and half as broad; of a brownish blue colour, coated with a dark grey epidermis, and the inside silvery; the valves are strongly grooved longitudinally, and crenated at the margin.

PUNICEUS. 30. Shell ventricose, longitudinally grooved, with the summits acuminated, and the margin crenated; hinge with four minute teeth.

Mytilus puniceus. *Gmelin*, p. 3362.
Mytilus, No. 52. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 469.
L'Aber. *Adanson Senegal*, p. 210. t. 15. f. 2.
Inhabits the coasts of Goree. *Adanson.*
Adanson says this shell is never more than fourteen lines long, and half as broad; and is so remarkably ventricose, that the depth sometimes exceeds the breadth; it has about fifty longitudinal grooves; the colour is violet or scarlet, sometimes variegated with brown or green, and covered with a fulvous epidermis.

DEMISSUS. 31. Shell oblong, longitudinally striated except on the anterior side next the hinge, and the summits rounded and approximated.

Mytilus demissus. *Solander's MSS.*

Lister Conch. t. 358. f. 196. *Enc. Method.* t. 220. f. 5.

Inhabits the coasts of Carolina. *Lister.* Virginia, and other parts of North America. *Solander.*

Shell about three inches long, and an inch and a quarter broad; of a silvery white colour, covered with a dark brown epidermis; the valves are covered with strong longitudinal striæ, except a small space on the anterior side below the hinge which is nearly smooth; the margin is crenated, and the inside white indistinctly rayed with purple.

MODIOLUS. 32. Shell oblong, gibbous, smooth, with the posterior side dilated, and elevated above the hinge; apex rounded.

Mytilus Modiolus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1158. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 113. t. 66. f. 77. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 219. t. 15. f. 5. *Born Mus.* p. 128. *Muller Zool. Dan.* ii. p. 16. t. 53. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 178. t. 85. f. 757 to 759, and xi. p. 253. t. 205. f. 2020 and 2021. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 439. *Gmelin,* p. 3354. *Donovan,* i. t. 23. *Montagu Test.* p. 163. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 107. *Dorset Cat.* p. 40.

Mytilus rusticus. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 48. No. 791.

Mytilus. *Enc. Meth.* t. 219. f. 1.

Modiola Papuana. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 113. *Leach Zool. Misc.* ii. p. 33.

Modiola Americana. *Leach Zool. Misc.* ii. p. 32. t. 72. f. 1.?

Le Lulat. *Adanson Senegal,* p. 207. t. 15. f. 1.

Lister Conch. t. 359. f. 198, and t. 1057. f. 5. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 71. f. 11. *Knorr,* iv. t. 15. f. 3. *Favanne,* t. 50. f. B.

Variety. With a deep umbilicus under the summit.

Mytilus umbilicatus. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 112. t. 65. f. 76. *Donovan,* ii. t. 40. *Montagu Test.* p. 164, and *Supp.* 71. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 109.

Mytilus curvirostratus. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* t. 220.

Junior. Mytilus barbatus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1156. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 168. t. 84. f. 749. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 433. *Gmelin,* p. 3353. *Donovan,* ii. t. 70. *Mon-*

tagu Test. p. 161. *Dorset Cat.* p. 40. t. 12. right hand fig. 5.

Mytilus curtus. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 112. t. 76. f. 76, A.

Mytilus Modiolus. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 86. t. 4. f. 48.

Modiola Gibsii. *Leach Nat. Misc.* ii. p. 34. t. 72. f. 2.? *Gualter*, t. 91. middle fig. H. *Enc. Meth.* t. 218. f. 6.

Inhabits the Mediterranean and coasts of Norway. *Linnæus.* Jamaica. *Lister.* Great Britain. *Pennant, &c.* Senegal. *Adanson.* Denmark. *Muller.* Iceland and Greenland. *Chemnitz.* Naples. *Ulysses.*

Shell about four, or sometimes six inches long; rather strong, and covered with a purplish black epidermis; the posterior angle is more or less rounded, and the anterior side more or less distinctly incurved; from which variations, principally, Dr. Leach has constituted three species, but they appear to me to approach each other by so many intermediate gradations, that it is impossible to draw any separating line. Young shells are yellowish with brown rays, and often have the upper gibbous part of the posterior side of a dark chestnut colour; they also have the epidermis hairy towards the margin, and when decorticated are bluish white with reddish brown rays. *Mytilus striatus* of Montagu, and other English authors, is probably the fry of this species.

CYGNEUS. 33. Shell transversely ovate, convex, very brittle, and rather compressed on the anterior side; hinge lateral.

Mytilus Cygneus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1158. *Muller Verm.* ii. p. 208. *Schroeter Fluss.* p. 162. t. 3. f. 1. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 113. t. 67. f. 78. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 214. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 185. t. 86. f. 762. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 440. *Gmelin*, p. 3355. *Donovan*, ii. t. 55. *Montagu Test.* p. 170. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 109. t. 3 A. f. 2. *Dorset Cat.* p. 40.

Anodonta. *Enc. Meth.* t. 201. f. 1.

La Grande Moule. *Geoffroy*, p. 139. No. 1. t. 3.

Lister Anim. Ang. App. t. 1. f. 3, and *Conch.* t. 156. f. 11. *Gualter*, t. 7. f. F. *Argenville*, t. 31. left hand fig. 10.

Variety. Shell oval, with the posterior end radiated.

Mytilus radiatus. *Muller Verm.* ii. p. 209. *Schroeter Fluss.* p. 162.

Inhabits Europe in ponds and rivers, not uncommon.

Shell about two inches and a half long, and six inches broad;

thin, fragile, semi-pellucid, transversely wrinkled, and covered with an olive or yellowish green epidermis; it differs from *M. anatinus* in being larger and more convex, and in not being equally compressed at the margin on both sides of the hinge. Muller however has justly observed that it is often very difficult to distinguish these species, and his *M. radiatus* appears to be an intermediate variety; the inside is white and pearly. Gmelin says that his *M. Zellensis* is allied to *M. Cygneus*, but Schroeter, from whose figure in the Flussconchylien it is taken, considered it to be the Linnæn *Mya arenaria*, and it is too doubtful a species to be retained. The animals of the fresh water muscles are similar to those of *Mya pictorum* and its congeners, and are not furnished with a Byssus.

FLUVIATILIS. 34. Shell transversely oval, rounded on both sides and smooth; umbones large, rounded, and the summits inflected.

Mytilus fluviatilis. *Gmelin*, p. 3359.
Mytilus illitus. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 163, lot 3551.
Mytilus, No. 22. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 459.
Lister Conch. t. 157. f. 12.
Inhabits the rivers of North America. *Solander.* Virginia. *Lister.*
Shell about two inches long, and rather more than three broad; and Lister says that the inside is reddish.

STAGNALIS. 35. Shell transversely oval, flattish, and somewhat ribbed transversely.

Mytilus stagnalis. *Gmelin*, p. 3362. *Sowerby Brit. Misc.* t. 16.? *Montagu Supp.* p. 68.?
Mytilus, No. 49. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 467.
Musculus maximus planior viridens edentulus. *Schroeter Flussconch.* p. 159. t. 1. f. 1.
Inhabits the Lake of Schwansee. *Schroeter.*
Shell five inches and a half long, and eight inches and three quarters broad; of a greenish colour, becoming yellowish brown towards the margin, and marked with darker longitudinal rays; it is said to be flatter and narrower in proportion than *M. Cygneus*; the shell found by Mr. Sowerby in Kew Gardens is on the contrary said to be more convex than *M. Cygneus*, and is probably only a variety of that species.

ANATINUS. 36. Shell transversely oval, very brittle, semi-transparent, rather compressed, and the margin membranaceous; umbones decorticated.

Mytilus anatinus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1158. *Muller Verm.* ii. p. 207. *Schroeter Fluss.* p. 160. t. 1. f. 2 and 3. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 113. t. 68. f. 79. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 215. t. 15. f. 2. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 189. t. 86. f. 763. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 442. *Gmelin*, p. 3355. *Montagu Test.* p. 171. *Donovan Brit. Shells*, iv. p. 113. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 110. t. 3 A. f. 1. *Dorset Cat.* p. 40. t. 13. f. 6. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 86. t. 4. f. 49.

Anodonta anatina. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 114.

Anodonta. *Enc. Method.* t. 202. f. 1.

Lister Anim. Ang. t. 2. f. 29, *App.* t. 1. f. 2, and *Conch.* t. 153. f. 8. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 93. f. 8. *Gualter*, t. 7. f. E. *Argenville*, t. 31. middle fig. 10.

Inhabits rivers and other fresh waters in England, and most other parts of Europe.

Shell about two inches long, and three and a half broad, and is very like *M. Cygneus*, but is usually of a brighter green colour, and has the margin at the hinge more prominent, and rising into a sort of angulated wing on the anterior side.

FUCATUS. 37. Shell transversely oblong, convex, smooth, with the umbones prominent and decorticated, and the summits inflected.

Mytilus fucatus. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 29. lot 672.

Mytilus Avonensis. *Montagu Test.* p. 172.

Mytilus anatinus, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3355. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 110. t. 3 A. f. 4.

Mytilus, No. 20. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 458.

Lister Conch. t. 154. f. 9.

Inhabits the rivers of Virginia. *Lister.* Maryland. *Solander.* River Avon about Lackham, in Wiltshire. *Montagu.*

Shell about an inch and three-quarters long, and three inches and a half broad; of a greenish brown colour, with concentric wrinkles; it differs from *M. anatinus* in being rather broader in proportion to its length, and in having the upper margin on the anterior side less produced, and less angular, and the posterior side more rounded. Mr. Montagu says

"it seems to differ essentially from either the *M. Cygneus* or *M. anatinus*, and is much less like either than those shells are to each other." It is broader in proportion to the length, more convex, and has the umbones smaller than *M. fluviatilis*.

DUBIUS. 38. Shell transversely ovate and wrinkled, rounded at both, and broader at the anterior end; umbones obsolete.

Mytilus dubius. *Gmelin*, p. 3363.
Mytilus plicatus. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 183. lot 3910. *Callone's Cat.* p. 59. No. 1080.
Mytilus, No. 56. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 471.
Le Mutel. *Addnson Senegal.* p. 234. t. 17. f. 21.
Inhabits rivers and lakes in Senegal. *Adanson.* China. *Humphreys.*
Adanson describes this species to be two inches long, nearly five inches broad, and two inches high; the anterior is considerably broader than the posterior end, and both are rounded; the outer surface is tawny, and the inside very pearly and iridescent. I have little doubt that this is the *M. plicatus* of Solander, and of this a specimen is thus described in Mr. Humphreys's Catalogue of the Portland Cabinet, "a fresh-water shell from China, each valve having a row of six pearls, all furnished with stalks, explaining an artifice made use of by the Chinese, in assisting nature in the formation of pearls, by fastening knobbed wires on the inside of the shell while the animal was living, which was afterwards replaced in the river or other place it was originally in, and in process of time, coated the wires over with the pearly substance of its shell."

RUBER. 39. Shell wrinkled, with the valves oblique and dilated on the anterior side; cardinal margin equalling the apex.

Mytilus ruber. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1158. *Gmelin*, p. 3356.
Inhabits the Southern Ocean. *Linnæus.*
This shell is said to be minute and convex, with a very short compressed tooth in the hinge. It is probably the young of some other species, but Dr. Solander in his MSS. has referred to the middle figure H of Gualter's tab. 91, and considered *Myt. incurvatus* of Pennant to be a variety.

DISCREPANS. 40. Shell transversely ovate, compressed, with the two sides longitudinally ribbed, and plain in the middle.

Mytilus discrepans. *Montagu Test.* p. 169, and *Supp.* p. 65. t. 26. f. 4.

Mytilus discors, Var. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 194. t. 86. f. 766 and 767. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 446. t. 9. f. 15.

Modiola discrepans. *Leach Zool. Misc.* ii. p. 36.

Anodonta. *Enc. Meth.* p. 204. f. 4.

Inhabits the Baltic. *Chemnitz.* Coasts of Great Britain. *Montagu.*

Shell sometimes fourteen lines long, and two inches broad, but is generally much smaller; it is nearly allied to *M. discors,* and Mr. Montagu says, "The principal distinctions are that this is very little convex, whereas the other is nearly as thick as it is broad; this is rounded and broadest at the anterior side; the other is smallest on that side, and runs out to an obtuse point; it has only eight or nine clearly defined ribs on the side next to the beak, whereas the other has double that number, which character is invariable; and this is never otherwise than of an uniform colour without spots or markings of any kind."

DISCORS. 41. Shell transversely sub-oval, very convex, with the two sides longitudinally ribbed and plain in the middle.

Mytilus discors. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1159. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 221. t. 17. f. 1. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 191. t. 86. f. 764 and 765. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 444. *Gmelin,* p. 3356. *Donovan,* i. t. 25. *Montagu Test.* p. 167. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 111. t. 3. f. 8. *Dorset Cat.* p. 40. t. 2. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of Norway and Iceland. *Linnæus.* Great Britain. *Da Costa, &c.* Greenland. *Fabricius.*

Shell about three-eighths of an inch long, and half an inch broad; of a pale greenish or reddish white colour, covered with a glossy olive epidermis; each valve is divided into three compartments, of which those on the sides are longitudinally ribbed, and the middle is smooth, or only very faintly wrinkled transversely.

IMPACTUS. 42. Shell transversely oval, somewhat four sided, very convex, with the two sides longitudinally ribbed, and the middle transversely wrinkled; inside iridescent.

Mytilus impactus. *Herman Naturf.* xvii. p. 147. t. 3. f. 5 to 8, and xix. p. 183.

Mytilus discors Oceani Australis. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 195. t. 86. f. 768.

Mytilus Cor. *Martyn Universal Conch.* ii. t. 77.

Mytilus lanatus. *Callone's Cat.* p. 43. No. 796.

Mytilus discors, Var. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 445. *Gmelin,* p. 3356.

Anodonta. *Enc. Method.* t. 204. f. 5.

Born Mus. Vign. at p. 121. f. d.

Inhabits the coasts of New Zealand. *Solander, &c.*

Shell sometimes an inch long, and an inch and five lines broad; of a purplish brown colour, and covered with a darker epidermis; the three compartments are as observable on the inside as on the out, and the former is remarkably iridescent, by which, as well as its much larger size, this species may be distinguished from *M. discors.* It is said to be, always found in clusters, enveloped in a yellowish silky Byssus.

FABA. 43. Shell roundish-oval, ventricose, longitudinally striated, and the margin crenulated.

Mytilus Faba. *Muller Zool. Dan. Prodr.* No. 3015. *Fabricius Fauna Grœnlandica,* p. 418, No. 419. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 184. t. 85. f. 761. *Gmelin,* p. 3359.

Mytilus decussatus. *Montagu Supp.* p. 69.?

Inhabits the coasts of Greenland. *Fabricius.*

This shell is said to be about the size of *M. discors*; white, coated with a reddish epidermis, and the inside pearly; it is longitudinally striated, and has the margin crenulated throughout. Mr. Montagu says that a single valve of his *M. decussatus* has been taken on the coast of Scotland, and he suspects it may belong to this species.

HIRUNDO. 44. Shell smooth, with two lateral lobes, of which that on the side of the hinge is much larger than the other.

Mytilus Hirundo. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1159. *Born Mus.* p. 129. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 136. t. 81. f. 722. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 446. *Gmelin,* p. 3357. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 86. t. 4. f. 50.

Variety A. Shell blackish, with paler rays, and the cardinal lobe long and narrow.

Avicula communis. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 134.

Avicula. *Enc. Meth.* t. 179. f. 9.

Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 58, and *Kirch.* f. 57. *Lister Conch.* t. 220. f. 55. *Rumphius*, t. 46. f. G. *Petiver Amb.* t. 19. f. 9. *Gualter*, t. 94. f. B. *Argenville*, t. 19. f. B. *Knorr*, iv. t. 8. f. 3, and v. t. 10. f. 1 and 2. *Adanson Senegal*, t. 15. f. 6. *Favanne*, t. 42. f. C 1.

Variety B. Reddish, with the cardinal lobe somewhat arcuated.

Chemnitz, viii. t. 81. f. 723. *Enc. Meth.* t. 177. f. 10.

Variety C. Dusky citron colour, with two brownish red rays, the cardinal lobe pointed.

Avicula Chinensis. *Leach Zool. Misc.* ii. p. 86. t. 38. f. 1.

Variety D. Reddish yellow, with two black rays, and the cardinal lobe pointed.

Chemnitz, xi. p. 255. t. 205. f. 2025 and 2026.

Variety E. Brown, with the cardinal lobe broad and short.

Chemnitz, viii. t. 81. f. 724. *Enc. Meth.* t. 177. f. 11.

Variety F. Yellowish green, with blackish rays, and the cardinal lobe short.

Lister Conch. t. 224. f. 59. *Chemnitz*, viii. t. 81. f. 725. *Favanne*, t. 42. f. C 2. *Enc. Meth.* t. 177. f. 8.

Variety G. Green, with white rays, and the cardinal lobe small.

Chemnitz, x. t. 171. f. 1672.

Variety H. White, with greenish dotted rays, and the lobes obsolete.

Mytilus meleagridis. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 143. t. 81. f. 726.

Mytilus, No. 3. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 451.

Mytilus Hirundo, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3357.

Avicula. *Enc. Meth.* t. 177. f. 5.

Inhabits the Asiatic, West Indian, and Mediterranean Seas, and the coasts of Guinea. *Chemnitz.*

Shell generally from two to four inches long, and varying much in breadth as well as in form, thickness, colour, and markings; the cardinal lobe in length sometimes exceeds that of the valve, and it is often much shorter; the inside is pearly. H is probably more nearly allied to *M. Ala-corvi*, and Chemnitz says it is extremely rare and beautiful, and very thin and brittle.

MORIO. 45. Shell transversely striated, with two lateral lobes, and the epidermis longitudinally undulated, and forming rays from the umbo.

Mytilus Hirundo, Var. Ægyptiaca. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 252. t. 205. f. 2018 and 2019.
Avicula Morio. *Leach Zool. Misc.* ii. p. 86. t. 38. f. 2.
Inhabits the Red Sea. *Chemnitz.* Coasts of Pulo Condore. *Leach.*
This shell in size and form resembles *M. Hirundo*, from which Dr. Leach says it differs in being striated concentrically and black, with a brown epidermis elevated into undulations, which are arranged in lines radiating from the umbo.

ALA-CORVI. 46. Shell with two rather obsolete lobes, and marked with minute white dots forming longitudinal rays.

Mytilus Ala-corvi. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 144. t. 81. f. 727.
Mytilus Hirundo, Var. *Gmelin*, p. 3357.
Mytilus, No. 4. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 451.
Avicula. *Enc. Meth.* t. 177. f. 6.
Inhabits the coasts of the South Sea Islands. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch and a half long, and an inch broad, and appears to have nearly the same oblique shape as *M. Hirundo*, but the cardinal lobe is only slightly produced; the colour is blackish brown, with minute white dots forming longitudinal rays, and the inside is pearly.

LINGUA. 47. Shell somewhat tongue-shaped, compressed, very brittle, and the umbones keeled; summits acuminated, and both ends gaping.

Mytilus Lingua. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 172. lot 3717.
Mytilus Rostrum. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* ix. t. 315, upper figures. *Turton's Gmelin*, p. 300.
Patella Unguis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1260. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 420. *Gmelin*, p. 3710.
Pinna Unguis. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 360. t. 172. f. 1675 and 1676.
Anatifera Luzona. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 476. No. 1859.

Lingula anatina. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 141.
Lingula. *Enc. Meth.* t. 250. f. 1.
Imitant le Lepas. *Favanne*, i. p. 542. t. 4. f. G.
Rumphius, t. 40. f. L. *Petiver Amb.* t. 16. f. 31, and *Gaz.* t. 32. f. 9. *Humphreys's Conch.* t. 2. f. 2.
Inhabits the shores of Amboyna under the sand. *Rumphius.*
Luzone, one of the Philippine Islands. *Petiver.*
Shell about an inch and a half long, and nearly half as broad; very thin and brittle, whitish about the umbones, and towards the margin green; the umbones are keeled, and terminate in a sharp point.

CAMELLII. 48. Shell somewhat tongue-shaped, compressed, very brittle, and the umbones keeled; summits acuminated, and the valves completely closed.

Mytilus Camellii. *Shaw's Nat. Misc.* ix. t. 315. lower figures. *Turton's Gmelin*, p. 300.
Inhabits the coasts of Japan. *Shaw.*
Dr. Shaw says "This species seems to agree in every respect with the *Mytilus Rostrum*, except that the valves shut very exactly, without leaving any hiatus at either end of the shell. It is a native of Japan, and is represented in some original drawings of Camelli in the British Museum. I have also observed this species in Chinese drawings."

Genus XVII.

PINNA:†

SHELL SUB-BIVALVE, BRITTLE, UPRIGHT, AND FURNISHED WITH A BYSSUS; HINGE WITHOUT TEETH, AND THE VALVES UNITED BY A CARTILAGE.

RUDIS. 1. Shell oblong, with six or eight longitudinal rounded ribs, armed with membranaceous vaulted scales.

Pinna rudis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1159. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 218. t. 88. f. 773. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 474. *Gmelin*, p. 3363. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 112.

Pinna nobilis. *Born Mus.* p. 132.?

Lister Conch. t. 373. f. 214. *Seba*, iii. t. 92. several figures. *Enc. Meth.* t. 199. f. 3.

Inhabits the Mediterranean, Southern, and Asiatic Seas. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Guinea, and the West India Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Shell generally about eight inches long, and three inches and a quarter broad; of a dark red or liver colour; the vaulted membranaceous scales, which issue from the longitudinal ribs, are large and rather remote, and sometimes towards the margin they become perfectly tubular.

† The animal inhabiting the Pinnæ has the power of affixing itself at pleasure to any substance by throwing out an extensile member, and discharging from its tip a drop of gluten, which by the retraction of the same organ is formed into a silky filament, and by frequently repeating this operation, a thick tuft is formed, by which the shell is fastened in any situation the animal chooses. Of these silky filaments, which are of a rich golden colour, the Ancients wove the robes of State for their Monarchs, and they are still manufactured at Palermo into gloves, &c.

Two of Gmelin's species, *P. sanguinea* and *P. bullata*, p. 3367, are wholly undeserving of notice.

NIGRA. 2. Shell ovate, ventricose, with the margin rounded on both sides, and striated longitudinally.

Pinna nigra. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 221. t. 88. f. 774, and Vign. 15. f. A.

Pinna rudis, Var. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1159. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 474. *Gmelin*, p. 3363.

Pinna nigricans. *Solander's MS3. Portland Cat.* p. 147. lot 3342.

Rumphius, t. 46. f. L. *Petiver Amb.* t. 19. f. 6. *Gualter*, t. 81. f. A. *Enc. Method.* t. 199. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Red Sea. *Chemnitz.* Otaheite. *Humphreys.*

Shell about sixteen inches long, and a foot broad, of a blackish colour both inside and out; it has sometimes, but not constantly, a few remote vaulted scales towards the margin. The shells of this Genus vary so much, and approach each other so closely, that it is often very difficult to define the species, but there is to the full as much difference between this shell and *P. rudis*, as exists between many others which Linnæus has arranged separately.

INGENS. 3. Shell sub-triangular-ovate, slightly incurved towards the summit, with irregularly scaly wrinkles, and interrupted longitudinal striæ.

Pinna ingens. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 115. *Montagu Test.* p. 180, and *Supp.* p. 72. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 112.

Pinna lævis. *Donovan*, v. t. 152.

Inhabits the coasts of the Hebrides. *Pennant, &c.*

Shell about a foot long, and seven inches broad, of a dark horn colour; Mr. Montagu, who has given a long account of this species, says, that from the summit run a few interrupted striæ, which crossing the wrinkles form on the broader part of the shell, a few distant concave spines.

PECTINATA. 4. Shell sub-triangular-oblong, longitudinally ribbed on one side, and obliquely wrinkled on the other.

Pinna pectinata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1160. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 213. t. 87. f. 770. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 475. *Gmelin*, p. 3363. *Montagu Test.* p. 178. *Maton and*

Racket, in Lin. Trans. viii. p. 113. *Dorset Cat.* p. 41. t. 3. f. 3.

Pinna fragilis. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 114. t. 69. f. 80.

Pinna muricata. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 240. t. 16. f. 3. *Donovan*, i. t. 10.

Gualter, t. 79. f. A. *Seba*, iii. t. 92. f. 4. *Enc. Meth.* t. 200. f. 5.

Inhabits India. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Coromandel. *Chemnitz.* Sometimes taken by fishermen on the coasts of Dorset and Sussex. *Montagu.*

Shell about six or seven inches long, and nearly half as broad; pellucid, thin, brittle, of a pale horn colour, and darker towards the summit, which is faintly variegated with purple and bluish green; it is marked with about eleven longitudinal spinous ribs, which occupy about two-thirds of each valve, and the other third is only obliquely wrinkled.

INFLATA. 5. Shell sub-triangular-ovate, slightly keeled longitudinally, with abbreviated ribs on one side, and reticulated wrinkles on the other.

Pinna inflata. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 215. t. 87. f. 771.

Pinna pectinata, Var. *Gmelin*, p. 3364.

Pinna, No. 2. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 485.

Inhabits the coasts of the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*

Chemnitz has described this species to be four inches and five lines long, and two inches and five lines broad, pellucid, brittle, and of a horn colour; the longitudinal ribs are extended only three fourths of the way from the apex towards the opposite margin, and not throughout the whole length, as in *P. pectinata*; the two thirds of the shell which has these ribs is separated by an obsolete longitudinal keel, and the other third of each valve is said to be minutely reticulated.

CARNEA. 6. Shell sub-triangular, pellucid, with eight or ten longitudinal ribs beset sparingly, with vaulted spines at the broader end.

Pinna carnea. *Gmelin*, p. 3365.? *Solander's MSS.*

Pinna haud ignobilis. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 212. t. 86. f. 769. *Leske Mus.* p. 186.

Pinna nobilis, Var. *Gmelin*, p. 3364.

Pinna muricata. *Pulteney's Dorset Cat.* p. 39. *Montagu*

Test. p. 183. t. 5. f. 3. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 113.
Argenville, t. 22. f. F. *Knorr,* ii. t. 23. f. 1.? *Favanne,* t. 50. f. A 4.

Variety. With one side indented, and the spines tubular.
Pinna Pernula. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 242. t. 92. f. 785.
Pinna nobilis, Var. γ. *Gmelin,* p. 3364.
Pinna, No. 4. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 486.
Knorr, ii. t. 26. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of the West India Islands. *Chemnitz.* Dorsetshire. *Pulteney.*

Shell four or five inches long, and half as broad; thin, brittle, semi-pellucid, and of a pale brownish red or flesh colour; it has eight or ten ribs, and a few intermediate longitudinal striæ. I think there can be no doubt that this is the *P. carnea* of Solander, and it is certainly distinct from the Linnæan *P. muricata.* *P. Pernula* of Chemnitz is quite different from *P. nobilis,* and is much more likely to be an old and somewhat deformed shell of the present species.

RIGIDA. 7. Shell sub-triangular-ovate, with about thirteen spinous ribs on one side, and the other transversely wrinkled; spines tubular.

Pinna rigida. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 136. lot 3040.
Pinna pectinata. *Born, Mus.* p. 132.
Pinna nobilis. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 224. t. 89. f. 775.
Seba, iii. t. 91. f. 3. *Knorr,* ii. t. 26. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of Curaçoa. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about six inches long, and nearly four broad, of a greyish colour, and differs from *P. nobilis,* with which it has been confounded by Schroeter and Gmelin in having fewer longitudinal ribs, and the margin of the posterior side much more rounded.

NOBILIS. 8. Shell sub-triangular-oblong, with twenty-four longitudinal spinous ribs; spines somewhat tubular.

Pinna nobilis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1160. *Chemnitz,* viii. p. 226. t. 89. f. 776. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 477. *Gmelin,* p. 3364.
Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 24, and *Kirch.* f. 26. *Gualter,* t. 78. f. B.

Variety. With the spines extremely crowded.

Pinna aculeato-squamosa. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 228. t. 89. f. 777.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Adriatic. *Chemnitz*, who says the Variety has been found at Trieste.

Shell about seven inches long, and rather less than half as broad, of a pale reddish or rose colour; it is narrower and less rounded on the posterior side than *P. rigida*, and according to Chemnitz, has almost twice as many longitudinal ribs, which are extended equally over the whole surface; the tubular spine-like scales in some specimens are erect, and in others reflected.

MURICATA. 9. Shell sub-triangular, with numerous longitudinal ribs, which are alternately broader and spinous.

Pinna muricata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1160. *Born Mus.* p. 133. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 235. t. 91. f. 781. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 478. *Gmelin*, p. 3364.

Pinna nebulosa. *Solander's MSS.*

Lister Conch. t. 370. f. 10.? *Rumphius*, t. 46. f. M. *Petiver Amb.* t. 19. f. 14. *Gualter*, t. 79. f. D. *Knorr*, vi. t. 20. f. 1.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus?* East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about five inches and a half long, and rather more than two inches and a half broad, of a horn colour, and pellucid; it has about sixteen or eighteen longitudinal ribs, of which each alternate one is broader and armed with somewhat tubular thorn-like scales. It appears from his MSS. that Dr. Solander considered *P. squamosa* to be the Linnæan *P. muricata*, and that the present shell is his *P. nebulosa*, but the latter agrees best with the description which Linnæus has given in his account of the Museum of the Queen of Sweden.

ADUSTA. 10. Shell sub-triangular-ovate, transversely wrinkled, with several smooth, and a few spinous longitudinal ribs.

Pinna adusta. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 237. t. 91. f. 782.

Pinna exusta. *Gmelin*, p. 3366.

Pinna, No. 7. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 488.

Seba, iii. p. 91. f. 2.?

Inhabits the coasts of Manilla. *Chemnitz.* New Zealand. *Humphreys.*

Shell about five inches long, and three broad, of a brownish horn colour with dusky rays; it has several longitudinal ribs, of which a few towards the middle of the shell are armed with vaulted scales, and is transversely wrinkled, especially towards the margin.

VEXILLUM. 11. Shell sub-triangular-ovate, with the posterior margin dilated; anterior side longitudinally ribbed, and the other transversely wrinkled.

Pinna Vexillum. *Born Mus.* p. 134. t. 7. f. 8. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 238. t. 91. f. 783. *Gmelin*, p. 3366.
Pinna, No. 8. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 488.
Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*
The shell described by Chemnitz measured five inches in length, and three and a half in breadth, but Born who appears to have met with only an accidentally distorted Variety, describes his to have been three inches and eight lines long, and four inches and two lines broad; it is convex, thick, of a brown colour, with a few blackish clouds, and destitute of spines.

SQUAMOSA. 12. Shell sub-triangular-ovate, with numerous longitudinal ribs covered with small imbricated membranaceous scales, becoming vaulted towards the margin.

Pinna squamosa. *Gmelin*, p. 3365.
Pinna marina. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 239. t. 92. f. 784.
Pinna muricata. *Solander's MSS.?*
Pinna rotundata, Var. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 481.
Lister Conch. t. 374. f. 215. *Gualter*, t. 78. f. A. *Argenville*, t. 22. f. B. *Enc. Method.* t. 200. f. 1.
Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Lister, Chemnitz, &c.*
Shell about a foot long, and half as broad, of a reddish brown or chestnut colour, becoming paler at the base; the surface towards the hinge is smooth, but becomes scaly below, and the scales are more elevated as they approach the broader end, on the margin of which they are frequently more or less tubular.

ROTUNDATA. 13. Shell oblong-spear-shaped, with a few obsolete unarmed longitudinal striæ, and transversely wrinkled.

Pinna rotundata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1160. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 479. *Gmelin*, p. 3365.
Pinna incurvata. *Born Mus.* p. 133.
Pinna Gigas. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 244. t. 93. f. 787. *Gualter*, t. 80. f. A. *Seba*, iii. t. 91. f. 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 200. f. 2.
Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.*
Shell two feet, or sometimes two feet and a half long, and eight or nine inches broad, very convex, slightly keeled longitudinally towards the summits, and of a pale reddish brown or flesh colour; it is transversely wrinkled throughout, and a little scaly at the broader end.

BICOLOR. 14. Shell ovate-oblong, incurved towards the summit, and rather glabrous with only a few longitudinal striæ.

Pinna bicolor. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 234. t. 90. f. 780. *Gmelin*, p. 3366.
Pinna, No. 6. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 487.
Inhabits the Red Sea. *Chemnitz.*
This species is described by Chemnitz to be nine inches long, and three inches and a quarter broad, of a yellowish horn colour, with blackish brown longitudinal rays; it has a few longitudinal striæ, and is partially wrinkled transversely.

INCURVA. 15. Shell incurved, narrow, longitudinally keeled in the middle, slightly striated longitudinally, and transversely wrinkled.

Pinna incurva. *Gmelin*, p. 3366.
Pinna incurvata glabra. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 229. t. 90. f. 778.
Pinna, No. 5. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 487.
Bonanni Rec. 2. f. 23, and *Kirch.* f. 25. *Rumphius*, t. 46. f. I. *Petiver Amb.* t. 19. f. 4.? *Enc. Meth.* t. 200. f. 3.
Inhabits the Adriatic. *Bonanni.* Coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.*
Shell nearly a foot long, and three inches and three-quarters broad, of a pale horn colour, marked with a few longitudinal striæ, and transverse undulated wrinkles.

VITREA. 16. Shell hyaline, with several undulated longitudinal ribs, and transversely wrinkled.

Pinna vitrea. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 216. t. 87. f. 772. *Gmelin*, p. 3366. *Leske Mus.* p. 186.

Pinna lubrica. *Solander's MSS.*
Pinna, No. 3. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 486.
Gualter, t. 78. f. C.
Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about four inches long, and rather more than an inch and a half broad, very brittle, thin, transparent, shining, and of a very pale horn colour; the form is somewhat triangular, with the base rounded; it has about sixteen longitudinal ribs, and is rather regularly wrinkled transversely.

PAPYRACEA. 17. Shell pellucid, with ten longitudinal somewhat scaly ribs.

Pinna papyracea. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 283. t. 93. f. 786. *Gmelin*, p. 3367.
Pinna tenera. *Solander's MSS.*
Pinna, No. 10. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 489.
Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*
This shell is allied to *P. vitrea*, from which it may be distinguished by its fewer ribs, and by the transverse scaly wrinkles being confined to the ribs, and not extended regularly throughout the whole breadth of the shell; it is of a horn colour, with a brownish violet spot in the middle.

SACCATA. 18. Shell sub-triangular, satchel-shaped, with a few longitudinal unarmed ribs, and transverse wrinkles; base truncated.

Pinna saccata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1160. *Chemnitz*, viii. p. 231. t. 90. f. 779. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. t. 9. f. 17.? *Gmelin*, p. 3365. *Leach Zool. Misc.* i. p. 130. t. 57. *Lister Conch.* t. 371. f. 212. *Rumphius*, t. 46. f. N. *Petiver Amb.* t. 19. f. 7.
Inhabits the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean. *Linnæus.*
The specimen which Chemnitz has described, measured six inches and three-quarters long, and four inches and five lines broad, and Schroeter describes his to have been shorter and much narrower in proportion. According to Linnæus, the colour is either white, violet, or reddish brown; and Dr. Leach says, "this rare species is readily distinguished by its irregular distorted form: some specimens are ribbed from the base to the point, and others only anteriorly."

DIGITIFORMIS. 19. Shell smooth, tubular, finger-shaped, incurved, and the margin membranaceous.

Pinna digitiformis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1160. *Gmelin*, p. 3365.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean. *Linnæus.*

This shell was described by Linnæus from the museum of the Queen of Sweden, and no author has since been able to ascertain the species; it is said to be flattish, oblong, and pellucid.

LOBATA. 20. Shell unarmed and lobed.

Pinna lobata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1160. *Gmelin*, p. 3366.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean. *Linnæus.*

This species as well as the foregoing is at present unknown, and is said to be of a straw colour, ornamented with purple lines, membranaceous, and heart-shaped when the valves are open; the lateral lobes rounded and broader, with a nerve running from the hinge to the lobes, and lateral lines proceeding from the nerve.

Genus XVIII.

ARGONAUTA:

SHELL UNIVALVE, SPIRAL, INVOLUTE, MEMBRANACEOUS, WITH A SINGLE CHAMBER.

ARGO. 1. Shell with its keel narrow and sharply toothed; sides nearly flat, with numerous angular ridges.

Argonauta Argo. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1161. *Born Mus.* p. 140. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 4. t. 1. f. 1. *Gmelin*, p. 3367.

Argonauta sulcata. *Lamarck Systeme des Animaux*, p. 99.

Le Grand Nautile papyracè. *Favanne*, i. p. 707. t. 7. f. A 2.

Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 1. f. 13. *Lister Conch.* t. 556. f. 7, and t. 557. f. 7. *Rumphius*, t. 18. f. A. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 127. f. 7. *Gualter*, t. 12. f. A. *Klein Ost.* t. 1. f. 3. *Argenville*, t. 5. f. A. *Seba*, iii. t. 84. f. 6. *Geve*, t. 2. f. 4. *Knorr*, i. t. 2. f. 1. *Martini*, i. t. 17. f. 157.

Variety. With the lateral ridges much branched.

Le Grand Nautile à Cannelures rameuses. *Favanne*, i. p. 709. t. 7. f. A 8.

Gualter, t. 11. f. A. *Seba*, iii. t. 84. f. 5.

Inhabits the shores of America, and the north of St. Domingo near Port de Paix, but principally the Mediterranean, on the coasts of the Adriatic, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Majorca and Minorca. The Variety inhabits the Molucca Islands, and Batavia. *Favanne.*

This species may be readily distinguished from its congeners by its narrow keel, which is on each edge bordered by a row of conical tubercles, and by the ridges on the sides of the shell being destitute of any knotty protuberances; the

aperture is also narrower, and at the end next the spine, it is on each side drawn out into a sharp point. The lateral ridges in some of the Mediterranean shells are occasionally forked, but they are much more so in the oriental variety, and according to Favanne, the shell is also thicker. It is probable that '*Le petit Nautile strié*' of Favanne, t. 7. f. C 4. is the young of this species.

TUBERCULATA. 2. Shell with the keel rather broad and bluntly toothed; lateral ridges tubercular.

Argonauta tuberculata. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* xxiii. t. 995.
Argonauta nodosa. *Solander's MSS. Portland Catalogue.* p. 96. lot 2120.
Argonauta Argo, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3368.
Argonauta oryzata. *Mus. Geversianum*, p. 252. No. 133.
Le Nautile à grains de Ris. *Favanne*, i. p. 714. t. 7. f. A 9.
Rumphius, t. 18. No. 1. *Gualter*, t. 12. f. B. *Petiver Amb.* t. 10. f. 1. *Argenville*, t. 5. f. C. *Seba*, iii. t. 84. f. 4. *Knorr*, vi. t. 31. *Martini*, i. t. 17. f. 156.
Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Mozambique. *Favanne.* Cape of Good Hope. *Humphreys.*
This species has a broader keel, and may be readily known from *A. Argo*, by its having the lateral ridges strongly tubercular.

HIANS. 3. Shell with the keel dilating outwards; lateral ridges distant, alternately shorter; aperture dilated.

Argonauta hians. *Solander's MSS. Portland Catalogue*, p. 44. lot 1055.
Argonauta Argo, Var. β. *Born Museum*, p. 140.
Argonauta Argo, Var. δ. *Gmelin*, p. 3368.
Le Papier Brouillard. *Favanne*, i. p. 712.
Rumphius, t. 18. f. B. *Gualter*, t. 12. f. C. *Petiver Amb.* t. 10. f. 2. *Argenville*, t. 5. f. B. *Seba*, iii. t. 84. f. 9 to 12. *Geve*, t. 2. f. 6 and 7. *Martini*, i. t. 17. f. 158 and 159.
Inhabits the coasts of Mexico, and the Molucca Islands. *Favanne.* China. *Humphreys.*
The diameter of the whole shell rarely exceeds an inch and a half, and the aperture is about an inch and a quarter long, by near an inch broad; the ribs on the sides of the shell are

more distant than in either of the others, and are alternately shorter, by which as well as by its browner colour, this species may be readily known. I suspect that Favanne's description of '*Le Croisant*,' (Vol. I. p. 712. t. 7. f. A 1.) is taken wholly from Lister, t. 555. f. 6. which may be a bad representation of the present species, though his having marked it to be a native of England creates a suspicion that it may be a magnified figure of some of our numerous minute shells. Favanne's '*Petit Nautile à grosses cotès*, t. 7. f. A 5. which he describes to be less than an inch long, and of a tawny brown colour, may probably be the young of this species.

GONDOLA. 4. Shell with its keel edged with compressed teeth; lateral ribs numerous and branched; aperture broad ovate.

Argonauta Argo, Var. ε. *Gmelin*, p. 3368.
Argonauta Navicula. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 44. lot 1055.?
Le Nautile à Oreilles. *Favanne*, i. p. 715. t. 7. f. A 7. *Argenville*, t. 5. f. C. *Martini*, i. t. 18. f. 160.
Inhabits the coasts of Mozambique, and the Isle of France. *Favanne.*
Shell of about the same size as *A. tuberculata*, but the keel is not concave, and differs in having the teeth on its edge placed further apart, and of a more compressed and less conical shape; the sides are more convex, and the lateral ridges only very slightly tubercular; the aperture is much broader, and the corners next the spire are drawn out into two more or less recurved horn-like appendages. I suspect, however, that these appendages are only to be found in old shells, for I have a specimen without them which otherwise answers to Favanne's description; and *A. Navicula* of Solander, *Lister*, t. 554. f. 5. *Rumphius*, t. 18. f. 4, and *Petiver Amb.* t. 22. f. 10. may probably be the same species in an earlier stage of growth.

HAUSTRUM. 5. Shell with the keel edged with compressed teeth; lateral ridges smooth and simple; aperture sub-triangular.

Argonauta Argo, Var. ζ. *Gmelin*, p. 3368.
L' Ecope de Batalier. *Favanne*, i. p. 716. t. 7. f. A 3.
Seba, iii. t. 84. f. 8. *Martini*, i. p. 238. and Vignette, at p. 221. fig. 2.

Inhabits the East Indies. *Favanne.*

The length of the shell is near an inch and a half, and its height when placed on the keel scarcely exceeds half an inch; the aperture widens from the keel till it attains the width of about thirteen lines, and then turns almost at right angles towards the spire. Martini has represented a horn-like appendage at each of the angular extremities of the aperture, similar to those of *Argonauta Gondola*, but he has arranged it as a separate species.

VIIREA. 6. Shell conical, compressed, transversely ribbed; keel convex, toothed.

Argonauta vitreus. *Gmelin*, p. 3368.
Patella cristata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1160. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 421. *Gmelin*, p. 3710.
Argonauta, No. 1. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 6.
Carinaria vitrea. *Lamarck Syst. des Animaux*, p. 99.
Le grand Nautile vitré. *Favanne*, i. p. 719. t. 7. f. C 2. *Argenville Zoom.* t. 10. f. B. *Martini*, i. p. 239. t. 18. f. 163.

Inhabits Amboyna, extremely rare. *Favanne.*

Shell about two inches long, and nearly equally broad at the aperture, rather conical, with the sides compressed and transversely ribbed. The summit is rolled in, and forms a very small external wheel, like that of *Patella Hungarica*. From the summit along the back of the spire to the base, runs a convex keel which has the appearance of being denticulated, from the crossings of the transverse ribs. There can be no doubt that this is the *P. cristata* of Linnæus, and it has much more affinity with the present Genus than Patella.

CYMBIUM. 7. Shell with its keel wrinkled and without teeth.

Argonauta Cymbium. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1161. *Martini*, i. p. 238. t. 18. f. 161 and 162. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 5. *Gmelin*, p. 3368.
Le petit Nautile vitré. *Favanne*, i. p. 718. t. 7. f. C 1. *Gualter*, t. 12. f. D.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.*

Shell small, not so large as *Patella mitrula*, which in shape it somewhat resembles, compressed, slender, transversely wrinkled, and longitudinally striated; summit obtuse, and slightly recurved.

CORNU. 8. Shell with the whirls detached, and the aperture somewhat four-sided.

Argonauta Cornu. *Gmelin*, p. 3368.
Argonauta, No. 2. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 6.
Le Cornet de chasseur. *Favanne*, i. p. 665. t. 5. f. I.
Chemnitz, x. p. 4. t. 137. f. 1271 to 1273.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope. *Gmelin.*

Shell near half an inch in diameter, and the aperture, which is much dilated, is rather more than half as broad; the whirls are revolute, and detached from each other in the same manner as those of *Nautilus Spirula*, and are marked with transverse striæ, and on the side of the keel with a longitudinal groove. Favanne has placed this species among the *Serpulæ.*

ARCTICA. 9. Shell perforated with the keel entire.

Argonauta Arctica. *Fabricius Fauna Grœnlandica*, p. 386. *Gmelin*, p. 3368.
Clio helecina. *Pallas Spic. Zoologica*, fasc. x. p. 38.

Inhabits the Greenland Seas, on which it floats in spring and autumn. *Fabricius.*

Shell about three and a half lines in diameter, very brittle, white, finely grooved, and the umbilicus perforated.

Genus XIX.

NAUTILUS:

SHELL UNIVALVE, DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL CHAMBERS, AND THE PARTITIONS PERFORATED.

Subdivisions.†

* Spiral, with contiguous whirls.
** Spiral, with detached whirls.
*** Elongated, and almost straight.

* *Spiral with contiguous Whirls.*

POMPILIUS. 1. Shell with the aperture heart-shaped; whirls obtuse, smooth; spire involute and concealed.

Nautilus Pompilius. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1162. *Born Mus.* p. 143. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 8. *Gmelin*, p. 3369. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 100. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* xiii. t. 515, and xiv. t. 580, 581.

Le grand Nautile flambé. *Favanne*, i. p. 721. t. 7. f. D 2.

Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* i. f. 1 and 2. *Lister Conch.* t. 550. f. 1 and 3, and t. 551. *Rumphius*, t. 17. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 99. f. 9, and *Amb.* t. 3. f. 7. *Gualter*, t. 17, and t. 18. *Klein Ost.* t. 1. f. 1. *Argenville*, t. 5. f. E and F. *Seba*, iii. t. 84. f. 1 to 3. *Knorr*, i. t. 1. f. 1 and 2, and t. 2. f. 3. *Martini*, i. Vign. at p. 226, and t. 18. f. 164, and t. 19. f. 165 to 167. *Geve*, t. 1. f. 1.

† *N. Belemnita*, p. 3373, and *N. Helicites*, p. 3371. of Gmelin are Fossil, and the Linnæan *N. Orthocera* is too uncertain a species to be retained.

Inhabits the coasts of Africa. *Linnæus.* Amboyna. *Rumphius.* China. *Bonanni.* India. *D'Avila.*

Shell usually from five to eight inches in diameter; whitish, with waved streaks of reddish or yellow brown, and pearly within. Of this well known species the inhabitants of the East make drinking cups.

SCROBICULATUS. 2. Shell with the aperture heart-shaped; whirls obtuse, smooth; spire umbilicated and external.

Nautilus scrobiculatus. *Solander's MSS. Portland Catalogue*, p. 169. lot 3653.

Nautilus Pompilius, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3369.

Nautilus crassus umbilicatus. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 6. t. 137. f. 1274 and 1275.

Le grand Nautile ombilique. *Favanne*, i. p. 726. t. 7. f. D 3, and t. 69. f. D 2.

Lister Conch. t. 552. f. 4. *Knorr*, iv. t. 22. f. 1 and 2.

Inhabits the coasts of New Guinea. *Humphreys.*

This shell is of about the same size, and is marked nearly in the same manner as *N. Pompilius*, but the spire is not enveloped by the outer whirl, and more in the manner of *Helix cornea*, forms an umbilicated concavity on each side of the shell. I have followed Kæmmerer and Dr. Solander in placing it as a separate species, and the depressed spire at the center so much encreases its resemblance to a Cornu Ammonis, that Knorr calls it the only one of the tribe which has been discovered in a recent state. It is a very scarce and valuable shell.

LACUSTRIS. 3. Shell spiral, compressed, umbilicated, keeled, with three contiguous whirls, convex above; aperture semi-ovate.

Nautilus lacustris. *Lightfoot in Phil. Trans.* lxxvi. t. 1. f. 1 to 7. *Montagu Test.* p. 191. t. 6. f. 3. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 114.

Planorbis nitidus. *Muller Verm.* ii. p. 163. *Schroeter Flussconch*, p. 242. t. 5. f. 27.

Helix nitida. *Gmelin*, p. 3624.

Helix, No. 315. *Schroeter Einleitung*, ii. p. 267.

Martini Berlin Mag. iv. p. 262. t. 8. f. 22. *Walker's Minute Shells*, t. 1. f. 28.

Inhabits ditches in Denmark. *Muller.* In Kent and about London. *Montagu.*

Shell near a quarter of an inch in diameter, brittle, pellucid, polished, horn-coloured, or reddish brown, and appearing black whilst inhabited by the animal, with three or four curved white lines radiating from the umbilicus to the margin, and which are supposed to be the internal partitions appearing through the shell.

CALCAR. 4. Shell with raised joints on the whirls, and the aperture linear.

Nautilus Calcar. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1162. *Gmelin,* p. 3370.

Le Nautile microscopique épineux. *Favanne,* i. p. 729. t. 7. f. B 3.

Gualter, t. 19. f. C. *Martini,* i. t. 19. f. 169, and t. 20. f. 182 and 183.?

Variety. Shell without spines.

Le Nautile miscroscopique uni. *Favanne,* i. p. 735. t. 7. f. B 4.

Gualter, t. 19. f. B. *Martini,* t. 19. f. 168.

Inhabits the shores of the Adriatic. *Linnæus.*

Shell minute, white, shining, somewhat pellucid, with a compressed sharp keel, which is armed with four pointed teeth at nearly equal distances from each other, and formed by a projection of the dissepiments. Martini has considered his figures 182, 183. to belong to the same species as fig. 169. but Mr. Montagu in his Supplement, p. 76. suspects that they are distinct. Da Costa says, that thirty-three of these minute Nautili hardly equal a grain in weight.

ROTATUS. 5. Shell spiral, smooth, keeled; joints six, with the partitions elevated and flexuose; keel entire, aperture semicordate.

Nautilus rotatus. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 114.

Nautilus Calcar. *Montagu Test.* p. 189. t. 15. f. 4. *Supp.* p. 76.

Plancus, t. 1. f. 3. *Martini,* i. t. 20. f. 180 and 181.

Inhabits the shores of Rimini. *Martini.* England. *Montagu.*

Shell minute, smooth, spiral, with six joints on the body-whirl, marked by as many flexuous elevated striæ radiating from the umbilicus, but not quite extending to the margin. Back strongly carinated.

LÆVIGATULUS. 6. Shell spiral, smooth; joints ten, with the partitions slightly elevated; aperture triangular.

Nautilus lævigatulus. *Walker Min. Shells*, t. 3. f. 67. *Adams's Micros.* 2nd. Ed. p. 641. t. 14. f. 32. *Montagu*, p. 188, and *Supp.* p. 75. t. 18. f. 7 and 8. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 115.

Inhabits the sea at Sandwich and Seasalter in Kent. *Walker.*

Shell minute, opake, smooth, pale ferruginous brown, with ten flexuous rays of rather a darker colour, and but slightly elevated at the partitions: differs from *N. rotatus* in being rather larger, and having more cells, as well as in its colour, and not having a regular keel.

DEPRESSULUS. 7. Shell spiral, much compressed, with about nine joints, and a small pellucid spot in the center.

Nautilus depressulus. *Walker's Minute Shells*, t. 3. f. 68. *Adams's Miscros.* p. 641. t. 14. f. 33. *Montagu Test.* p. 199. *Supp.* p. 78. t. 18. f. 9. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 115.

Inhabits the sandy shore at Reculver in Kent. *Walker.*

Shell extremely minute, not half so large as *N. rotatus*, from which it also differs in being much more compressed, in having no keel, and in the greater number of its joints; colour white, glossy, semi-pellucid, with the partitions marked by their opacity, but not at all raised. Mr. Montagu says, that the central spot is not an umbilicus.

CRISPUS. 8. Shell spiral, with contiguous whirls, and the joints crenated; aperture semicordate.

Nautilus crispus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1162. *Martini*, i. p. 250. t. 20. f. 172 to 174. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 10. *Gmelin*, p. 3370. *Walker's Min. Shells*, t. 3. f. 65. *Adams's Micros.* p. 640. t. 14. f. 30. *Fichtel and Moll*, t. 4. f. *d, e, f.* *Montagu Test.* p. 187. t. 18. f. 5. *Maton and Racket, in Lin Trans.* viii. p. 115. *Dorset Cat.* p. 42. t. 19. f. 29.

Le Nautile microscopique granuleux. *Favanne*, i. p. 728. t. 7. f. B 1, and t. 69. f. D 2.

Plancus, t. 1. f. 2. *Gualter*, t. 19. f. A, D.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Shores of Great Britain, not unfrequent. *Montagu.*

Shell minute, spiral, with about twenty flexuous crenated joints in the exterior whirl, marked by elevated striæ; the sides are uniform and carinated on the outer edge. This is an elegant species, and forms a curious object for the microscope.

BECCARII. 9. Shell spiral, with contiguous swollen whirls, contracted at the partitions; aperture ob-ovate.

Nautilus Beccarii. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1162. *Martini*, i. p. 261. t. 20. f. 175 to 177. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 11, and *Inn. Bau. Conch.* t. 1. f. 3. *Gmelin*, p. 3370. *Walker's Min. Shells*, t. 3. f. 63. *Adams's Microsc.* p. 640. t. 14. f. 29. *Montagu Test.* p. 186, and *Supp.* p. 74. t. 18. f. 4. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 116. *Dorset Catalogue*, p. 42. t. 19. f. 28.

Plancus, t. 1. f. 1. *Gualter*, t. 19. f. H and I. *Favanne*, t. 69. f. D 1.

Variety. With the Whirls reversed.

Nautilus perversus. *Walker's Min. Shells*, t. 3. f. 64. *Montagu Test.* p. 187. t. 18. f. 6.

Le Corne d'Ammon microscopique. *Favanne*, i. p. 730. t. 7. f. B 2.

Martini, t. 19. f. 178, 179.

Inhabits the Sea on Fucus vesiculosus, the roots of other Algæ, and on shells; frequent on the shores of Britain, and among the sands of the South Seas, as well as those at Rimini in the Adriatic. *Montagu.*

Shell minute, white, and pellucid, or sometimes covered with a brown epidermis, and while the animal is alive its crimson colour appears through the shell; whirls four or five with deep contractions at the partitions, of which there are ten in the outer whirl; the upper side is convex, and the lower flat. The Variety above noticed, differs in no respect besides having the whirls reversed, and Mr. Montagu differs from other authors in supposing it to be a distinct species.

BALTHICUS. 10. Shell spiral, convex, with the first whirl larger than the others; aperture linear.

Nautilus Balthicus. *Gmelin*, p. 3370.

Nautilus, No. 2. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 20. t. 1. f. 2.

Inhabits the Baltic, adhering to the roots of Fuci. *Schroeter.*

Shell minute, white, polished, sometimes opake, and sometimes pellucid; whirls five, of which the outer is the largest, and

the surface varies considerably, being either smooth, striated, ribbed or tuberculated. In the figure the joints are represented to be very numerous, and there is the appearance of a broadish keel, but it is not mentioned in Schroeter's description.

CRASSULUS. 11. Shell spiral, compressed, umbilicated; joints numerous; aperture rather oblique.

Nautilus crassulus. *Walker's Min. Shells.* t. 3. f. 70. *Adams's Microsc.* p. 641. t. 14. f. 35. *Montagu Test.* p. 191. and *Supp.* p. 79. t. 18. f. 2. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 117.

Inhabits the sea shore at Reculver, in Kent. *Walker.*

Shell very minute, and is described by Mr. Montagu to be strong, opake, pale brown, with numerous close sub-elevated joints; sides compressed, similar, umbilicated, shewing part of the interior volution within the umbilicus; mouth placed a little oblique, scarcely clasping the body-whirl, and furnished with a Syphon.

UMBILICATULUS. 12. Shell spiral, umbilicated on both sides, with nine or ten joints projecting at the partitions.

Nautilus umbilicatulus. *Walker's Min. Shells,* t. 3. f. 69. *Adams's Microsc.* p. 641. t. 14. f. 34. *Montagu Test.* p. 191, and *Supp.* p. 78. t. 18. f. 1. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 115.

Inhabits the sea at Sandwich. *Walker.* Often forms part of Sabella Penicillus at Kingsbridge, in Devonshire. *Montagu.*

Shell very minute, not half so large as *N. crassulus,* from which Mr. Montagu says it differs in being somewhat hyaline, in having the partitions less numerous, and the joints becoming occult after a single turn, whereas in *N. crassulus* the volution does not terminate at the mouth, and become lost, but part of the second volution is visible beyond the junction of the first, and is gradually lost in the umbilicus.

LOBATULUS. 13. Shell spiral, rather flat, warty, with very thin semilunar partitions.

Nautilus lobatulus. *Walker's Minute Shells*, t. 3. f. 71. *Adams's Microsc.* p. 641. t. 14. f. 36. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 117.

Nautilus faretus. *Fichtel and Moll*, t. 9. *f. g, h*, and *i*.

Serpula nautiloides. *Gmelin*, 3739.

Serpula lobata. *Montagu Test.* p. 515, and *Supp.* p. 160. *Schroeter n. Litterat.* iii. t. 3. f. 22 and 23.

Inhabits the coasts of Norway on Madrepora prolifera. *Schroeter.* On Fuci, shells, Sertulariæ, and the byssus of Pinna ingens on the English coasts. *Montagu.*

Shell minute, hardly a line in diameter, white or yellowish, either roundish or more or less oblong, convex above, flat beneath, and with from six to eight parallel lobes. Mr. Montagu says no Nautilus is ever sessile, whereas this species is never detached but by accident, and then the animal dies; and on this account he has placed it among the Serpulæ, but the structure of the shell is obviously that of a Nautilus. It first appeared with the present name in the Essays on the Microscope, and Adams there says he had obtained a MS. corrected copy of the Minute Shells, to which Walker had added all the trivial names which he has used.

RUGOSUS. 14. Shell spiral, with the whirls compressed, and the margin thickened; aperture linear.

Nautilus rugosus. *Linnæus Syst Nat.* p. 1162. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 12. *Gmelin*, p. 3371.

Inhabits the Southern Ocean. D. Brunniche. *Linnæus.*

This species does not appear to have been ascertained by any subsequent author, and is described by Linnæus to be minute, white, flattish, with prominent dissepiments appearing like transverse wrinkles.

UMBILICATUS. 15. Shell spiral, with contiguous compressed whirls; aperture compressed, linear; umbilicus concave.

Nautilus umbilicatus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1163. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 12. *Gmelin*, p. 3371.

Column. Phytob. ii. t. 38. f. E.

Inhabits Croatia. J. D. Kœhler. *Linnæus.*

Shell minute, jointed obliquely, and contracted at the partitions, particularly on the keel. *Linnæus.*

** *Spiral with detached Whirls.*

SPIRULA. 16. Shell spiral, with the whirls cylindrical and detached; aperture orbicular.

Nautilus Spirula. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1163. *Martini*, i. p. 262, Vignette at p. 254, and t. 20. f. 184 and 185. *Born Mus.* p. 143. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 13.
Nautilus Spicula. *Gmelin*, p. 3371.
Spirula fragilis. *Lamarck Syst. des Animaux*, p. 102.
Le Cornet de postillon, *Favanne*, i. p. 731. t. 7. f. E. *Lister Conch.* t. 550. f. 2. *Rumphius Mus.* t. 20. f. No. 1. *Gualter*, t. 19. f. E. *Klein Ost.* t. 1. f. 6. *Argenville*, t. 5. f. G. *Geve.* t. 3. f. 8. *Knorr*, i. t. 2. f. 6.

Inhabits the coasts of America, Amboyna, and the Molucca Islands. *Linnæus.* Barbadoes. *Lister.* Jamaica. *Breynius.* Martinique, and the Isle of France. *Favanne.*

Nautilus Spirula is most commonly about an inch in diameter; of a whitish or cream colour without, and pearly in the inside. The whirls are detached from each other, and in the broken state in which they are usually found, their appearance has obtained for the shell the name of the Ram's horn, but that of the Crozier is more applicable to a perfect specimen. The principal chamber is a straight cylinder, so extremely brittle, that even a vestige of it is but rarely to be met with; and Linnæus, who never saw more than the spiral termination, mistook and described it in this broken state for a perfect shell. The cylindrical chamber, which, independent of its separated whirls, is sufficient to distinguish this species from the Nautili, induced Da Costa to place it in the fossil genus *Lituus*, of Breynius, and the generic character of Lamarck's *Spirula* is also taken from it.

SPENGLERI. 17. Shell spiral, smooth, minute, with detached whirls, and four conical tubercles.

Nautilus Spengleri. *Gmelin*, p. 3371.
Spengler Schr. Dænish. Ges. i. p. 373. t. 2. f. 9, *b* and *c*.

Inhabits sands in India. *Gmelin.*

To the foregoing specific character Gmelin has only added that the shell is very minute, and I have been unable to procure the work of Spengler's, from which this and the following species are taken.

UNGUICULATUS. 18. Shell diaphanous, minute, with seven joints protuberant at the dissepiments, and six conical tubercles.

Nautilus unguiculatus. *Gmelin*, p. 3372.
Spengler Schr. Dæn. Ges. i. p. 373. t. 2. f. 9 *d.*
Inhabits sands in India. *Gmelin.*
Shell minute, thin, shining, white, polished, and slightly ribbed.

**** Elongated and almost straight.*

SEMILITUUS. 19. Shell incurved, and spiral at the summit, with the whirls contiguous.

Nautilus semilituus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1163. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 14. *Gmelin*, p. 3372. *Montagu Test.* p. 196. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 118.
Nautilus Lituus. *Schreber Conch.* i. p. 6.
Nautilus subarcuatulus. *Walker's Minute Shells*, p. 3. f. 73. *Adams's Micros.* p. 642. t. 14. f. 38. *Montagu Supp.* p. 80. t. 19. f. 3.
Plancus, t. 1. f. 10. *Martini*, i. t. 20. f. 186 and 187.
Inhabits the shores of Liburni. *Linnæus.* Sandy shores of Sandwich and Sheppy Islands. *Boys.*
Shell minute, brown, with the summit rolled in, something like a Crozier; joints convex; aperture, with a small produced syphon.

LITUUS. 20. Shell sub-conical, with globular joints becoming gradually smaller; summit incurved and spiral.

Nautilus Lituus. *Gmelin*, p. 3372.
Spengler Schr. Dæn. Ges. i. p. 373. t. 2. f. 10, *d* to *g.*
Klein Danz. Naturf. Ges. Schr. ii. p. 47. t. 1. f. *a.*
Inhabits the Red Sea, and is frequently found among fossils. *Gmelin.*

CARINATULUS. 21. Shell oblong, keeled; aperture narrow oval.

Nautilus carinatulus. *Walker's Minute Shells*, t. 3. f. 72. *Adams's Microsc.* p. 642. t. 14. f. 37. *Montagu Test.* p. 195. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 118.

Inhabits the sea-shore at Sandwich, and Seasalter, Kent, very rare. *Walker.*

Shell minute, whitish, transparent like glass.

OBLIQUUS. 22. Shell nearly straight, with a slight curvature; joints obliquely striated.

Nautilus obliquus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1163. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 15. *Gmelin*, p. 3372.

Nautilus jugosus. *Montagu Test.* p. 198. t. 14. f. 4. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 119.

Gualter, t. 19. f. N. *Martini*, i. Vign. 1. at p. 1. f. *H* and *h*.

Inhabits the Adriatic and Mediterranean Seas. *Linnæus.* Shores of Great Britain. *Montagu.*

Shell minute, white, pointed, in form rather like *Dentalium Entalis*, but jointed and contracted at the partitions; aperture extended to a small central conical syphon. Mr. Montagu's description leaves but little doubt that his *N. jugosus* is at most only a variety of this species.

RAPHANISTRUM. 23. Shell straight, sub-cylindrical; joints swollen with twelve elevated striæ; syphon central, regular.

Nautilus Raphanistrum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1163. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 15. *Gmelin*, p. 3372.

Ledermuller Micros. t. 4. f. X, lower figure.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.*

Linnæus says this species is the length of a nail, and is the largest of the minute Nautili. It differs from *N. Raphanus* in the number of the striæ, in size, in having a regular Syphon, and in being only slightly attenuated towards the summit.

RAPHANUS. 24. Shell straight, attenuated, with swollen joints, and seventeen elevated striæ; syphon sub-lateral and oblique.

Nautilus Raphanus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1164. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 16. *Gmelin*, p. 3372.

Orthocera raphanoides. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 103. *Plancus*, t. 1. f. 6. *Gualter*, t. 19. f. L. M. *Da Costa Elements*, t. 2. f. 12 and 13. *Martini*, i. Vign. at p. 1. f. *A* and *B*.

Inhabits the Adriatic and Mediterranean. *Linnæus.*

Shell minute, white, straight, and pointed. Lamarck has revived the genus *Orthocera* of Breynius and Gualter, which includes several of the neighbouring as well as the present species. The *Nautilus Orthocera* of Linnæus has, I believe, never been found in any other than a fossil state, and is therefore not described in the present work.

COSTATUS. 25. Shell straight, sub-cylindrical, with swollen joints, and from four to seven longitudinal ribs.

Nautilus costatus. *Montagu Test.* p. 199. t. 14. f. 5, and *Supp.* p. 83. t. 19. f. 2. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 120.

Inhabits the coast of Kent. *Mr. Boys.*

Shell minute, from one to three lines long, varying with from five to twelve swollen joints, and from four to seven longitudinal ribs. It is nearly allied, and may perhaps be only a variety of *N. Raphanus.*

GRANUM. 26. Shell straight, oblong, with swollen joints, and eight elevated interrupted striæ; syphon oblique.

Nautilus Granum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1164. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 16. *Gmelin,* p. 3372.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.*

Shell minute. Linnæus says it differs from *N. Raphanus* in being more oblong, and in having only eight striæ, which being interrupted by the contractions at the partitions, give the shell somewhat of a reticulated appearance.

RADICULA. 27. Shell straight, ovate-oblong, with swollen glabrous joints.

Nautilus Radicula. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1164. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 17. *Gmelin,* p. 3373. *Montagu Test.* p. 197. t. 6. f. 4, and t. 14. f. 6. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 119.

Plancus, t. 1. f. 5. *Martini,* i. Vign. 1. at page 1. f. *G, G,* and *g.*

Inhabits the Adriatic. *Linnæus.* Coast of Sandwich. *Mr. Boys.*

Shell minute, opake, brown, smooth with from two to five joints, and Mr. Montagu says this species is subject to very considerable variation with respect to the shape of the ex-

treme joint at each end as well as in the number: in some specimens the aperture is extended to a conical point; in others it is only a small round opening on the extreme articulation which is globose; the smaller end is also sometimes crowded, and sometimes conical and pointed.

SPINULOSUS. 28. Shell straight, ovate-oblong, with swollen spinous joints.

Nautilus spinulosus. *Montagu Supp.* p. 86. t. 19. f. 5.
Inhabits the sea. *Montagu.*
Shell minute, and differs from *N. Radicula* only in being of a chestnut colour, and in having the joints spinous, so that Mr. Montagu suspects it may be one of the numerous varieties of that species.

SUB-ARCUATUS. 29. Shell sub-arcuated, rather cylindrical, with three globose joints at the larger end, and the remainder indistinct.

Nautilus subarcuatus. *Montagu Test.* p. 198. t. 6. f. 5. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 119. *Ledermuller Micros.* t. 4. f. S.
Inhabits the coast near Sandwich, very rare. *Mr. Boys.*
Shell minute, about one tenth of an inch long; white, pellucid, glabrous, sometimes covered with a brown epidermis; aperture a small produced syphon.

BICARINATUS. 30. Shell arcuated, with two opposite longitudinal keels; joints globose.

Nautilus bicarinatus. *Montagu Supp.* p. 86.
Inhabits the coast about Sandwich. *Mr. Boys.*
Shell minute, similar in shape to the foregoing species, but is more curved, and Mr. Montagu says it may be at once distinguished by a slight longitudinal keel along the arc, and another on the opposite side.

FASCIA. 31. Shell straight, with striated joints, smooth and elevated at the partitions.

Nautilus Fascia. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1164. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 17. *Gmelin*, p. 3373. *Gualter*, t. 19. f. O. *Martini*, i. Vign. 1. at p. 1. f. *D* and *d.*
Inhabits the Adriatic. *Linnæus.*
Shell minute, conical, white; joints closely striated longitudi-

nally, but the striæ are interrupted by elevated rings at the partitions, which are smooth; summit rather obtuse; aperture toothed at the margin, and the syphon central.

INÆQUALIS. 32. Shell cylindrical, with eight joints, of which the second and third are very short; aperture margined.

Nautilus inæqualis. *Gmelin*, p. 3373.
Spengler Dæn. Ges. Schr. i. p. 373. t. 2. f. 10 *a*, *b* and *c*.
Inhabits the Red Sea, among sand. *Gmelin.*
Shell minute, and pure white.

SIPHUNCULUS. 33. Shell straight, smooth, with remote cylindrical joints, and intermediate cylindrical contractions.

Nautilus siphunculus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1164. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 18. *Gmelin*, p. 3373.
Gualter, t. 19. f. R, S. *Martini*, i. Vign. 1. at p. 1. f. *F*, *ff*, and *f*.
Inhabits the shores of Sicily, adhering to coral rocks. *Gmelin.*
Shell minute, with about eleven alternately broader and narrower cylindrical divisions, all of which are nearly equal in length.

LEGUMEN. 34. Shell compressed, jointed and margined on one side; syphon lateral.

Nautilus Legumen. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1164. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 16. *Gmelin*, p. 3373. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 118. *Montagu Supp.* p. 82. t. 19. f. 6.
Plancus, t. 1. f. 7. *Gualter*, t. 19. f. P. *Walker's Min. Shells*, t. 3. f. 74. *Martini*, i. Vign. 1. at p. 1. f. *E e*.
Inhabits the Adriatic. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Kent, and South Devonshire. *Montagu.*
Shell minute, somewhat curved on one side, and straight on the other; smooth, glossy, pellucid, white, rather compressed, and nearly of equal size throughout; joints oblique. The concave side is opake by reason of the continuation of the syphon, which gives the appearance of a margin, but Mr. Montagu says that there is neither a margin or a keel on either side.

LINEARIS. 35. Shell straight, compressed, narrow, jointed and ribbed at the smaller end.

Nautilus linearis. *Montagu Supp.* p. 87. t. 30. f. 9.
Inhabits the sea-coast near Dunbar, Scotland. *Mr. Laskey.*
Shell minute, white, and is distinguished from *N. Legumen* by being straight, and ribbed at the smaller end.

RECTUS. 36. Shell nearly straight, with smooth, depressed joints.

Nautilus rectus. *Montagu Test.* p. 197, and *Supp.* p. 82. t. 19. f. 4 and 7. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 119.
Inhabits the sea near Sandwich. *Mr. Boys.*
Shell minute, about one tenth of an inch long; thick, opake, brown, and nearly allied to *N. Legumen.*

Genus XX.

CONUS:

SHELL UNIVALVE, CONVOLUTED AND TURBINATED; APERTURE EFFUSE, LONGITUDINAL, LINEAR, WITHOUT TEETH, AND ENTIRE AT THE BASE; PILLAR SMOOTH.

Sub-divisions.†

* Spire somewhat truncated.
** Pyriform, rounded at the base, and the body-whirl half as long again as the spire.
*** Elongated and rounded at the base; the body-whirl as long again as the spire.
**** Ventricose with a wide aperture.

* *Spire somewhat truncated.*

MARMOREUS. 1. Shell conical, brown, with ovate sub-angular white spots; spire coronated, and the whirls channelled.

Conus marmoreus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1165. *Born Mus.* p. 146. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 22. *Gmelin*, p. 3374. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 8. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 608. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* vi. t. 211. *Lamarck, in Annales du Mus.* xv. p. 29, and *Syst. des Anim.* p. 71.
Variety A. Nearly black, with large angular white spots.

† Gmelin's *C. Sinensis*, p. 3394, and *C. violaceus*, p. 3391, appear to me to be undeserving of notice.

Le Damier ordinaire. *Favanne*, ii. p. 539. t. 14. f. E 4. *Bonanni Rec.* and *Kirch.* iii. f. 123. *Lister Conch.* t. 787. f. 39. *Rumphius*, t. 32. f. N. *Argenville*, t. 12. f. O. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 47. f. 11. *Gualter*, t. 22. f. D. *Seba*, iii. t. 46. f. 1, 2, 3, 4, 13, and 19, t. 47, f. 1. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 5. f. 53. *Martini*, ii. t. 62. f. 685. *Enc. Meth.* t. 317. f. 5. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 162. t. 5. f. 59.

Variety B. Nearly black, with small white spots.

Le Damier sable. *Favanne*, ii. p. 439.

Valentyn Abh. t. 3. f. 25.

Variety C. Blackish, with one or two broad transverse bands, and the spots tinged with rose colour.

Rumphius, t. 32. f. 1. *Seba*, iii. t. 47. f. 5 and 6. *Enc. Meth.* t. 317. f. 6.

Variety D. Blackish, with white spots, and a transverse band of alternate black and white lines.

Chemnitz, x. p. 21. t. 138. f. 1279.

Variety E. Black, with oblong white spots placed longitudinally.

Enc. Meth. t. 317. f. 8.

Variety F. Yellowish or chestnut-coloured, with white spots.

Le Damier jaune. *Favanne*, ii. p. 440.

Argenville, t. 12. f. M. *Seba*, iii. t. 47. f. 2 and 3. *Knorr*, i. t. 15. f. 2, and iv. t. 17. f. 1. *Martini*, ii. t. 62. f. 686.

Variety G. Blackish, with small white, somewhat heart-shaped spots, tinged with blue and rose colour.

Conus Bandanus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 611. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 29. *Seba*, iii. t. 55. f. 2 and 3. *Knorr*, i. t. 7. f. 4.

Inhabits the Asiatic Ocean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* East and West Indies. *D'Avila.* Isle of France, Java, the Moluccas, Borneo and Ceram. *Favanne.*

Shell generally about two inches and a half or three inches long; ponderous, conical, and smooth, except at the base, which is slightly striated transversely. M. Bruguiere says his *C. Bandanus* is rather longer in proportion than *C. marmoreus*, but differs so little in other respects besides colour that he suspects it is only a variety. *C. oculatus* of Gmelin has been quoted by Schreibers as a variety of this species, but it appears to me to be undeserving of notice.

NOCTURNUS. 2. Shell conical, granulated at the base, blackish, with bands of white, somewhat heart-shaped, confluent spots; spire coronated and channelled.

Conus nocturnus. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 18. lot 220. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 611. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 30.

Conus marmoreus, Var. *Linnæus Mus. Lud. Ulr.* p. 550. *Martini*, ii. p. 334. t. 62. f. 687 and 688. *Born Mus.* p. 146. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 23. *Gmelin*, p. 3374. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 8.

Conus Vicarius. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 360. No. 1034.

Le Damier grenû à bandes. *Favanne*, ii. p. 541. t. 14. f. E 3.

Seba, iii. t. 46. f. 5 to 12. *Regenfuss*, ii. t. 3. f. 26. *Enc. Meth.* t. 318. f. 1, 2, and 6.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Humphreys.* Moluccas. *Bruguiere.*

This shell is nearly allied to *C. marmoreus*, of which it is probably nothing more than a variety, and except in the coloured markings, differs principally in being more polished, and in having about twelve transverse rows of small granules on the lower part of the body-whirl. It appears on the authority of Mr. Humphreys in the Portland Catalogue, that this is *C. nocturnus* of Solander, but among his MSS. in Sir Joseph Banks's Library I cannot find any species described under this name, or any reference to Martini's figures, 687, and 688.

NICOBARICUS. 3. Shell conical, mottled with black, and somewhat heart-shaped white spots, and marked with two darker transverse bands; spire coronated, channelled, and mucronated; throat yellow.

Conus Nicobaricus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 612. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 30.

Conus marmoreus, Var. δ. *Gmelin*, p. 3374.

Conus, No. 22. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 17.

Chemnitz, x. p. 32. t. 139. f. 1292. *Enc. Meth.* t. 318. f. 9.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Bruguiere.*

Shell near two inches and a half long, and more than half as broad. It has a much greater affinity with *C. arachnoideus* than with *C. marmoreus*, and its most striking difference from the former consists in its yellow throat.

ARACHNOIDEUS. 4. Shell conical, white, reticulat-

ed with capillary lines, and marked with two brown interrupted bands; spire coronated, depressed, and mucronated.

Conus arachnoideus. *Gmelin*, p. 3388. *Shaw's Nat. Misc.* xiii. t. 502, lower figure.
Conus araneosus. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 13. No. 217. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 613. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 30.
Conus marmoreus, Var. c. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 9.
Conus Cassis. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 360. No. 1041.
Conus, No. 42. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 69.

Variety A. With pale brown markings.

Le Cornet Linon. *Favanne*, ii. p. 532. t. 14. f. A 1.
Argenville Supp. t. 1. f. T. *Knorr*, vi. t. 4. f. 4. *Martini*, ii. t. 61. f. 676. *Enc. Meth.* t. 318. f. 8.

Variety B. With blackish brown markings.

La Toile d'Araignée. *Favanne*, ii. p. 533. t. 17. f. P. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 89. t. 144 A. f. *c* and *d*. *Enc. Meth.* t. 318. f. 7.

Inhabits the coasts of Coromandel. *Solander*. Tranquebar. *Humphreys*. Moluccas. *Bruguiere*.

Shell from two to three and a half inches long, and more than half as broad, and is distinguished by the very slender reticulated lines with which its surface is covered. According to Favanne the Variety B is rather narrower, but the principal if not the only difference consists in the darker colour of its markings.

ZONATUS. 5. Shell conical, of a greyish violet colour, with parallel transverse lines forming bands alternately tessellated with white; spire flat, obtuse, and coronated.

Conus zonatus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 613.
Conus coronatus, Var. *β* and *ε*. *Gmelin*, p. 3389.
Conus, No. 60. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 31.
Le Damier Impérial. *Favanne*, ii. p. 538. t. 14. f. E 1.
Chemnitz, x. p. 28. t. 139. f. 1286 to 1288. *Enc. Meth.* t. 318. f. 4.

Inhabits the Asiatic Ocean. *Bruguiere*.

Shell about two inches long, and rather more than half as broad. It is a rare and beautiful species. Lamarck mentions a variety with white contorted worm-shaped spots, and says it has been called *C. nubifer*.

IMPERIALIS. 6. Shell conical, whitish, with longitudinal livid streaks, and transverse bands, and interrupted lines; spire coronated.

Conus imperialis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1165. *Martini*, ii. p. 337. t. 62. f. 690 and 691. *Born Mus.* p. 147. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 23. *Gmelin*, p. 3374. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 9. *Bruguiere Enc. Method.* p. 614. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* p. 31.

Variety A. With the spire flat.

La Couronne Impériale. *Favanne*, ii. p. 534. t. 14. f. A 3. *Lister Conch.* t. 766. f. 15. *Argenville*, t. 12. f. F. *Gualter*, t. 22. f. A. *Klein Ost.* t. 4. f. 84. *Seba*, iii. t. 47. f. 21. *Knorr*, ii. t. 11. f. 2. *Regenfuss*, ii. t. 1. f. 4. *Enc. Meth.* t. 319. f. 1.

Variety B. With the spire slightly elevated.

La Couronne Impériale à clavicule elevée. *Favanne*, ii. p. 437.

Rumphius, t. 34. f. H. *Petiver Amb.* t. 7. f. 6. *Seba*, iii. t. 47. f. 18 to 20. *Enc. Meth.* t. 319. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* East Indies. *Seba.* Guinea. *Martini.* Moluccas, Java, and Isle of France. *Favanne.* South Seas. *Solander.*

Shell most commonly about two inches and a half long, and rather more than half as broad; shining, slightly striated longitudinally, and transversely granulated towards the base; the colour is white, marked longitudinally with broadish livid or olivaceous streaks on the upper part, and transversely with two yellowish or orange bands, besides several interrupted brown lines. The colour of the transverse bands and lines in the Variety B. is usually much darker, and the latter are said to be almost black. Chemnitz, x. t. 139. f. 1290 and 1291, is placed as a variety of *C. marmoreus* by Gmelin, and as a distinct species by Schreibers, but has greatly the appearance of some accidentally deformed shell.

FUSCATUS. 7. Shell conical, brownish green, with longitudinal confluent white streaks, and darker transverse interrupted lines; spire coronated.

Conus fuscatus. *Born Mus.* p. 147. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 616. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 31.

Conus imperialis, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3375.

La Couronne Impériale Chinoise. *Favanne*, ii. p. 537. t. 14. f. A 4.

Rumphius, t. 34. f. I. *Petiver Amb.* t. 15. f. 17. *Valentyn Abh.* t. 3. f. 26. *Martini*, ii. t. 62. f. 692 and 693. *Enc. Meth.* t. 319. f. 4 and 7.

Variety. Colour yellowish green, and the darker transverse lines spotted with white.

Conus viridulus. *Lamarck in Ann. Mus.* xv. p. 31. *Chemnitz*, x. t. 139. f. 1289. *Enc. Meth.* t. 319. f. 3.

Inhabits the Mauritius. *Martini.* New Zealand and New Guinea. *Favanne.* Coasts of Tranquebar. *Humphreys.*

Shell commonly rather more than two inches long, and somewhat less than half as broad, and besides in size and colour, differs also in having the tubercles on the spire more numerous, but less prominent than in *C. imperialis*; the spire is sometimes truncated and sometimes slightly raised.

LITERATUS. 8. Shell conical, white, with transverse rows of dark spots; spire flat, and the whirls concave.

Conus literatus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1165. *Born Mus.* p. 148. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 25. *Gmelin*, p. 3375. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 10. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 637. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 40.

Variety A. White with yellow bands, and transverse rows of brown spots.

Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 363, and *Kirch.* f. 357. *Gualter*, t. 21. f. O. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 4. f. 46. *Martini*, ii. t. 60. f. 668. *Da Costa Elements*, t. 5. f. 9. *Favanne*, t. 18. f. A 3, and A 4. *Enc. Meth.* t. 323. f. 1.

Variety B. White with transverse rows of bluish spots.

Seba, iii. t. 45. f. 1. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 3. f. 29. *Martini*, ii. t. 60. f. 666. *Enc. Meth.* t. 324. f. 4.

Variety C. White with reddish bands, and transverse rows of dark spots.

Regenfuss, ii. t. 2. f. 15. *Martini*, ii. t. 60. f. 667. *Favanne*, ii. t. 18. f. A 1.

Variety D. White with yellow bands, and transverse rows of confluent dark spots.

Lister Conch. t. 770. f. 17 C. *Rumphius*, t. 31. f. D. *Favanne*, ii. t. 18. f. A 2. *Enc. Meth.* t. 324. f. 5.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* East Indian and African Ocean. *Martini.* Isle of France, Batavia, Borneo, China, &c. *Favanne.* Ceylon and Otaheite. *Humphreys.*

Conus literatus is about half as broad as long, and the length varies from two to five inches; the markings also are very variable, some shells are without any transverse bands,

whereas others have two or three, and the spots vary much in size, shape, and colour; the whirls of the spire are generally marked with dark brown transverse stripes. Lamarck has arranged all those varieties which have three transverse bands, as a separate species, with the name of C. *Arabicus*.

EBURNEUS. 9. Shell conical, white, with transverse rows of dark quadrangular spots, and the base transversely grooved; whirls of the spire longitudinally striated.

Conus eburneus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 640. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 263.

Gualter, t. 22. f. F.

Knorr, i. t. 17. f. 4, and iii. t. 3. f. 2. *Martini*, ii. t. 61. f. 674. *Enc. Meth.* t. 324. f. 1 and 2.

Inhabits the East Indian Ocean. *Bruguiere.*

This shell rarely exceeds an inch and three-quarters in length, and is nearly two thirds as broad. It differs from C. *literatus*, not only in being smaller and proportionably broader, but also in being strongly grooved transversely at the base, and in having an indented double line on the spire which follows the course of the whirls. I have a shell differing from this only in having eight deep longitudinal grooves on the body-whirl, and Bruguiere considers it to be a Variety of this species.

TESSELLATUS. 10. Shell conical, white, with transverse rows of red spots; base violet, and slightly grooved transversely.

Conus tessulatus. *Born Mus.* p. 151.

Conus tessellatus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 641. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 263.

Conus lithostratus. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers*, p. 348, No. 943.

Conus Virgo, Var. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 28. *Gmelin*, p. 3376. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 11.

Le Pavé d'Italie. *Favanne*, ii. p. 598. t. 16. f. A 1, and A 2.

Lister Conch. t. 767. f. 17. *Gualter*, t. 21. f. H. *Seba*, iii. t. 53. f. 4 to 6. *Knorr*, ii. t. 12. f. 3, and vi. t. 11. f. 4. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 8. f. 19. *Martini*, ii. t. 59. f. 653 and 654. *Enc. Meth.* t. 326. f. 7 and 9.

Inhabits the African Ocean. *Martini.* Isles of France, Borneo, the Moluccas and Batavia. *Favanne.* Coasts of Malabar. *Bruguiere.* Madagascar. *Humphreys.*

Shell about one and a half, or two inches long, and generally rather more than half as broad, and in form most resembles *C. eburneus*, from which it may be distinguished by the colour of its spots, and the want of striæ on the spire; the base also is much less strongly grooved, and as well as the throat is slightly tinged with violet.

GENERALIS. 11. Shell conical, shining, yellowish brown with white bands; spire flattish, mucronated, and the whirls channelled; base blackish.

Conus Generalis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1166. *Martini*, ii. p. 291. t. 58. f. 645, 646, and 648 to 652. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 26. *Gmelin*, p. 3375. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 11. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 642. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 263.

La Flamboyante Orientale. *Favanne*, ii. p. 611. t. 14. f. K 2.

Lister Conch. t. 786. f. 35. *Rumphius*, t. 33. f. Y. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 27. f. 11, and *Amb.* t. 3. f. 9. *Gualter*, t. 20. f. G. *Argenville*, t. 12. f. T. *Seba*, iii. t. 54. f. 11 to 13. *Knorr*, i. t. 7. f. 3, ii. t. 5. f. 2, iii. t. 17. f. 4, and v. t. 18. f. 3 and 4. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 6. f. 65. *Enc. Meth.* 325. f. 1 to 4.

Variety B. Rust coloured, with white three sided spots, and numerous brown belts dotted with white.

Conus Maldivus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 644. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 264.

Enc. Method. t. 325. f. 5.

Variety C. Rust coloured, with distant dark brown transverse lines.

Conus Maldivus, Var. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 644. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 264.

La Volute à Filets. *Favanne*, ii. p. 609. t. 15. f. C.

Enc. Meth. t. 325. f. 6.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius*. South Seas, coasts of Malabar, Isle of France, Borneo, Java, and the Cape of Good Hope. *Favanne*.

Shell from an inch and a half to three inches long, and generally considerably less than half as broad, of a yellowish brown, chestnut, or citron colour, with one or two white interrupted or spotted bands, and tinged with black at the base; the spire is whitish, and the summit sharply acuminated. Bruguiere says, his *C. Maldivus* differs only in being

thicker and in the different disposition of its colours; Favanne's Figure C, which he quotes as a Variety of *C. Maldivus*, appears broader, and the spire is less depressed at its base; Favanne says the latter came from the coast of China.

MONILE. 12. Shell conical, smooth, reddish, with darker transverse dotted lines, and paler bands; spire flattish, mucronated, and the whirls channelled.

Conus Monile. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 173. lot 3723. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 346. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 264.

Conus Generalis, Var. *Mus. Gevers*, p. 348, No. 937. *Kæmmerer Cab. Rudolst.* p. 82. *Gmelin*, p. 3376.

Conus Ammiralis, Var. regius, c. *Gmelin*, p. 3379.

Conus, No. 133. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 86.

Conus, No. 29. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 17.

Le Faisan. *Favanne*, ii. p. 464.

Knorr, iii. t. 6. f. 3. *Chemnitz*, x. t. 140. f. 1301 to 1303. *Enc. Meth.* t. 325. f. 7 and 8.

Inhabits the coasts of the Nicobar Islands. *Humphreys.*

This species differs only in colour and markings from *C. Generalis*, of which both Kæmmerer, Meuschen, and Gmelin have considered it to be a Variety, and its claim to be kept separate is extremely doubtful. Bruguiere's names are taken from the Museum of M. Hwass, and are generally the same as those used by the late Dr. Solander, from whose MSS. they must have been derived.

CANALICULATUS. 13. Shell conical, white, with reddish brown interrupted transverse bands and lines; spire mucronated, and the whirls marginated.

Conus canaliculatus. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 48. t. 181. f. 1748 and 1749.

Conus Malacanus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 645. *Lamarck in Annales du Mus.* xv. p. 264.

Enc. Method. t. 325. f. 9.

Inhabits the coasts of Ceylon, and the Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.* Straights of Malacca. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about two inches long, and fourteen lines broad, and is smooth, except at the base, which is transversely grooved; the spire terminates in an acuminated point, and the whirls

are longitudinally striated and marked by an elevated border, which serves at once to distinguish this species.

RADIATUS. 14. Shell conical, transversely grooved at the base; spire slightly convex, and the whirls concave.

Conus radiatus. *Gmelin*, p. 3386. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 49.
Conus Daucus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 651.
Conus, No. 15. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 62.
La Carotte. *Favanne*, ii. p. 579. t. 15. f. O.

Variety A. Brownish yellow longitudinally striped with white at the base, and the spire white.

Conus gilvus. *Solander's MSS.*
Martini, ii. t. 53. f. 584.

Variety B. Brownish yellow, and the spire spotted with white.

Conus unctus. *Solander's MSS.*
Martini, ii. t. 53. f. 587. *Enc. Meth.* t. 327. f. 3.

Variety C. Brownish yellow, with one or two white bands.

Gualter, t. 20. f. 1.

Variety D. Reddish, and the spire spotted with white.

Conus Arausiacus, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3392. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 41.
Chemnitz, x. t. 144. A. f. L.

Variety E. Shell whitish, and the spire not spotted.

Conus pastinaca. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 266.?

Inhabits the coasts of St. Domingo and Martinique. *Favanne.* West Indies. *Humphreys.* Guadaloupe. *Bruguiere.*

Shell varying in length from an inch to near two inches, and about half as broad; the summit is generally rose coloured, and the inside tinged more or less with flesh colour. Dr. Solander has described his C. *gilvus* to be more oblong than C. *unctus*, and it is so represented in Martini's figure, but both figures are referred to by Favanne for 'La Carotte.'

VIRGO. 15. Shell conical, yellowish, with a violet base; spire slightly convex and obtuse.

Conus Virgo. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1166. *Martini*, ii. p. 234. t. 53. f. 585 and 586. *Born Mus.* p. 151. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 27. *Gmelin*, p. 3376. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 650. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 266.

Le Cierge. *Favanne*, ii. p. 576. t. 15. f. P and Q.

Lister Conch. t. 754. f. 2, and t. 758. f. 3. *Rumphius*, t. 31. f. E. *Petiver Amb.* t. 8. f. 9. *Gualter*, t. 20. f. A and B. *Klein Ost.* t. 4. f. 83. *Seba*, iii. t. 47. f. 8 and 9. *Knorr*, iii. t. 22. f. 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 326. f. 5.

Variety. Reddish yellow with one or two pale bands.

Conus flavidus. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 265.?

Inhabits the African Ocean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Mauritius. *Lister.* Batavia. *Favanne.* Madagascar. *Humphreys.*

Shell from one and a half to four inches long, and about half as broad, very finely striated transversely, and slightly wrinkled at the base; the inside, as well as the base, is tinged with violet; when stript of its outer coat the shell becomes entirely white.

CANDIDUS. 16. Shell conical, glabrous, white; spire coronated, and the apex of a violet colour.

Conus candidus. *Born Mus.* p. 150. t. 7. f. 9.

Conus niveus. *Gmelin*, p. 3392. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 38.

Conus, No. 149. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 90.

Inhabits ——

Born describes this species to be an inch and three-quarters long, transversely striated at the base, with the spire coronated, and the apex decorticated and of a violet colour. Though Born's accuracy may be generally relied on, it appears to me not improbable that in this instance he has figured a decorticated shell of some of the foregoing species.

CAPITANEUS. 17. Shell conical, yellowish olive, with two white transverse bands, spotted with brown; spire somewhat conical and striated.

Conus Capitaneus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1166. *Martini*, ii. p. 303. t. 59. f. 660 to 662. *Born Mus.* p. 152. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 28. *Gmelin*, p. 3376. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 12. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 652. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 266.

L'Hermine. *Favanne*, ii. p. 583. t. 15. f. A 1.

Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 361, and *Kirch.* f. 354. *Lister Conch.* t. 780. f. 27. *Rumphius*, t. 33. f. X. *Petiver Amb.* t. 9. f. 11. *Argenville*, t. 12. f. K. *Gualter*, t. 22. f. M. *Seba*, iii. t. 42. f. 27 and 28. *Knorr*, i. t. 15. f. 3, and

v. t. 16. f. 2. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 7. f. 7. *Enc. Meth.* t. 327. f. 1 and 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* East Indies. *Regenfuss.* Isle of France, and the Moluccas. *Favanne.*

Shell from an inch and a half to two inches long, and about two thirds as broad, of a yellowish olive, variously tinged with brown or chestnut colour, and marked below the spire and about the middle of the body-whirl with a white band; the body-whirl has several transverse rows of dark spots which are larger on the bands, and the spire is white and variously spotted.

CHEMNITZII. 18. Shell conical, greenish brown, with two white spotted transverse bands, and numerous scattered white dots; spire flattish and obtuse; base and throat blue.

Conus Capitaneus punctatus. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 55. t. 182. f. 1764 and 1765.

Conus Capitaneus, Var. C. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 266.

Inhabits the coasts of Ceylon. *Chemnitz.*

Shell an inch and three-quarters long, and rather more than an inch broad; at the upper extremity, and also most commonly in the middle of the body-whirl is a white spotted band, but the latter is sometimes obsolete; and immediately below the upper band Chemnitz has figured three or four transverse brown stripes, and the lower half of the shell only is sprinkled with white dots.

MUSTELINUS. 19. Shell conical, greenish, with white transverse bands spotted with brown; base with granulated lines, and the spire subconical and striated.

Conus mustelinus. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 11, No. 176. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 654.

Conus Capitaneus. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 23. t. 138. f. 1280.

Conus Capitaneus, Var. *Gmelin*, p. 3377. *Schreibers Conch.* p. 12.

La Queue d'Hermine verte. *Favanne*, ii. p. 585. t. 15. f. A 2.

Seba, iii. t. 42. f. 31. *Knorr*, ii. t. 6. f. 3. *Enc. Meth.* t. 327. f. 6.

Inhabits the coasts of Batavia, and the Philippines. *Favanne.* Madagascar. *Humphreys.*

This shell is narrower in proportion to its length than *C. Capitaneus*, from which it also differs in having transverse granulated striæ at the base; Favanne, who considered it to be only a Variety of *C. Capitaneus*, says it sometimes has four bands, and is sometimes of a rich yellow colour.

LEOPARDUS. 20. Shell conical, brownish yellow, with dark longitudinal confluent stripes, and two white transverse bands; spire convex and striated.

Conus Leopardus. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers*, p. 352, No. 979.

Conus Sumatrensis. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 655. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 268.

Conus Capitaneus, Var. *Gmelin*, p. 3377. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 12.

Le Loup rayé. *Favanne*, ii. p. 453.

Lister Conch. t. 781. f. 28. *Seba*, iii. t. 42. f. 26. *Chemnitz*, x. t. 144 A. f. *a* and *b*. *Enc. Meth.* t. 327. f. 8.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas, and principally the coasts of Sumatra. *Bruguiere.* Jamaica. *Lister.*

Shell rather more than two inches and a half long, and nearly two thirds as broad; besides the colour, it differs from *C. Capitaneus* in having the upper part proportionably broader, and more ventricose than the base, but it appears from his MSS. that Dr. Solander, as well as Gmelin and Schreibers considered it to be only a Variety.

HYÆNA. 21. Shell conical, with longitudinal dark red stripes, and transverse rows of dots; spire mucronated.

Conus Hyæna. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 656. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 268.

Conus Pellis Hyænæ. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 49. t. 181. f. 1750 and 1751.

La Peau d'Hyène. *Favanne*, ii. p. 453.

Enc. Method. t. 327. f. 5 and 7.

Inhabits the coasts of New Zealand. *Favanne.* Western coasts of Africa. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about an inch and a half, or sometimes near two inches and a half long, and rather more than half as broad; the colour is either whitish tinged with violet, or yellowish, marked with longitudinal dark red, mulberry or chestnut stripes, and there is sometimes, though rarely, a transverse

white band in the middle of the body-whirl; it is much less ventricose towards the summit than *C. Leopardus*, and the apex of the spire is more pointed.

MILES. 22. Shell conical, whitish, with longitudinal undulated yellow lines, and the base brown; base striated, and the spire convex.

Conus Miles. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1167. *Martini*, ii. p. 306. t. 59. f. 663 and 664. *Born Mus.* p. 153. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 30. *Gmelin*, p. 3377. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 12. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 657. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* p. 269.

Le Faux Amiral. *Favanne*, ii. p. 566. t. 15. f. B.

Variety A. With a brown band on the middle of the body-whirl.

Lister Conch. t. 786. f. 34. *Rumphius*, t. 33. f. W. *Petiver Amb.* t. 8. f. 1. *Gualter*, t. 20. f. N. *Argenville*, t. 12. f. L. *Seba*, iii. t. 42. f. 23 to 25. *Knorr*, i. t. 15. f. 4. *Enc. Meth.* t. 329. f. 7.

Variety B. Without any band in the middle.

Le Bois de Chêne. *Favanne*, ii. p. 447.

Knorr, iii. t. 1. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Moluccas and Isle of France. *Favanne.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell generally about two and a half inches long, and more than half as broad, whitish, tinged with yellow, and marked longitudinally with pale or dark orange undulated lines.

CENTURIO. 23. Shell conical, attenuated, and sulcated at the base, white, with two or three yellow transverse bands; spire sub-convex, and the whirls concave.

Conus Centurio. *Born Mus.* p. 150. t. 7. f. 10. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 647. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 265.

Conus bifasciatus. *Gmelin*, p. 3392. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 38.

Conus Tribunus. *Gmelin*, p. 3377. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 12.

Conus, No. 40. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 68, and No. 90. p. 150.

La Flamboyante Americaine. *Favanne*, ii. p. 614. t. 14. f. K 1.

Martini, ii. t. 59. f. 655. *Enc. Meth.* t. 326. f. 1.?

Inhabits the coasts of St. Domingo and Martinique. *Favanne.*

Shell varying from about an inch and a quarter to two inches long, and rather more than half as broad; the transverse bands, and also the white interstices are irregularly marked with orange stripes. There does not appear to be any doubt that *C. Tribunus* and *C. bifasciatus* of Gmelin are the same.

SPURIUS. 24. Shell conical, white, with irregularly alternate rows of broad and smaller spots; spire depressed, mucronated, and the whirls concave.

Conus spurius. *Gmelin,* p. 3396. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 51.

Conus Prometheus. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 39. lot 940.

Conus Proteus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 682. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 276.

Le Spectre Oriental. *Favanne,* ii. p. 601. t. 14. f. C 1.

Variety A. With pale brownish yellow spots.

Gualter, t. 22. f. E. *Argenville,* t. 12. f. C. *Knorr,* v. t. 22. f. 3. *Martini,* ii. t. 56. f. 626 to 628. *Enc. Meth.* t. 334. f. 1 and 2.

Variety B. With dark reddish brown spots.

Seba, iii. t. 46. f. 24 and 25. *Knorr,* iii. t. 18. f. 5, and v. t. 9. f. 6. *Martini,* ii. t. 55. f. 606.

The Variety A inhabits the Asiatic Ocean, and B the coasts of St. Domingo and Guadaloupe. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about two inches long, and rather more than half as broad, with the spire flattish at the circumference, and mucronated at the centre; some of the rows of spots are frequently confluent, and others detached in the same specimen, and in other specimens they are frequently all detached, and often considerably distant from each other. A shell from the Red Sea figured by Chemnitz, x. t. 140. f. 1300, has the spire considerably elevated, and is considered by Bruguiere to be a Variety of this species.

LEONINUS. 25. Shell conical, white, with brown contiguous spots forming indistinct bands; spire flattish, mucronated, and the whirls concave.

Conus leoninus. *Gmelin,* p. 3386. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 683. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 277.

Variety A. Somewhat marbled, and the bands very indistinct.

Lister Conch. t. 772. f. 18. *Rumphius*, t. 34. f. M. *Petiver Amb.* t. 4. f. 15. *Gualter*, t. 21. f. D. *Knorr*, iii. t. 12. f. 4. *Martini*, ii. t. 55. f. 607.

Variety B. Bands interrupted and crowded.

Gualter, t. 22. f. N. *Knorr*, vi. t. 1. f. 3. *Martini*, ii. t. 57. f. 640. *Chemnitz*, x. t. 140. f. 1299. *Enc. Meth.* t. 335. f. 5.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* West Indian Seas. *Martini.* Coasts of Mexico, and Brazil. *Bruguiere.*

Gmelin has so very badly defined *C. leoninus* and *C. spurius*, and they are so very nearly allied, that it is impossible to ascertain his meaning, or draw any satisfactory line between them. Gmelin has considered the *Leo ascendens* of Rumphius, t. 34. f. M. from which the present name is derived, to be the same as Martini, fig. 603, 604, 606 and 607, and of these the two latter are conical, and appear to be different from the two former, which are more pyriform. Favanne and Bruguiere have coupled Rumphius's figure with Martini, fig. 627, and from his MSS. it appears that Dr. Solander's arrangement was similar, and that he considered Martini's 606, to be a Variety of the same species to which he had given the name of *C. Prometheus.* Bruguiere, although he has placed them separate, admits that he is unable to find any specific character to distinguish them, except that the spire of *C. leoninus* is rather more flattened at the circumference, and as the contrary occurs in some specimens which are now before me, I cannot doubt the propriety of uniting them. Dr. Solander has referred to Martini, 604, for a separate species under the name of *C. ornatus*, and has described it with elevated granulous lines at the base.

CHARACTERISTICUS. 26. Shell conical, transversely grooved at the base, white, with numerous reddish character-like spots; spire truncated, and spotted with brown.

Conus characteristicus. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 54. t. 182. f. 1760 and 1761.

Inhabits the West Indian Seas on the coasts of the Island of St. Bartholomew. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and three-quarters long, and nearly two-thirds as broad, and of the transverse rows of spots three are larger than the others, and have a fancied resemblance to Arabic characters.

CŒRULESCENS. 27. Shell conical, transversely striated, and minutely granulated, glaucous with irregular brown spots; spire slightly elevated, and the throat bluish.

Conus cœrulescens. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 54. t. 182. f. 1762 and 1768.

Inhabits the West Indian Seas on the coasts of the Island of St. Thomas. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch and three-quarters long, and but very little more than half as broad, in which it differs from *C. characteristicus*, as also in being minutely granulated; the spots are similar, but the larger ones are formed with less regularity into rows.

** *Pyriform, rounded at the Base, and the body-whirl half as long again as the spire.*

PRINCEPS. 28. Shell sub-conical, transversely striated at the base, and marked with longitudinal branched lines; spire coronated and convex.

Conus Princeps. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1167. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 30. t. 1. f. 3. *Gmelin*, p. 3378.

Conus regius. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 17. t. 138. f. 1276. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 617. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* p. 31.

Conus, No. 56. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 30.

La Robe Persienne. *Favanne*, ii. p. 546. t. 17. f. B.

Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 3. f. 138. *Enc. Meth.* t. 318. f. 3.

Inhabits the Asiatic Ocean, and is extremely rare. *Bruguiere.*

The shell described by Bruguiere is said to have been twenty-two lines long, and near fourteen broad; smooth, glossy, of a pale rose colour, and marked with dark purple branched longitudinal lines, interrupted by a white transverse band about the middle of the body-whirl; the transverse band is not mentioned in Favanne's description, and his figure is far from good. The shell which Martini supposed to be the Linnæan *C. Princeps*, in the opinion of Bruguiere is only a variety of *C. ebræus.*

JANUS. 29. Shell oblong-conical, grooved at the base, white, undulated longitudinally with yellowish brown; spire conical, acute, with the whirls striated and channelled.

Conus Janus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 690. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 279.

Conus flammeus. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 12. No. 187.

Variety A. With two or three entire yellowish brown transverse bands.

Conus, No. 63. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 73.

Le Janus à bandes. *Favanne*, ii. p. 487.

Lister Conch. t. 782. f. 29. *Gualter*, t. 25. f. T. *Martini*, ii. t. 52. f. 581. *Enc. Meth.* t. 336. f. 6.

Variety B. With the transverse bands interrupted or obsolete.

Conus, No. 64. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 74.

Le Janus. *Favanne*, ii. p. 487. t. 17. f. O.

Lister Conch. t. 785. f. 33. *Martini*, ii. t. 58. f. 647. *Enc. Meth.* t. 336. f. 5.

Inhabits the Asiatic Ocean on the coasts of the Moluccas and the Isle of France. *Favanne.* Coasts of New Guinea and Otaheite. *Bruguiere.*

The variety A is about two inches and a half long, and rather less than half as broad; the variety B is generally rather shorter, and broader in proportion to its length; Martini and Gmelin appear to have confounded the former with *C. Generalis*, and the latter with *C. Spectrum*, from both of which they are perfectly distinct.

GUINAICUS. 30. Shell sub-conical, reddish, with obsolete brown and white variegated bands; spire obtuse, spotted, and striated.

Conus Guinaicus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 697.

Conus Ammiralis, Var. Guineensis. *Gmelin*, p. 3380.

L'Amiral de Guinée. *Favanne*, ii. p. 696 and 698. t. 16. f. F 1 and F 2.

Argenville App. t. 1. f. Q. *Enc. Meth.* t. 337. f. 4.

Variety. Clouded with bluish white.

Enc. Meth. t. 337. f. 6.

Inhabits the coasts of Guinea. *Argenville.* Batavia, and Isle of France. *Favanne.*

Shell about an inch and three quarters long, and more than half as broad; of a pale or darker brownish red, or sometimes straw-coloured. It has a considerable resemblance to

C. elongatus of Chemnitz, but that species is more elongated, and its aperture is rather more effuse.

FULMINEUS. 31. Shell sub-conical, rugged at the base, white, with longitudinal interrupted zic-zac chestnut stripes, and the lip spotted; spire concave, and the apex acute.

Conus fulmineus. *Gmelin*, p. 3388. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 45.

Conus fulgurans. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 687. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 278.

Conus Spectrum, Var. ε. *Gmelin*, p. 3395.

Conus, No. 39. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 68.

Kæmmerer Cab. Rudolst. t. 6. f. 2. *Martini*, ii. t. 58. f. 644.

Variety. With a white transverse band.

Le Cornet foudroyant. *Favanne*, ii. p. 620. t. 17. f. D. *Enc. Meth.* t. 337. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of Africa. *Bruguiere.* New Zealand. *Favanne.*

Shell an inch and three quarters long, and one inch broad, and the longitudinal stripes are sometimes interrupted so regularly as to leave a transverse band of white near the middle of the body-whirl.

LORENZIANUS. 32. Shell sub-conical, yellow, with interrupted longitudinal reddish stripes, and the base dotted with red; spire concave and acute.

Conus Lorenzianus. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 51. t. 181. f. 1754 and 1755.

Conus flammeus. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 279. *Enc. Method.* t. 336. f. 1.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.* Coasts of Africa. *Lamarck.*

Shell an inch and a half long, and half as broad, with the longitudinal stripes undulated, and sometimes so regularly interrupted in the middle as to leave the appearance of a transverse band. Chemnitz has described this species to be subcylindrical, but the term is not applicable to his figure.

AMADIS. 33. Shell conical, yellowish, reticulated with three-sided white spots; base marked

with punctured grooves, and the spire with an elevated ridge at the sutures.

Conus Amadis. *Solander's MSS. Chemnitz*, x. p. 71. t. 142. f. 1322 and 1323. *Gmelin*, p. 3388. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 689. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 279.
Conus Textile, Var. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 43.
Conus, No. 38. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 68.
L'Amadis. *Favanne*, ii. p. 571. t. 17. f. M.

Variety A. With one or more obsolete brown bands.
Argenville App. t. 1. f. S. *Knorr*, vi. t. 5. f. 3.? *Martini*, ii. t. 58. f. 642 and 643. *Enc. Meth.* t. 335. f. 2.

Variety B. With one or more yellowish bands, and a dotted line in the middle of each.
Conus fulgens. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 115. lot 2533.
Conus Ammiralis, Var. Surinamensis,† *Gmelin*, p. 3380. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 34. t. 139. f. 1293. *Enc. Meth.* t. 335. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of Bantam, Java, and Borneo. *Favanne.* China and Ceylon. *Humphreys.*

Shell about three inches long, and half as broad, and has the spire much produced at the summit, and marked with transverse striæ besides the elevated ridge at the edge of the suture; the outer lip is emarginated at the angle next the spire; Gmelin has erroneously described the spire to be coronated.

ACUMINATUS. 34. Shell conical, striated at the base, white, reticulated with brown; spire conical, acuminated, and the whirls concave.

Conus acuminatus. *Solander's MSS. Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 688. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 278.
Conus Ammiralis, Var. Americanus, *b. Gmelin*, p. 3378.
Conus Vicarius. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 24.
Conus, No. 37. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 67.

Variety A. With one or two transverse bands, and intermediate rows of dark spots.
L'Amiral de Rumphius. *Favanne*, ii. p. 569. t. 17. f. N 1. *Rumphius*, t. 34. f. F. *Petiver Amb.* t. 15. f. 19. *Seba*, iii. t. 48. f. 12. *Argenville App.* t. 1. f. L. *Enc. Meth.* t. 336. f. 3.

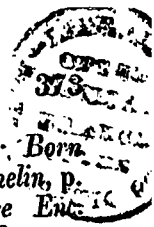
Variety B. With one or two transverse bands, and no intermediate spots.
Chemnitz, x. p. 38. t. 140. f. 1297. *Enc. Meth.* t. 336. f. 4.

Variety C. Without any transverse bands or spots.
Le Vice Amiral de Rumphius. *Favanne*, ii. p. 570. t. 17. f. N 2.
Argenville App. t. 1. f. K. *Knorr*, v. t. 24. f. 4. *Martini*, ii. t. 57. f. 638 and 639.
Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Moluccas. *Favanne.* Red Sea. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch and a half long, and half as broad. Schreibers has considered this species to be *C. Vicarius*, but it does not accord with the Linnæan description.

THOMÆ. 35. Shell conical, sub-elongated, smooth, yellow, with transverse paler bands, and numerous interrupted chestnut lines; spire conical, with the whirls channelled, and the apex red.

Conus Thomæ. *Gmelin*, p. 3394.
Conus St. Thomæ. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 84. t. 143. f. 1331, No. 2.
Conus lineatus. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 166. lot 3605.
Conus St. Oma. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 346. No. 929.
Conus Omaicus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 714. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 425.
Conus Ammiralis, Var. Americanus, *d. Gmelin*, p. 3379. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 21.
Conus, No. 16. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 62.
Le Rouleau d'Oma. *Favanne*, ii. p. 681. t. 17. f. F.
Le Cornet ponctué. *Favanne*, ii. p. 593. t. 14. f. I 2.?
L' Inscription Chinoise. *Favanne*, ii. p. 480.
Argenville App. t. 1. f. Y. *Martini*, ii. t. 53. f. 590. *Enc. Meth.* t. 339. f. 3.
Inhabits the Asiatic Ocean, on the coasts of the Isle of Oma. *Bruguiere.*
Shell near three inches long, and rather less than half as broad; orange or chestnut-coloured, with two or three indistinct paler bands, and crowded transverse interrupted lines or rows of spots, of which those on the transverse bands are generally largest.

AMMIRALIS. 36. Shell conical, smooth, of a dark citron colour, with three-sided white spots, and reticulated yellow bands; spire conical, and the whirls concave.



Conus Ammiralis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1167. *Born Mus.* p. 153. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 30. *Gmelin*, p. 3378. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 20. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 658. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 269.

Variety A. With three bands, and the middle one divided by a spotted line.

Conus Ammiralis, Var. summus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1167.

L' Amiral. *Favanne*, ii. p. 625. t. 17. f. I 1.

Rumphius, t. 34. f. B. *Petiver Amb.* t. 15. f. 18. *Argenville*, t. 12. f. N. *Seba*, iii. t. 48. f. 5. *Regenfuss*, ii. t. 1. f. 1. *Martini*, ii. t. 57. f. 634. *Born Mus.* Vign. at p. 145. f. B. *Enc. Meth.* t. 328. f. 1. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* xiii. t. 495. lower fig.

Variety B. With three bands, and the middle one divided by two spotted lines.

Le double Amiral. *Favanne*, ii. p. 627.

Born Mus. t. 7. f. 11. *Enc. Meth.* t. 328. f. 8.

Variety C. With three bands, and the two lower ones divided by two spotted lines.

Le Grand Amiral. *Favanne*, ii. p. 627. t. 17. f. I 2.

Argenville App. t. 1. f. O.

Variety D. With four bands, of which the three lower are divided by a spotted line.

L' Extra Amiral. *Favanne*, ii. p. 627. t. 17. f. I 4.

Argenville App. t. 1. f. P.

Variety E. With four bands, of which the lowest but one is divided by a spotted line.

Seba, iii. t. 48. f. 4. *Martini*, ii. t. 97. f. 635. *Chemnitz*, x. t. 141. f. 1308.

Variety F. With four undivided bands.

Conus Vicarius. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1167. *Gmelin*, p. 3381.

Le Contre Amiral. *Favanne*, ii. p. 628. t. 17. f. I 5.

Rumphius, t. 34. f. D. *Petiver Amb.* t. 15. f. 11. *Argenville*, t. 12. f. H. *Chemnitz*, x. t. 141. f. 1307. *Enc. Meth.* t. 328. f. 9.

Variety G. With three undivided bands.

Seba, iii. t. 48. f. 6. *Knorr*, iv. t. 3. f. 1. *Encyc. Method.* t. 328. f. 2.

Variety H. With two undivided bands.

L' Amiral masqué. *Favanne*, ii. p. 629. t. 17. f. I 3.

Martini, ii. t. 97. f. 635, a. *Enc. Meth.* t. 328. f. 7.

Variety I. With the bands indistinct.

Chemnitz, x. t. 141. f. 1309.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Ceram, Banda, and Ceylon. *Bruguiere.*

The beautiful shells which compose this species vary from one inch to two inches and a half in length, and are about half as broad; Dr. Solander, as well as Favanne and Bruguiere, considered the Linnæan *C. Vicarius* to be only a variety, and many of the other varieties are very valuable. Lamarck, for his *C. Vicarius,* has not quoted any other author, and it appears to be a different species.

ARCHITHALASSUS. 37. Shell conical, granulated, and brownish yellow, with three transverse bands; spire conical, and the whirls slightly concave.

Conus Architalassus. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 189. lot 4017.

Conus Ammiralis, Var. coronatus. *Gmelin,* p. 3379. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 20.

Conus Ammiralis, Var. F and G. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 659 and 660.

Conus Ammiralis, Var. C and D. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 269.

Variety A. With the middle band divided by a spotted line.

L'Amiral grenû. *Favanne,* ii. p. 630. t. 17. f. I 7. *Argenville App.* t. 1. f. M. *Knorr,* i. t. 8. f. 2. *Martini,* ii. Vign. 26. f. 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 328. f. 4.

Variety B. With all the bands undivided.

Le Vice Amiral grenû. *Favanne,* ii. p. 631. t. 17. f. I 6. *Argenville App.* t. 1. f. N. *Martini,* ii. Vign. 26. f. 2. *Enc. Meth.* t. 328. f. 3.

Inhabits the East Indian Ocean. *Bruguiere.* Coasts of Amboyna. *Humphreys.*

This shell much resembles the varieties A and B of *C. Ammiralis,* but is usually smaller and thicker, and may be at once distinguished by its numerous transverse granulated lines.

CEDONULLI. 38. Shell conical, granulated, and marked with dotted lines and bands, and confluent or detached spots; spire conical and coronated.

Conus Cedonulli. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 602. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 31.

Conus geomantiatus. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 558. No. 1018.

Variety A. Yellow, with four bands; of which the lower and

the middle ones are marbled with white, and the others marked with transverse rows of bead-like spots.

Conus Ammiralis, Var. Cedonulli. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1167. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 33. *Gmelin*, p. 3378. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 19.

Le Cédonulli à bandes. *Favanne*, ii. p. 551. t. 16. f. D 5 and D 8.

Seba, iii. t. 48. f. 8. *Argenville App.* t. 1. f. H. *Regenfuss*, ii. t. 10. f. 30. *Knorr*, vi. t. 1. f. 1. *Martini*, ii. t. 57. f. 633. *Enc. Meth.* t. 316. f. 1.

Inhabits the Tropical coasts of America. *Bruguiere.*

Variety B. Orange marbled with white, and marked with transverse rows of bead-like spots.

Conus Mappa. *Solander's MSS.* *Portland Cat.* p. 116. lot

Conus geographicus. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 356. No. 1013.

Conus varius. *Born Mus.* p. 161. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 46. *Gmelin*, p. 3385. *Kæmmerer Cab. Rud.* p. 76. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 29.

Le Cédonulli Géographique. *Favanne*, ii. p. 549 t. 16. f. D 7.

Seba, iii. t. 44. f. 19. *Knorr*, i. t. 8. f. 4. *Martini*, ii. t. 62. f. 682. *Enc. Meth.* t. 316. f. 7.

Inhabits the Tropical coasts of America. *Bruguiere.*

Variety C. Citron colour spotted with white, and marked with transverse rows of bead-like spots.

Conus Lama. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 356. No. 1017.

L' Amiral de Curaçoa. *Favanne*, ii. p. 547. t. 16. f. D 1. *Argenville App.* t. 1. f. x. *Seba*, iii. t. 44. f. 20 to 22. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 7. f. 9 and 10. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* xiii. t. 495, upper fig. *Enc. Meth.* t. 316. f. 4.

Inhabits the coasts of Curaçoa. *Favanne.*

Variety D. Olivaceous, spotted with white, and marked with transverse rows of bead-like spots.

Le Cédonulli des Isles. *Favanne*, ii. p. 549. t. 16. f. D 6. *Enc. Meth.* t. 316. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Trinity Island. *Favanne.* Isle of France. *Bruguiere.*

Variety E. Chestnut colour, with a white band, and transverse rows of dots.

Knorr, i. t. 24. f. 5. *Enc. Meth.* t. 316. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of Martinique and St. Domingo. *Bruguiere.*

Variety F. Saffron colour, with a band and spots of bluish white, and transverse rows of dots.

Conus Regina australis. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 47. t. 141. f. 1306.
Conus, No. 154. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 91.
Conus Ammiralis, Var. Cedonulli, b. *Gmelin*, p. 3381. *Enc. Meth.* t. 316. f. 8.
Inhabits the coasts of St. Domingo. *Bruguiere.*

Variety G. Ochraceous, mottled with white and brown, and marked with transverse dotted striæ.
Conus solidus. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 59. t. 141. f. 1310. *Gmelin*, p. 3389. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 16.
L' Amiral de Surinam. *Favanne*, ii. p. 546. t. 16. f. D 3. *Enc. Meth.* t. 316. f. 9.
Inhabits the coasts of Surinam. *Favanne.*

Variety H. Yellowish red, with pale spots, and transverse rows of red dots.
Conus Insularis. *Gmelin*, p. 3389.
Conus varius, Var. d. *Kæmmerer Cab. Rudolst.* p. 76.
Conus Ammiralis, Var. G. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 23. *Martini*, ii. p. 327. t. 62. f. 683.
Inhabits the Caraccas. *Bruguiere.*

This beautiful species varies from an inch and a half to two inches long, and is about half as broad; all the varieties are rare, and particularly the first, of which a specimen formerly in the cabinet of M. Lyonnet at the Hague, but now in Paris, has been valued at three hundred guineas.

AURANTIUS. 39. Shell conical, granulated, of an orange colour; spire conical and coronated.

Conus aurantius. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 606. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 33.
Conus varius. *Martini*, ii. p. 324. t. 61. f. 679. *Born Mus.* p. 161. *Kæmmerer Cab. Rudolst.* p. 76. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 46. *Gmelin*, p. 3386. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 29. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* p. 33.
L' Ecorce d'orange. *Favanne*, ii. p. 557. t. 16. f. D 4. *Lister Conch.* t. 775. f. 21. *Gualter*, t. 20. f. L. *Knorr*, v. t. 25. f. 3. *Enc. Meth.* t. 317. f. 7.
Inhabits the coasts of the Philippine Islands. *Favanne.*
Shell two inches and a half long, and about half as broad; of a pale or sometimes a dark orange colour, marked with only a few irregular white spots; several authors have confounded it with the variety B of *C. Cedonulli*, and considered them to be the Linnæan *C. varius;* to the former it is nearly allied, and by Bruguiere's description appears to differ principally in being less elegantly marked, and in having the tubercles on the spire placed nearer to the sutures, and the whirls not at all concave.

LEUCOSTICUS. 40. Shell conical, sub-granulated, white, marbled with brown or yellow; spire acute, coronated, and nodulous at its base.

Conus leucosticus. *Gmelin*, p. 3388.
Conus nebulosus. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 14. No. 226. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 606. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 33.

Variety A. Marbled with yellow or chestnut colour, and marked with numerous rows of white dots.
Conus Ammiralis, Var. Americanus, c. *Gmelin*, p. 3379.
Conus, No. 46. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 70.
Le Papier marbré chagriné. *Favanne*, ii. p. 559. t. 16. f. E 2.
Gualter, t. 21. f. L. *Knorr*, v. t. 24. f. 3, and vi. t. 1. f. 2, and t. 13. f. 5. *Martini*, ii. t. 61. f. 678.

Variety B. Mottled with olive brown, and two indistinct darker bands.
Conus Ammiralis, Var. regius, b. *Gmelin*, p. 3379.
Le grand Papier marbré. *Favanne*, ii. p. 559. t. 16. f. E 4. *Seba*, iii. t. 44. f. 17. *Martini*, ii. t. 62. f. 684. *Enc. Meth.* t. 317. f. 1.

Variety C. Marbled with reddish yellow, forming two indistinct bands.
Conus Ammiralis, Var. regius, a. *Gmelin*, p. 3379.
Le Papier marbré à cordon. *Favanne*, ii. p. 561. t. 16. f. E 5.
Argenville App. t. 1 f. R. *Gualter*, t. 21. f. Q. *Martini*, ii. t. 61. f. 677.

Variety D. With large reddish brown spots.
Gualter, t. 21. f. M. *Enc. Meth.* t. 317. f. 9.

Variety E. Pale citron colour without spots.
Lister Conch. t. 759. f. 4. *Enc. Meth.* t. 317. f. 4.

Inhabits the coasts of St. Domingo, Martinique, and Barbadoes. *Favanne.* West Indies. *Humphreys.* A and E, Madagascar. *Bruguiere.* And E, Mauritius. *Lister.*

Shell one or two inches long, and about half as broad; marked more or less with transverse granulated striæ, particularly towards the base. *C. nebulosus* of Gmelin and of Bruguiere are quite different, and the former is the Linnæan *C. Monachus.*

VITULINUS. 41. Shell conical, white, marbled with orange, and granulated at the base; spire with dotted striæ.

Conus vitulinus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 648. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 265.

Le Veau panaché. *Favanne,* ii. p. 616. t. 15. f. R.

Enc. Method. t. 326. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of St. Domingo and Martinique. *Favanne?* Isles of France and Madagascar. *Bruguiere.*

M. Bruguiere says, this species is twenty two lines long and thirteen broad, and may be known from its congeners by the dotted striæ on its spire; he describes it to have a large dark fawn-coloured zone divided transversely by distant paler lines, and longitudinally by straight or undulated brown stripes; he also mentions two white bands mottled with brown, one at the upper extremity, and the other below the middle of the body-whirl; but Favanne describes the colours to be marbled together in a more irregular way.

PLANORBIS. 42. Shell conical, yellow, more or less granulated; spire depressed, obtuse, and the whirls concave and striated; throat violet.

Conus planorbis. *Born Mus.* p. 164. t. 7. f. 13.

Conus polyzonias. *Gmelin,* p. 3392. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 15.

Conus vulpinus. *Solander's MSS. Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 15. *Lamarck in Ann. du. Mus.* xv. p. 265.

Conus, No. 151. *Schroeter Einleitung,* i. p. 90.

Variety A. With granulated lines only about the base.

Le Veau lisse. *Favanne,* ii. p. 467.

Enc. Meth. t. 326. f. 4.

Variety B. The body-whirl granulated all over, and spotted with white.

Le Veau grenû. *Favanne,* ii. p. 467.

Enc. Meth. t. 326. f. 8.

Inhabits the coasts of Guinea. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about two inches long, and not more than half as broad, and differs from *C. vitulinus,* not only in being of a more slender form, but also in not having the striæ on the spire dotted. Schreibers has arranged this species among the shells with truncated spires, but on account of its greater affinity in general appearance, I have followed Bruguiere in placing it next to *C. Senator,* of which it may probably prove to be only a Variety.

SENATOR. 43. Shell conical-oblong, grooved, and slightly granulated at the base, yellowish,

with a white band, and obsolete dotted brown lines; spire sub-conical and striated.

Conus Senator. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1168. *Martini*, ii. p. 302. t. 59. f. 659. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 36. *Gmelin*, p. 3381. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 24.
Conus ferrugineus. *Bruguiere Enc. Method.* p. 649.
Conus vulpinus, Var. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* p. 265.
Le Cornet rouillé fascié. *Favanne*, ii. p. 466.
Knorr, vi. t. 15. f. 2. *Enc. Meth.* t. 326. f. 6.
Inhabits the coasts of Guinea. *Bruguiere.*
Shell about two inches long, and half as broad, and has the elevated striæ slightly granulated at the base in the same manner as the Variety A of *C. planorbis*, from which it may be distinguished by its rather more oblong shape, and by the inside being white. It appears from his MSS. that Dr. Solander, and also Kæmmerer as well as the authors above referred to, considered Martini, t. 59. f. 659. to be the Linnæan *C. Senator*, but Born refers to t. 55. f. 609 to 611. which is *C. Catus* of Bruguiere.

CATUS. 44. Shell sub-ovate, more or less granulated, marbled with brown and yellow, and marked with convex spotted striæ; spire obtuse and striated.

Conus Catus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 707. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 285.
Conus Senator. *Born Mus.* p. 155.
Conus leoninus, Var. *Gmelin*, p. 3387.
Conus grumosus. *Solander's MSS.?*
Conus, No. 22. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 64.
Conus, No. 32. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 18.
Le Chat. *Favanne*, ii. p. 679. t. 19. f. M 3, and M 4.
Knorr, iii. t. 27. f. 5. *Martini*, ii. t. 55. f. 609 and 610. *Enc. Meth.* t. 332. f. 3, 4 and 7.
Inhabits the coasts of St. Domingo, Fernambouca, the Isle of France, and Cape of Good Hope. *Favanne.*
Shell generally about an inch and a half long, and rather more than half as broad, and slightly ventricose; it is sometimes of a brownish olive, or reddish with darker stripes or white spots, and the transverse convex striæ or ribs are sometimes tubercular. Kæmmerer considered this to be a Variety of Martini's fig. 579 and 580, which according to Bruguiere, is the Linnæan C. *Magus.*

NOBILIS. 45. Shell somewhat cylindrical, yellow, with white scattered spots; spire depressed, mucronated, and the whirls concave.

Conus nobilis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1168. *Martini*, ii. p. 335. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 36. *Gmelin*, p. 3381. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 24. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 715. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 425.

Conus Cervulus. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 362, No. 1056.

Variety A. Sub-reticulated, with heart-shaped white spots.

Le Damier Chinois. *Favanne*, ii. p. 580. t. 14. f. E 2. *Argenville*, t. 12. f. M. *Seba*, iii. t. 43. f. 13 and 14. *Martini*, ii. t. 62. f. 689. *Chemnitz*, x. t. 141. f. 1312. *Enc. Meth.* t. 339. f. 8.

Variety B. With the heart-shaped spots interrupted by two or three transverse bands composed of dotted lines.

Le Damier Chinois à bandes. *Favanne*, ii. p. 452. *Chemnitz*, x. t. 141. f. 1313 and 1314. *Enc. Meth.* t. 339. f. 7.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Seba.* Moluccas. *Bruguiere.* China. *Humphreys.*

This scarce shell is about two inches and a half long, and half as broad, very glossy, and strongly emarginated at the base. In the Portland Catalogue it is said to inhabit the Mediterranean, but this is probably an error. Schreibers has most strangely referred to Chemnitz, fig. 1313 and 1314, both as a separate species, No. 27, and as a Variety of *C. striatus.*

SIAMENSIS. 46. Shell conical, yellowish, with white bands and numerous spotted narrow belts; spire conical and mucronated.

Conus Siamensis. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 662. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 270.

L'Amiral Chinois. *Favanne*, ii. p. 624. t. 16. f. B. *Rumphius*, t. 34. f. E. *Petiver Amb.* t. 4. f. 13. *Seba*, iii. t. 46. f. 20 and 21.

Inhabits the coasts of China. *Favanne.*

Shell generally two inches and a half or three inches long, and about three fifths as broad, and Bruguiere has mentioned a specimen five inches long, in the cabinet of M. Hwass at Paris.

GENUANUS. 47. Shell conical, smooth, reddish,

with white narrow belts spotted with brown; spire mucronated, and the whirls nearly flat.

Conus genuanus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1168. *Born Mus.* p. 155. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 37. *Gmelin*, p. 3381. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 25. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 663. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 269.

Variety A. With the belts nearly equally broad.

L'Aile de Papillon simple. *Favanne*, ii. p. 456. *Bonanni Rec.* 3. f. 337, and *Kirch.* f. 336. *Lister Conch.* t. 767. f. 16. *Rumphius*, t. 34. f. G. *Gualter*, t. 22. f. H. *Martini*, ii. p. 267. t. 56. f. 624 and 625. *Enc. Meth.* t. 329. f. 5.

Variety B. With some of the belts much broader than the others.

Conus genuanus, Var. Papilio. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1168. *Gmelin*, p. 3382.

Conus Papilio. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 348, No. 941.

L'Aile de Papillon double. *Favanne*, ii. p. 446. t. 14. f. I 3.

Argenville, t. 12. f. V. *Seba*, iii. t. 48. f. 1 to 3. *Knorr*, iii. t. 1. f. 1. *Adanson Senegal*, t. 6. f. 1. *Martini*, ii. t. 56. f. 623. *Enc. Meth.* t. 329. f. 6.

Inhabits the coasts of Guinea. *Knorr.* Senegal. *Adanson.* East Indian Ocean. *Martini.* Batavia and Amboyna. *Bruguiere.*

Shell usually about two inches and a quarter long, and half as broad, and perfect specimens are much admired for the elegance of their shape, the regularity of the transverse somewhat tessellated belts, and the brilliancy of their colours. The Variety B differs from A, only in having some of its belts twice or thrice as large as the others.

PAPILIONACEUS. 48. Shell conical, white, with transverse rows of yellow spots and dots; spire convex, mucronated, and the whirls slightly channelled.

Conus papilionaceus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 665. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 270.

Conus pseudo-Thomas. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 25. t. 138. f. 1282 and 1283.

Conus litteratus, Var. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 25. *Gmelin*, p. 3375. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 19.

Conus Thomæ, Var. *Gmelin*, p. 3394.

La fausse Aile de Papillon. *Favanne*, ii. p. 591. t. 14. f. I 1.

Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 132. *Lister Conch.* t. 773. f. 19. *Gualter*, t. 22. f. C. *Argenville*, t. 12. f. Q. *Seba*, iii. t. 45. f. 8. 12 and 13. *Knorr*, iii. t. 6. f. 4. *Martini*, ii. t. 60. f. 669. *Enc. Meth.* t. 330. f. 1, 2, 5, and 8.

Inhabits the coasts of Guinea, the Isle of France, Madagascar, Otaheite, Borneo, St. Domingo and Martinique. *Favanne.*

Shell varying from two and a half to four and a half inches long, and is about two thirds as broad; the spots are oblong, and some of the adjoining rows are frequently confluent, and form irregular bands. Kæmmerer considered this species to be a Variety of 'La Speculation' of Favanne, which is *C. fluctifer.*

FLUCTIFER. 49. Shell conical-oblong, white, with transverse bands of short ferruginous undulated stripes; spire conical, concave and acuminated.

Conus fluctifer. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 350. No. 955, &c.

Conus Prometheus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 667. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 271.

Conus, No. 61. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 73.

La Spéculation. *Favanne*, ii. p. 594. t. 15. f. I.

Lister Conch. t. 771. f. 17, d. *Gualter*, t. 22. f. B. *Seba*, iii. t. 73. f. 27 and 28. *Enc. Meth.* t. 331. f. 5.

Inhabits the coasts of Java, Mozambique, and Zanguebar. *Favanne.*

Shell about five inches long, and half as broad, with two or three broad transverse zones composed of ferruginous undulated stripes and interrupted lines. *C. Prometheus* of Solander, and of the Portland Catalogue, is a different species, and is *C. spurius* of Gmelin.

TÆNIATUS. 50. Shell conical-ovate, bluish white, with darker bands and transverse black and white jointed belts; spire obtuse and coronated.

Conus tæniatus. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 13, No. 206. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 628. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 36.

Conus Africanus. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 354. No. 995.

Conus Vexillum, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3397.!
Conus, No. 66. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 32.
Le Cornet Musique. *Favanne*, ii. p. 446.
Lister Conch. t. 763. f. 12. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 15. f. 11. *Martini*, ii. t. 57. f. 632. *Chemnitz*, x. t. 144 A. f. *m* and *n*. *Enc. Meth.* t. 319. f. 5.
Inhabits the coasts of Africa. *Martini.* Arabia and Madagascar. *Humphreys.* China. *Bruguiere.* North American Seas. *Chemnitz.?*
Shell an inch and a quarter long, and about two thirds as broad; thick, heavy, and marked with a few distant deep longitudinal furrows; the lip has generally on its inside an interrupted streak of brown.

MUSICUS. 51. Shell conical, striated at the base, white, with a blue band, and transverse rows of spotted lines; throat violet; spire obtuse and coronated.

Conus musicus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 629. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 36.
Le petit Cornet Musique. *Favanne*, ii. p. 446.
Enc. Meth. t. 322. f. 4.
Inhabits the coasts of China. *Bruguiere.*
The length of this shell never exceeds eight lines, and it is only half as broad; there are six or seven rows of spotted lines, and the blue transverse band is placed between the two middlemost of them; at the upper extremity of the body-whirl there is also a row of character-like dark brown spots which extends over the spire.

MILIARIS. 52. Shell conical, flesh-coloured, with two white bands, and crowded transverse dotted lines; spire obtuse and coronated.

Conus miliaris. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 629. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 36.
Le Milliaire. *Favanne*, ii. p. 446.
Enc. Meth. t. 319. f. 6.
Inhabits the coasts of China. *Bruguiere.*
Shell rather more than an inch and a half long, and one inch broad, and has about twenty-two dotted transverse lines on the body-whirl; the spire is strongly coronated to its summit, and three elevated striæ follow the course of the whirls.

GLAUCUS. 53. Shell conical, striated and emarginated at the base, glaucous with transverse interrupted brown lines; spire convex, mucronated and spotted with brown.

Conus glaucus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1168. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 19. t. 138. f. 1277 and 1278. *Gmelin*, p. 3382. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 668. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 271.

Conus glaucus, Var. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 25.

Le Minime bleu. *Favanne*, ii. p. 706. t. 15. f. D 2. *Rumphius*, t. 33. f. GG. *Petiver Amb.* t. 9. f. 10. *Seba*, iii. t. 54. f. 9. *Enc. Meth.* t. 329. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Moluccas. *Favanne.*

Shell about an inch and three-quarters long, and nearly two-thirds as broad, and is sometimes, though rarely, marked with one or two paler transverse bands.

SURATENSIS. 54. Shell conical, striated, and emarginated at the base, yellow with transverse rows of brown linear spots; spire convex, mucronated, and spotted with brown.

Conus Suratensis. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 669. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. 271.

Conus betulinus lineatus. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 50. t. 181. f. 1752 and 1753.

Enc. Method. t. 329. f. 4.

Inhabits the East Indian Ocean. *Bruguiere.*

M. Bruguiere describes this shell to be twenty-three lines long, and fourteen broad, and it differs from *C. glaucus*, principally in the colour.

MONACHUS. 55. Shell conical-ovate, striated at the base, and clouded with bluish brown and white; spire acute, and the whirls striated.

Conus Monachus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1168. *Born Mus.* p. 156. *Kæmmerer Cab. Rudolst.* p. 75. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 670. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 271.

Conus nebulosus. *Gmelin*, p. 3387.

Conus Rusticus, Var. c. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 26.

Conus, No. 27. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 65.

Le Papier de la Chine flambé. *Favanne*, ii. p. 677. t. 15. f. L 2.

Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 126. *Seba,* iii. t. 48. f. 45. *Knorr,* iii. t. 16. f. 2, and v. t. 18. f. 4. *Regenfuss,* i. t. 12. f. 68. *Martini,* ii. t. 55. f. 614. *Enc. Meth.* t. 329. f. 1 and 2.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Seba?* Coasts of the Moluccas and Isle of France. *Favanne.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell rather more than an inch and a half long, and about eight lines broad, white, clouded longitudinally with blue and brown, or olive irregular broad undulated stripes. Martini, Schroeter, Gmelin, and Schreibers have entirely mistaken *C. Monachus,* and under this name have blended together *C. punctulatus* and *C. verrucosus,* which are two perfectly different species.

RANUNCULUS. 56. Shell conical-oval, white, clouded with red and yellow or olive, and marked with elevated dotted striæ; spire rather obtuse, and the whirls striated.

Conus Ranunculus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 671. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 272.

Conus Achates. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 354, No. 999 and 1000.

Le Renuncule cannelé. *Favanne,* ii. p. 485.

Seba, iii. t. 43. f. 36. *Enc. Meth.* t. 331. f. 1.

Inhabits the American Ocean. *Bruguiere.*

Shell nearly an inch and three-quarters long, and half as broad, and its form is more oval and ventricose than *C. Monachus,* from which it may also be distinguished by its elevated dotted striæ.

ANEMONE. 57. Shell conical-ovate, white, grey, or cinnamon colour, spotted, and finely striated transversely; spire obtuse and striated.

Conus Anemone. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 272.

Variety A. With brown or chestnut spots in waves.

Variety B. Variegated with irregular longitudinal brown stripes.

Variety C. [illegible] waved with chestnut.

Inhabits the coasts of New Holland. *Lamarck.*

Lamarck says this shell is nearly allied to *C. Ranunculus,* but differs in colour, in the transverse elevated striæ not being dotted, and in the spire, which has numerous striæ following the course of the whirls.

ACHATINUS. 58. Shell conical-ovate, scabrous at the base, of a dark colour with bluish white spots, and interrupted dotted lines; spire acute.

Conus achatinus. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 66. t. 142. f. 1317. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 671. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 272.

Variety A. Olive, clouded with bluish white.

Conus Minimus. *Gmelin*, p. 3382.

Conus Rusticus, Var. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 26.

La Tulipe. *Favanne*, ii. p. 673. t. 19. f. M 2.

Argenville, t. 12. f. B. *Martini*, ii. t. 55. f. 613. *Enc. Meth.* t. 330. f. 6.

Variety B. Blue variegated with white and dark olive.

La Tulipe bleue. *Favanne*, ii. p. 483.

Seba, iii. t. 48. f. 38.

Variety C. Brown with a few white spots and dark transverse lines.

La Tulipe à lisières. *Favanne*, ii. p. 484.

Rumphius, t. 34. f. L. *Chemnitz*, x. t. 142. f. 1320. *Enc. Meth.* t. 331. f. 9.

Inhabits the coasts of Bengal, Batavia, Java, and the Isle of France. *Favanne.*

Shell about two inches and a half long, and Bruguiere says the Variety A is two thirds, and the other Varieties only half as broad. In the Systema Naturæ, among the synonyms of that species some figures of the present shell are confounded, and hence Favanne erroneously considered it to be the Linnæan *C. Tulipa.* Gmelin's *C. achatinus* is the Linnæan C. *Magus.*

LUZONICUS. 59. Shell conical, whitish, with brown spotted bands, and transverse milk-white interrupted lines; spire convex, and somewhat coronated.

Conus Luzonicus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 706. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 285.

Le Velours Anglois. *Favanne*, ii. p. 678. t. 17. f. C. *Enc. Meth.* t. 338. f. 6.

Inhabits the coasts of the Philippine Islands. *Favanne.*

Shell an inch and a half long, and nearly two thirds as broad, and the six ultimate whirls, which form the point of the spire, are somewhat coronated; the milk-white transverse lines are interrupted by chevrons, and the bands are composed of large dark or yellowish brown spots.

RUSTICUS. 60. Shell conical-ovate, grooved at the base, cinereous, with a white clouded band, and transverse rows of brownish spots; spire convex and mucronated.

Conus Rusticus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1168. *Kæmmerer Cab. Rudolst.* p. 76. *Gmelin*, p. 3383.
Conus Rusticus, Var. *Schreiber's Conch.* i. p. 26.
Conus nitidus. *Solander's MSS.*
Conus cinereus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 673.
Conus, No. 12. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 61.
Le Taupin panaché. *Favanne*, ii. p. 690. t. 16. f. C 2.

Variety A. Bluish grey with a white band.
Valentyn Abh. f. 50. *Martini*, ii. t. 52. f. 578.

Variety B. Bluish grey with the band obsolete.
Conus cærulescens. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 423.?
Lister Conch. t. 765. f. 14. *Rumphius*, t. 32. f. R. *Petiver Amb.* t. 15. f. 6. *Chemnitz*, xi. t. 183. f. 1776 and 1777. *Enc. Meth.* t. 331. f. 7.

Variety C. Chestnut coloured, with transverse lines obsoletely spotted.
Chemnitz, x. t. 142. f. 1319.

Variety D. Whitish with pale yellow spots.
Conus stramineus. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 273.?

Variety E. White, and probably bleached.
Conus lacteus. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* p. 274.?
Conus Spectrum, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3395.?
Chemnitz, x. t. 140. f. 1304.?

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.*

Shell about an inch and three-quarters long, and half as broad, and has the lower half of the body-whirl marked with transverse grooves, which become deeper towards the base, and which are longitudinally wrinkled; the edge of the lip is sharp, and of the same colour on both sides, with a brown longitudinal band at a short distance in the inside. A great difference of opinion prevails respecting this species, owing to Linnæus's having quoted three very different figures, neither of which accords well with the description, and many authors have considered *C. lividus* to be the shell intended, but if so, the coronated spire would most probably have been noticed. The present shell does not answer well to the description, for the base is not muricated, nor is the form ovate, and I have adopted the reference to Rumphius's figure, only because it appears to be the least objectionable of the three.

NISUS. 61. Shell conical-oblong, grooved towards the base, cinereous, clouded with white, and marked with transverse rows of brownish spots; spire convex.

Conus Nisus. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 64. t. 183. f. 1784 and 1785.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz*.

This shell a good deal resembles the Variety B of the preceding species, but is only about an inch and a quarter long, and not much more than two fifths as broad; the throat is said to be brown, but in the figure it is coloured of a bluish grey with a brown band parallel to the outer lip.

LIVIDUS. 62. Shell conical, with transverse granulated striæ at the base, and livid with one or two white bands; spire coronated and obtuse; inside violet.

Conus lividus. *Solander's MSS. Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 630. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 36.

Conus Rusticus, Var. *Linnæus Mus. Reg. Ulr.* p. 556. *Martini*, ii. p. 340. t. 63. f. 694 and 695. *Gmelin*, p. 3383.

Conus Rusticus. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 41. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 26. *Museum Leskeanum*, p. 193.

Le Fromage vert. *Favanne*, ii. p. 544. t. 15. f. M.

Knorr, iv. t. 13. f. 3. *Enc. Meth.* t. 321. f. 5.

Inhabits the coasts of St. Domingo, the Cape of Good Hope, Isle of France, and the East Indies. *Favanne*.

Shell near an inch and three-quarters long, and rather more than half as broad, and marked with transverse slightly elevated striæ, which become almost imperceptible on the upper half, and on the lower half are strongly granulated; there is generally a milk-white band at the upper extremity of the body-whirl, and another of a more dirty white about the middle; the summit of the spire is obtuse, and always of a pale rose colour. *C. lividus* of Chemnitz, xi. p. 60. t. 183. f. 1776 and 1777, appears to be a Variety of *C. Rusticus*.

MUS. *63. Shell conical, with elevated transverse striæ alternately larger, cinereous, with a white band, and obsolete longitudinal* yellowish brown stripes; spire acute and coronated.

Conus Mus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 630. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* p. 320.

Lister Conch. t. 784. f. 31. *Enc. Meth.* t. 320. f. 9.

Inhabits the American Ocean, and principally the coasts of Guadaloupe. *Bruguiere.* Barbadoes. *Lister.*

M. Bruguiere's shell was nineteen lines long, and one inch broad, but he says that this species is most commonly one third smaller; the whirls are coronated on the lower side, and on the upper are three elevated striæ which follow the course of the spire, and the sutures are marked by a fawn-coloured line; the tubercles are white, with the interstices of a rich brown.

DISTANS. 64. Shell conical, somewhat elongated and striated with distant impressed lines; base and throat violet; spire convex and coronated.

Conus distans. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 64. f. 1450. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 634. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 38.

Conus Mennonitarum. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 24. t. 138. f. 1281.

Conus Virgo, Var. *Gmelin*, p. 2376. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 11.

Conus, No. 72. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 54.

Knorr, iv. t. 16. f. 5. *Martini*, ii. t. 63. f. 701 and 702.? *Enc. Meth.* t. 321. f. 11.

Inhabits the South Seas, and the coasts of Nicobar. *Chemnitz.* New Zealand. *Bruguiere.*

Shell frequently three inches and three-quarters long, and less than half as broad, of a yellowish olive colour, and sometimes marked with a brighter transverse band. M. Bruguiere gives it as the opinion of M. Hwass, that Martini's figure 701, which is much smaller, represents a young shell of this species, but 702 has more the appearance of a decorticated shell of *C. citrinus.* The name of *C. Mennoneta*, on the score of priority, more properly belongs to a decorticated shell of *C. Virgo.* See Favanne, ii. p. 577, and Knorr, ii. p. 44.

CALEDONICUS. 65. Shell conical, of an orange colour, with crowded transverse parallel red striæ; spire acute, coronated.

Conus Caledonicus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 634. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 38.

Enc. Meth. t. 321. f. 10.

Inhabits the coasts of New Caledonia. *Bruguiere.*

Shell two inches long and fourteen lines broad, thick, and marked with slightly elevated transverse red striæ, which on the lower half of the body-whirl are somewhat granulated; the spire is of an uniform orange colour, and the two outer whirls are rather concave.

COFFEÆ. 66. Shell conical, chestnut-coloured, with darker longitudinal lines, and two white transverse bands; spire conical, obtuse, and the whirls slightly channelled.

Conus Coffeæ. *Gmelin*, p. 3388. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 18.

Conus fumigatus. *Solander's MSS.* *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 704. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 284.

Conus fasciatus. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 354, No. 994.

Conus, No. 30. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 66.

Le Cordelier brun. *Favanne*, ii. p. 450.

Argenville, t. 12. f. D. *Martini*, ii. t. 56. f. 618. *Enc. Meth.* t. 336. f. 7.

Inhabits the American Seas. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about an inch or an inch and a quarter long, and five eighths as broad, shining and marked at the base with a few slightly elevated transverse striæ; the uppermost band extends over the edge of the spire, and is spotted or tessellated with brown, and the other in the middle of the body-whirl is sometimes bordered with a brown line.

VITTATUS. 67. Shell conical-pyriform, yellowish, with two white marbled transverse bands, and obsolete interrupted lines; spire conical, striated, and the whirls convex.

Conus vittatus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 704. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 267.

Conus Vitellus. *Solander's MSS.*

Le Capitaine de Knorr. *Favanne*, ii. p. 451.

Knorr, iii. t. 11. f. 3. *Enc. Meth.* t. 335. f. 3.

Inhabits the Asiatic Ocean. *Bruguiere.*

Shell nearly an inch and a half long, and about five eighths as broad; one of the transverse white bands is at the upper extremity, and the other in the middle of the body-whirl, and both are variegated with orange.

CLASSIARIUS. 68. Shell conical, ferruginous, with two white variegated bands, and the base white; spire convex, obtuse, and smooth.

Conus Classiarius. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 705. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 267.

Conus Capitaneus Senex. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 65. t. 183. f. 1786 and 1787.

Le Cornet enflammé. *Favanne*, ii. p. 607. t. 14. f. C 5. *Gualter*, t. 21. f. C. *Enc. Meth.* t. 335. f. 7.

Inhabits the Asiatic Ocean. *Bruguiere.*

Shell an inch long and five eighths broad, smooth, and but very slightly striated at the base; one of the transverse bands is at the upper extremity, and the other about the middle of the body-whirl, and they are both variegated with reddish brown spots and yellowish stripes; the spire is tessellated with white and brown.

MERCATOR. 69. Shell conical-ovate, smooth, with reticulated yellow bands; spire convex.

Conus Mercator. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1169. *Martini*, ii. p. 162. *Born Mus.* p. 157. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 41. *Gmelin*, p. 3383. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 27. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 675. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 275. *Brooks's Introd.* p. 162. t. 5. f. 60.

Variety A. White with yellow reticulated bands.

Le Rouleau blanc à reseau. *Favanne*, ii. p. 693. *Lister Conch.* t. 788. f. 41. *Valentyn Abh.* t. 7. f. 65 B. *Argenville*, t. 12. f. P. *Knorr*, ii. t. 1. f. 4. *Martini*, ii. t. 56. f. 619 and 620. *Enc. Meth.* t. 333. f. 7.

Variety B. Pale yellow, with yellowish brown reticulated bands.

Le Rouleau jaune à reseau. *Favanne*, ii. p. 695. t. 14. f G 3.

Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 3. f. 136. *Adanson Senegal*, t. 6. f. 3. *Enc. Meth.* t. 333. f. 9.

Variety C. Olivaceous with yellow reticulated bands.

Variety D. White or yellowish, and reticulated all over.

Conus reticulatus. *Born Mus.* p. 157. *Solander's MSS.*

Le Tricot. *Favanne*, ii. p. 691. t. 14. f. G 1. *Lister Conch.* t. 789. f. 42. *Seba*, iii. t. 48. f. 42. *Martini*, ii. t. 56. f. 621. *Enc. Meth.* t. 334. f. 7.

Inhabits the coasts of Senegal, and the Island of Magdalena. *Adanson.* Cape of Good Hope, Isle of France, and the Moluccas. *Favanne.* Guinea. *Humphreys.*

Shell generally about an inch, or an inch and a quarter long, and rather more than half as broad. *C. reticulatus* of Born has exactly the same form, and differs only in its reticulated markings, which entirely cover the body-whirl.

BETULINUS. 70. Shell conical, emarginated, and wrinkled at the base, and marked with transverse belts or spots; spire convex, mucronated and spotted with brown.

Conus betulinus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1169. *Martini*, ii. p. 309. *Born Mus.* p. 158. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 42. *Gmelin*, p. 3383. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 27. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 677. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 275.

Variety A. Yellowish with transverse rows of brown spots.

La Tine de Beurre à bandes. *Favanne*, ii. p. 588. t. 16. f. L 2.

Seba, iii. t. 45. f. 4. *Knorr*, ii. t. 11. f. 3. *Da Costa's Elements*, t. 5. f. 3. *Martini*, ii. t. 40. f. 665. *Enc. Meth.* t. 333. f. 8.

Variety B. Yellowish with the rows of spots alternately smaller.

La Tine de Beurre à lisières. *Favanne*, ii. p. 455.

Rumphius, t. 31. f. C. *Petiver Amb.* t. 15. f. 2. *Seba*, iii. t. 45. f. 7. *Enc. Meth.* t. 334. f. 8.

Variety C. Yellowish with distinct white belts spotted with brown.

La Tine de Beurre à grosses taches. *Favanne*, ii. p. 587. t. 16. f. L 1.

Lister Conch. t. 762. f. 11. *Seba*, iii. t. 44. f. 1 to 4. *Enc. Meth.* t. 333. f. 5.

Variety D. Yellowish with transverse rows of large brown spots.

Gualter, t. 21. f. B. *Chemnitz*, x. t. 142. f. 1321.

Variety E. White with the spots roundish.

Seba, iii. t. 45. f. 6. *Martini*, ii. t. 61. f. 673. *Enc. Meth.* t. 335. f. 8.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius*. Isles of France, Batavia, and China. *Favanne*. East Indian Ocean, from Madagascar to China. *Bruguiere*.

Shell from three to about four inches long, and nearly two thirds as broad, and is very heavy for its size. According to Favanne, Martini's fig. 671. (which as well as 673, Gmelin has erroneously cited for *C. glaucus*,) is a small Variety of this species.

FIGULINUS. 71. Shell conical-ovate, striated at the base, ferruginous, with entire or interrupted transverse brown lines; spire acuminated, and the whirls transversely striated.

Conus figulinus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1169. *Martini*, ii. p. 301. *Born Mus.* p. 160. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 44. *Gmelin*, p. 3384. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 27. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 679. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 276.

Variety A. Ferruginous with the transverse lines entire.

Le Minime brun. *Favanne*, ii. p. 703. t. 15. f. D 1.

Lister Conch. t. 785. f. 32. *Rumphius*, t. 31. f. V. *Petiver Amb.* t. 5. f. 7. *Argenville*, t. 12. f. A. *Seba*, iii. t. 54. f. 3 and 4. *Knorr*, iii. t. 25. f. 2. *Martini*, ii. t. 59. f. 656. *Enc. Method.* t. 332. f. 1.

Variety B. Ferruginous with two paler bands, and the transverse lines entire.

Le Minime fascié. *Favanne*, ii. p. 494.

Rumphius, t. 33. f. No. 1. *Valentyn Abh.* t. 4. f. 34. *Seba*, iii. t. 54. f. 1 and 2. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 10. f. 47. *Martini*, ii. t. 59. f. 658. *Enc. Meth.* t. 332. f. 2.

Variety C. Cinereous with the transverse lines entire.

Le Minime gris. *Favanne*, ii. p. 493.

Variety D. Ferruginous with the transverse lines broken.

Le Minime ponctué. *Favanne*, ii. p. 494.

Enc. Meth. t. 332. f. 9.

Variety E. Cinereous with the transverse lines broken.

Conus Minimus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1168.

Inhabits the coasts of Mozambique, the Philippines, Nicobar, Madagascar, and the Isle of France. *Favanne.* On all the coasts of Malabar. *Bruguiere.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell about two inches long, and nearly two thirds as broad. Linnæus for his C. *Minimus*, has only referred to and derived his specific name from *Le Minime of Argenville*, which certainly belongs to the present species, and the description also applies to some of its Varieties. Favanne indeed has arranged this shell as *C. Minimus*, and considered *C. quercinus* to be the Linnæan *C. figulinus.* Gmelin on the other hand supposes it to be C. *Anemone*, and Born and Bruguiere have quoted Martini's fig. 703. which is Gmelin's *C. coronatus.*

QUERCINUS. 72. Shell conical, yellow, with numerous pale chestnut transverse lines; spire coni-

cal, depressed, and the whirls longitudinally striated.

Conus quercinus. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 67. lot 1501. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 681. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 276.

La Fileuse. *Favanne,* ii. p. 575. t. 15. f. D 3.

Knorr, iii. t. 11. f. 2. *Martini,* ii. t. 69. f. 657. *Enc. Meth.* t. 332. f. 6.

Variety. With a single elevated belt in the middle.

Conus Cingulum. *Martyn Univ. Conch.* i. t. 39. *Gmelin,* p. 3378. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 19.

Inhabits the coasts of the Isle of France, Madagascar, and the Cape of Good Hope. *Favanne.* Friendly Islands. *Martyn.*

Shell about two or three inches long, and nearly two thirds as broad. It has been generally confounded with *C. figulinus,* from which it materially differs in form as well as colour, and may be at once distinguished by the striæ which run parallel to the sutures on the spire. Mr. Humphreys informs me that only a single specimen of Martyn's *C. Cingulum* has been found, and that it is obviously nothing more than an accidental variety of this species.

LINEATUS. 73. Shell conical, granulated at the base, white, variegated with brown, and marked with crowded transverse interrupted lines; spire obtuse.

Conus lineatus. *Chemnitz,* x. p. 27. t. 138. f. 1285. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 645. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 264.

Conus figulinus, Var. *Gmelin,* p. 3384.

Conus, No. 59. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 30.

Le Fileur d'or. *Favanne,* ii. p. 615. t. 15. f. K.

Enc. Methodique, t. 326. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of the Isle of France, and the Philippines. *Favanne.*

Shell near an inch and three quarters long, and half as broad; white, marked with a few large oblong blotches of chestnut brown, and sometimes with three transverse bands, of which one is placed at each extremity, and the other in the middle.

EQUES. 74. Shell conical, somewhat ventricose, whitish, with a transverse yellow band, and

two rows of distant large brown spots; spire convex.

Conus Eques. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 705. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 284.

Variety A. Spots oblong, and the inside clouded with flesh colour.

Le Chevalier. *Favanne,* ii. p. 606. t. 14. f. F 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 335. f. 9.

Variety B. Spots angulated, and the throat violet.

Le Chevalier tacheté. *Favanne,* ii. p. 606. t. 14. f. F 2.

Inhabits A, the coasts of New Zealand; and B, those of Florida. *Favanne.*

Shell an inch and a half long, and nearly two thirds as broad; but the variety B is usually smaller, thicker, and rather more ventricose.

ERMINEUS. 75. Shell conical, reddish yellow, with two mottled bands, and blackish and granulated at the base; spire conical, and the whirls flat.

Conus ermineus. *Born Mus.* p. 159. *Solander's MSS.*

Conus lithoglyphus. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 350. No. 965. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 692. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 280.

Conus Capitaneus, Var. *Gmelin,* p. 3377. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 12.

Conus, No. 35. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 67.

L' Etourneau. *Favanne,* ii. p. 581. t. 18. f. F.

Valentyn Abh. t. 5. f. 47. *Seba,* iii. t. 42. f. 40 to 42. *Martini,* ii. t. 57. f. 630 and 631. *Chemnitz,* x. t. 140. f. 1298. *Enc. Meth.* t. 338. f. 8.

Inhabits the East Indian Ocean. *Martini.* Isle of France, St. Domingo, and Martinique. *Favanne.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell about two inches long, and rather more than half as broad; it is marked with somewhat darker transverse stripes, and two white mottled bands, of which one is at the upper extremity, and the other in the middle of the body-whirl.

VEXILLUM. 76. Shell conical, yellowish brown, with two mottled bands, and irregular longitudinal streaks; base blackish; spire conical spotted with brown, and the summit yellow.

Conus Vexillum. *Martini*, ii. p. 269. t. 57. f. 629. *Gmelin*, p. 3397. *Museum Leskianum*, p. 191. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 693. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 268.

Conus Epistomium. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 350. No. 968.

Conus Capitaneus, Var. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 64. lot 1450.

Conus mutabilis. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 52. t. 182. f. 1758 and 1759.

Conus, No. 34. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 67.

L' Amusse marbré. *Favanne*, ii. p. 582. t. 15. f. H 1.

Rumphius, t. 31. f. No. 5. *Petiver Amb.* t. 21. f. 12. *Gualter*, t. 20. f. M, and t. 21. f. E. *Seba*, iii. t. 44. f. 8 to 11, and t. 45. f. 16 and 17. *Knorr*, iii. t. 1. f. 3. *Regenfuss*, ii. t. 6. f. 57.

Variety. Without any, or with only an obsolete transverse band.

L' Amusse simple. *Favanne*, ii. p. 583. t. 15. f. H 2.

Enc. Method. t. 336. f. 8.?

Inhabits the Coasts of Batavia. *Favanne.* Malabar, and the Moluccas. *Bruguiere.*

Shell generally about three inches and a quarter long, and very near two inches broad, and is sometimes still larger, but not thick or heavy for its size; the spire is much more elevated than in C. *Capitaneus*, and the variety differs only in having the markings more or less obsolete.

TESTUDINARIUS. 77. Shell conical-ovate, whitish, clouded with dark grey, and marked with two dark bands spotted with white; spire obtuse, and the whirls striated longitudinally.

Conus testudinarius. *Martini*, ii. p. 250. t. 55. f. 605. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 694. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 280.

Conus testudineus. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 14. No. 228.

Conus leoninus, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3387.

Conus, No. 20. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 64.

Conus, No. 30. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 17.

La Peau de Serpent à deux bandes. *Favanne*, ii. p. 623. t. 16. f. G.

Rumphius, t. 34. f. K. *Seba*, iii. t. 44. f. 13. *Knorr*, iii. t. 12. f. 4. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 11. f. 55. *Enc. Meth.* t. 335. f. 6.

Variety. Whitish, variegated with orange.
Regenfuss, i. t. 3. f. 37. *Martini*, ii. t. 55. f. 608.
Inhabits the coasts of Surinam, St. Domingo, and Martinique.
Favanne. Guinea. *Humphreys.*
Shell one, two, or sometimes three inches long, and rather more than half as broad; the colour is whitish, or pale cinereous, clouded and spotted with dark grey, which forms two irregular broad transverse bands on the body-whirl. M. Bruguiere says that *La Peau de Serpent orangée* of Favanne, ii. p. 468, is a variety which differs in its orange colour, in being smaller, and in having the transverse bands narrower.

VENULATUS. 78. Shell conical-ovate, striated at the base, white, with somewhat reticulated yellowish stripes; spire convex.

Conus venulatus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 695. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 280.
Variety A. Reticulated and marked with three rows of irregular yellowish or brownish orange spots.
Le Bois veiné. *Favanne*, ii. p. 604. t. 14. f. D 1.
Enc. Meth. t. 337. f. 9.
Variety B. Reticulated with brownish orange, and marked with two transverse brown bands.
Le Bois veiné à bandes. *Favanne*, ii. p. 605. t. 14. f. D 2.
Inhabits the coasts of Manilla, and the American Seas. *Favanne.*
C. venulatus, according to Favanne, is two or three inches long, and two thirds as broad; but Bruguiere describes his specimen to have measured only twenty-one by eighteen lines.

NAMOCANUS. 79. Shell conical, yellowish, with numerous transverse darker bands, and intermediate lines; spire obtuse, striated, with the two first whirls slightly concave, and the others convex.

Conus Namocanus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 712. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 422.
Enc. Method. t. 338. f. 5.
Inhabits the South Sea about the Island of Namoca. *Bruguiere.*
Shell three inches and a quarter long, and an inch and three

quarters broad; the body-whirl is irregularly furrowed longitudinally, and has a paler transverse band at its upper extremity, as also another but more obsolete in the middle, and the latter, instead of transverse lines, is marked with a row of somewhat quadrangular brown spots; there are not any transverse striæ at the base, and the throat is tinged with blue.

COSTATUS. 80. Shell conical, yellowish white, transversely grooved, and ribbed with crenated somewhat granulated ribs; spire conical and coronated.

Conus costatus. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 47. t. 181. f. 1745 to 1747.

Conus asper. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 39.

Inhabits the South Sea, and coasts of China. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about two inches and a half long, and half as broad; of a nearly uniform dull whitish yellow; the whirls of the spire are channelled and striated, and the edge of the outer lip denticulated.

EBRÆUS. 81. Shell conical, whitish, with transverse rows of large four-sided dark spots; spire convex, slightly coronated.

Conus ebræus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1169. *Martini*, ii. p. 259. *Born Mus.* p. 160. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 44. *Gmelin*, p. 3384. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 28. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 619. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 34.

Variety A. With large black spots.

L' Hebraique. *Favanne*, ii. p. 563. t. 14. f. B 2. *Bonanni Rec.* and *Kirch.* 3. f. 122. *Lister Conch.* t. 779. f. 25. *Rumphius*, t. 33. f. B B. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 99. f. 12, and *Amb.* t. 9. f. 12. *Gualter*, t. 25. f. T. *Argenville*, t. 12. f. G. *Adanson Senegal*, t. 6. f. 5. *Seba*, iii. t. 47. f. 28 and 29. *Knorr*, iii. t. 6. f. 2. *Martini*, ii. t. 56. f. 617.

Variety B. With large black spots, and intermediate smaller rows.

L' Hebraique à cordons. *Favanne*, ii. p. 445. *Chemnitz*, x. t. 144 A. f. *q* and *r*. *Enc. Meth.* t. 321. f. 9.

Variety C. With some of the spots confluent, forming longitudinal stripes.

Conus vermiculatus. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 34. *Enc. Methodique*, t. 321. f. 1.

Variety D. With the spots all confluent, forming longitudinal stripes.

Conus Princeps. *Martini*, ii. p. 344. t. 63. f. 699 and 700. *Born Mus.* p. 153.

Conus Princeps, Var. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 30. *Gmelin*, p. 3378. *Schreibers Conch.* I. p. 19.

L' Hebraique rayée. *Favanne*, ii. p. 564. t. 14. f. B 3. *Bonanni Rec.* and *Kirch.* 3. f. 168. *Lister Conch.* t. 779. f. 26. *Gualter*, t. 25. f. Q. *Seba*, iii. t. 47. f. 30 and 31. *Knorr*, iii. t. 4. f. 2. *Enc. Meth.* t. 321. f. 8.

Inhabits many parts of the East Indian Seas. *Petiver.* Isle of France. *Lister.* Amboyna, and the Moluccas. *Rumphius.* Coasts of America. *Seba.* Senegal. *Adanson.* Isles of Bourbon and Madagascar. *Bruguiere.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell seldom more than about an inch long, and three-fourths as broad, and more or less strongly marked at the base with transverse striæ, which are frequently granulated; the spots are sometimes of a chestnut colour.

STERCUS-MUSCARUM. 82. Shell sub-cylindrical, emarginated at the base; of a pale flesh colour, with numerous crowded rows of dark and milk-white dots; spire elevated, and the whirls concave.

Conus Stercus-muscarum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1169. *Martini*, ii. p. 349. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 45. *Born Mus.* p. 160. *Gmelin*, p. 3385. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 29. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 716. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 429.

Variety A. With black and milk-white dots.

Le Drap d' argent à points noirs. *Favanne*, ii. p. 708. t. 15. f. D 4.

Bonanni Rec. Supp. f. 30, and *Kirch.* 3. f. 408. *Lister Conch.* t. 757. f. 9. *Rumphius*, t. 33. f. Z. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 75. f. 1, and *Amb.* t. 15. f. 21. *Gualter*, t. 25. f. O. *Argenville*, t. 13. f. E. *Knorr*, i. t. 7. f. 5. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 7. f. 2. *Martini*, ii. t. 64. f. 711 and 712. *Enc. Meth.* t. 341. f. 6.

Variety B. With red and white dots.

Knorr, vi. t. 16. f. 4. *Martini*, ii. t. 64. f. 713.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Zanguebar, Isle of France, Madagascar, and the Cape of Good Hope. *Favanne.* Ceylon. *Humphreys.*

Shell generally about two inches long, and rather less than half as broad; there are often two indistinct bands, on which the black dots are aggregated, and the inside of the lip is often spotted; the apex and throat are of a rose colour.

ARENATUS. 83. Shell conical-ovate, emarginated at the base, white, with transverse rows of black dots; spire coronated.

Conus arenatus. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 13. No. 210. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 621. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 34.

Conus Stercus-muscarum, Var. *Linnæus Mus. Lud. Ulr.* p. 559. *Born Mus.* p. 161. t. 7. f. 12. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 46. *Gmelin*, p. 3385. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 28.

Conus Stercus-culicum. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 358. No. 1027.

Variety A. With the dots large.

La Piqûre de Mouches. *Favanne*, ii. p. 710. t. 15. f. F 2. *Lister Conch.* t. 761. f. 10. *Rumphius*, t. 33. f. A A. *Petiver Amb.* t. 15. f. 20. *Gualter*, t. 25. f. P. *Argenville*, t. 12. f. S. *Martini*, ii. t. 63. f. 696. *Enc. Meth.* t. 320. f. 6.

Variety B. With the dots minute.

La Moire ondée. *Favanne*, ii. p. 713. t. 15. f. F 3. *Seba*, iii. t. 55. f. 1. *Martini*, ii. t. 63. f. 697. *Enc. Meth.* t. 320. f. 3 and 7.

Inhabits the coasts of Batavia, Ceram, Coromandel, Madagascar, and the Isle of France. *Favanne.* Philippine Islands, and the Cape of Good Hope. *Bruguiere.*

The variety A is about two inches long, and more than half as broad; but the variety B is generally considerably smaller; in the disposition of the dots it resembles *C. Stercus-muscarum*, but differs in being more ovate, and the spire is always coronated.

PULICARIUS. 84. Shell conical-oblong, emarginated at the base, white, with small brown ovate spots; spire mucronated and coronated.

Conus pulicarius. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Catalogue*, p. 13. No. 211. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 622. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 34.

Conus Stercus-pulicum. *Meuschen Mus. Geversianum*, p. 358. No. 1030.

Conus Stercus-muscarum, Var. *Gmelin*, p. 3385. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 28.

Conus, No. 53. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 71.

Variety A. With the spots scattered and ovate.

La Morsure de Puces. *Favanne*, p. 713. t. 15. f. F 5.

Lister Conch. t. 774. f. 20. *Rumphius*, t. 33. f. No. 2. *Gualter*, t. 21. f. G. *Martini*, ii. t. 63. f. 698 *a*. *Enc. Meth.* t. 320. f. 1.

Variety B. With the spots in transverse rows, and quadrangular.

Conus fustigatus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 623. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 35.

Le Fustigé. *Favanne*, ii. p. 714. t. 15. f. N.

Martini, ii. t. 63. f. 698. *Enc. Meth.* t. 320. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of New Guinea, and the Moluccas. *Favanne.* Otaheite. *Solander.* Society's Islands. *Humphreys.*

Shell an inch, or an inch and a half long, and about half as broad; and besides the dark brown or blackish spots, it is also sometimes marked with one or two indistinct bands of yellow.

OBESUS. 85. Shell ovate, emarginated at the base, white, tinged with chestnut colour, and marked with dark clustered dots; spire depressed, coronated, and marked with a double groove.

Conus obesus. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 9. lot 177. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 623. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 35.

Conus Ceylonicus. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 67. t. 142. f. 1318.

Conus Zeylanicus. *Gmelin*, p. 3389. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 47.

La Peau de Civette. *Favanne*, ii. p. 496.

Enc. Meth. t. 320. f. 8.

Inhabits the coasts of Madagascar and China. *Humphreys.* Ceylon. *Chemnitz.*

Shell an inch, or sometimes two inches long, and more than half as broad, and some of the spots, or masses of confluent dots, are frequently triangular.

PIPERATUS. 86. Shell conical, emarginated at the base, fawn-coloured, marked transversely with two white belts, and numerous slightly elevated dotted striæ; spire coronated, and spotted with brown.

Conus punctatus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 628. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 36.
Conus Stercus-muscarum, Var. δ. *Gmelin*, p. 3385.
Conus, No. 62. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 31.
Chemnitz, x. t. 139. f. 1294. *Enc. Method.* t. 319. f. 8.
Inhabits the East Indian Ocean. *Chemnitz.* African Ocean. *Bruguiere.*
Shell two inches long, and fourteen lines broad; of a fawn colour, with dark reddish brown spots on the striæ, which are but very slightly elevated, especially on the upper part. *C. punctatus* of Gmelin is a different species.

CANCELLATUS. 87. Shell conical, white, cancellated with transverse grooves and longitudinal striæ; spire acuminated.

Conus cancellatus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 712. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 423.
Enc. Method. t. 338. f. 1.
Inhabits the coasts of Owyhee in the South Seas. *Bruguiere.*
Shell an inch and a half long, and half as broad, and bears a strong resemblance to a fossil species described by Bruguiere with the name of *C. deperditus*, and of which the following figures have been given, Argenville, t. 29. f. 8. Walch. Naturf. ii. t. 43. f. 4, Favanne, t. 66. f. G 1, and Encyc. Meth. t. 337. f. 7. *C. fusiformis* of Lamarck is probably a variety of this species, and is described with a slight tinge of rose colour, and its spire rather more elevated.

VARIUS. 88. Shell conical elongated, granulated, whitish, with large irregular spots; spire elevated, striated longitudinally, and coronated.

Conus varius. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1170. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 624. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* p. 35.
Conus varius, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3386.
Conus, No. 58. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 30.
Variety A. With the spots of a chestnut colour.
La Peau de Chagrin. *Favanne*, ii. p. 562. t. 16. f. E 3. *Argenville*, t. 12. f. R. *Seba*, iii. t. 48. f. 26 to 28. *Chemnitz*, x. t. 138. f. 1284. *Enc. Method.* t. 321. f. 3.
Variety B. With red spots.
La Peau de Chagrin rouge. *Favanne*, ii. p. 444.
Enc. Method. t. 321. f. 4.
Inhabits the coasts of the Isle of France and of St. Domingo. *Favanne.* Antilles. *Bruguiere.* Curaçoa. *Chemnitz.*
Shell generally an inch or an inch and a half long, and rather

less than half as broad; white or pale flesh colour, with large irregular chestnut or orange patches; there are about sixteen transverse slightly elevated granulated striæ extended over the body-whirl, and between each of these is a row of minute chestnut dots; the granules are larger towards the base of the shell, and in different specimens appear more or less obsolete on the upper part. Most authors have confounded *C. aurantius* of Bruguiere with this species.

PORTORICANUS. 89. Shell conical, granulated, white, with brownish yellow spots; spire convex and mucronated.

Conus Portoricanus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 714. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 424.
Enc. Meth. t. 338. f. 4.

Inhabits the American Seas on the coasts of Porto Rico. *Bruguiere.*

Shell an inch and a half long, and rather more than half as broad; with eighteen or twenty granulated striæ on the body-whirl, and two fine elevated lines between each; it has two rows of distant oblong spots of a yellowish brown or citron colour.

TINIANUS. 90. Shell conical, red, clouded with pale bluish spots, and scattered yellowish dots; spire convex.

Conus Tinianus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 713. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 424.
Enc. Meth. t. 338. f. 2.

Inhabits the South Sea on the coasts of the Isle of Tinian. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about two inches long, and fourteen lines broad; of a fine cinnabar red, clouded with spots of pale bluish ash colour, and irregularly marked with brownish yellow dots which form transverse rows only at the base.

CORONATUS. 91. Shell conical, reddish grey, with large yellowish spots, and transverse brown and white jointed lines; spire obtuse, and coronated.

Conus coronatus. *Gmelin*, p. 3389.
Conus Minimus. *Born Mus.* p. 156. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 618. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 33.
Le Papier Turc pointillé. *Favanne*, ii. p. 446.
Valenlyn Abh. t. 3. f. 24. *Martini*, ii. t. 63. f. 703 to 705.
Enc. Meth. t. 322. f. 2.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Bruguiere.*

Shell not quite an inch long, and nearly two thirds as broad, and has the base marked with five or six transverse grooves; there are sometimes two faint transverse bands, of which the upper is fawn-coloured, and the lower white, and in some specimens the latter only is observable.

BARBADENSIS. 92. Shell conical, slightly grooved transversely, and granulated at the base, reddish, with two white bands; spire obtuse and coronated.

Conus Barbadensis. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 632. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 37.

Le Gourgouran. *Favanne,* ii. p. 445.

Enc. Meth. t. 322. f. 8.

Inhabits the coasts of Barbadoes, Guadaloupe, and St. Domingo. *Bruguiere.*

Bruguiere has described this shell to be thirteen lines long and eight broad, and says it may be at once distinguished from *C. Mus* by the spire, which is more obtuse, and by the difference in its transverse striæ. Most authors have followed Martini in confounding it with *C. coronatus,* from which it may be at once distinguished by its granulated striæ.

ROSEUS. 93. Shell conical, transversely grooved, and of a rose colour, with one white band; spire obtuse and coronated.

Conus roseus. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 37.

Martini, ii. t. 63. f. 707. *Enc. Meth.* t. 322. f. 7.

Inhabits the Antilles. *Lamarck.*

Bruguiere appears to have confounded this species with *C. Barbadensis,* from which, Lamarck says, it differs in being transversely grooved, in not having the transverse lines dotted, in having only one white band, in the base not being granulated, and in having the base of its pillar spotted with purple brown.

COCCINEUS. 94. Shell conical, transversely striated, and granulated, scarlet, with a white mottled band; spire convex and coronated.

Conus coccineus. *Gmelin,* p. 3390.

Conus corallinus. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 11. No. 173.

Conus Cardinalis. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 632. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 37.

Conus sipmanus. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 364. No. 1073.
Conus Ammiralis, Var. Anglicus. *Gmelin,* p. 3379. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 22.
Conus Aurisiacus, Var. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 41.
Conus, No. 7. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 60, and No. 50. p. 71.
Le Cornet Cardinal. *Favanne,* ii. p. 543. t. 16. f. I.
Knorr, v. t. 17. f. 5, and t. 24. f. 2. *Martini,* ii. t. 61. f. 680. *Enc. Meth.* t. 322. f. 6.

Inhabits the coasts of St. Domingo and Martinique. *Favanne.*

Shell about an inch long, and rather more than half as broad, and besides a white transverse band spotted with brown in the middle, it has also sometimes an obsolete zone of white spots near the upper extremity of the body-whirl. Favanne mentions a Variety with two flesh-coloured bands.

CITRINUS. 95. Shell conical, citron-coloured, with transverse interrupted black lines at the base; spire coronated.

Conus citrinus. *Gmelin,* p. 3389.
Conus, No. 51. *Schroeter Einleitung,* i. p. 71.

Variety A. With a white band at the base.

Conus Ammiralis, Var. F. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 23.
Conus lividus, Var. C. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 631. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 36.
Martini, ii. t. 61. f. 681.

Variety B. With a white band in the middle as well as at the base.

Conus Magellanicus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 633. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 37.
Le Détroit de Magellan. *Favanne,* ii. p. 543. t. 16. f. H. *Enc. Meth.* t. 322. f. 3.?

Inhabits the coasts of Curaçoa. *Martini.* Martinique. *Favanne.* Straights of Magellan. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about an inch long, and rather more than half as broad, of a citron colour with one or two white bands, and sometimes a few white irregularly scattered spots.

SPONSALIS. 96. Shell sub-ovate, gibbous, with the base transversely striated and granulated, white, with one or two rows of large remote spots; spire coronated; base and throat blackish.

Conus sponsalis. *Solander's MSS. Chemnitz,* xi. p. 56. t. 182. f. 1766 and 1767. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 635. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 38.

Enc. Meth. t. 322. f. 1.

Inhabits the South Seas. *Chemnitz.* Coasts of the Island of St. George. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about an inch long, and three fourths as broad, varying with the spots brown, yellowish, or flesh-coloured.

TAITENSIS. 97. Shell conical, transversely striated, of a blackish violet colour, with a few white spots and dots; spire obtuse, striated.

Conus Taitensis. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 713. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 424.

Enc. Meth. t. 336. f. 9.

Inhabits the coasts of Otaheite. *Bruguiere.*

Shell an inch and a quarter long, and two thirds as broad; there is a transverse irregular row of bluish white spots at the upper extremity, and a more indistinct row on the middle of the body-whirl, which are bluish, pointed with white.

SCABRIUSCULUS. 98. Shell conical, white, with transverse elevated roughish striæ, and five transverse rows of reddish brown spots; spire obtuse.

Conus scabriusculus. *Chemnitz,* xi. p. 56. t. 182. f. 1768 and 1769.

Inhabits the coasts of Guinea about Sierra Leone. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about three-quarters of an inch long, and nearly two-thirds as broad; there are only four rows of spots on the body-whirl, and one is on the spire; of the former, one is at the base, and the next above is an oblong stripe, and there are two other rows of oval spots above it.

PUNCTURATUS. 99. Shell conical, transversely grooved, and the grooves punctured, livid and marked with two white zones; spire coronated, obtuse, with the apex rose-coloured; throat blue.

Conus puncturatus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 685. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 38.

Enc. Meth. t. 322. f. 9.

Inhabits Botany Bay. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about three-quarters of an inch long, and rather more than half as broad; the upper third part of the body-whirl is smooth, but the lower two-thirds are grooved transversely,

and a row of hollow dots may be discovered, with the help of a glass, in each groove; one of the white zones occupies the upper part, and the other is placed below the middle of the body-whirl.

CEYLONENSIS. 100. Shell conical, granulated at the base, yellowish, with two white spotted bands, and intermediate longitudinal greyish zic-zac stripes; spire coronated and obtuse; throat and base violet.

Conus Ceylonensis. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 636. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 39.
Enc. Method. t. 322. f. 10.
Inhabits the coasts of Ceylon. *Bruguiere.*
Shell about five eighths of an inch long, and rather more than half as broad; the uppermost band is marked with two or three transverse dotted yellowish brown lines, and the spire is white, except the interstices of the tubercles, which are of a dark yellowish brown colour.

EXIGUUS. 101. Shell conical-oblong, white, with brown longitudinal spots, and distant transverse striæ; spire convex, acute, and coronated.

Conus exiguus. *Lamarck in Ann du Mus.* xv. p. 39.
Inhabits the Asiatic Seas. *Lamarck.*
M. Lamarck says, that this species in its size and shape resembles *C. Ceylonensis,* but differs in being white, with longitudinal reddish brown spots, and in not having any zone, or the transverse lines dotted.

PUSILLUS. 102. Shell conical, white, with longitudinal reddish stripes, and transverse rows of dots; spire conical, depressed, and slightly coronated; throat and base violet.

Conus pusillus. *Chemnitz,* xi. p. 65. t. 183. f. 1788 and 1789. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 39.
Conus puncticulatus, Var. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 284.
Enc. Meth. t. 331. f. 8.
Inhabits the coasts of Guinea. *Chemnitz.*
Shell ten lines long, and rather more than half as broad. Lamarck has erroneously placed this shell as a separate species,

and also as a Variety of *C. puncticulatus*, from which it differs in having the spire somewhat coronated, and more depressed at its margin.

LAMELLOSUS. 103. Shell conical, slightly grooved, and the base granulated, white, spotted with rose colour; spire coronated and lamellated.

Conus lamellosus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 636. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 39.
Enc. Meth. t. 322. f. 5.
Inhabits the coasts of Ceylon. *Bruguiere.*
Shell seven lines long, and rather more than half as broad, and may be readily known by its numerous moon-shaped lamellar processes, which almost cover the lower whirls of the spire.

RATTUS. 104. Shell conical, greyish violet, with a white band, and scattered distant spots; spire obtuse; base and inside violet.

Conus Rattus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 700. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 283.
La Peau de Rat. *Favanne,* ii. p. 491.
Enc. Meth. t. 338. f. 7.
Variety. White with brownish yellow spots, and transversely dotted in rows.
La Peau de Rat à cordons. *Favanne,* ii. p. 491.
Enc. Meth. t. 338. f. 9.
Inhabits the coasts of America. *Bruguiere.*
Shell nineteen lines long, and nearly an inch broad, thick and gibbous at the upper extremity of the body-whirl; the colour is greyish, slightly clouded with violet, and marked with a few distant scattered white spots; there are two bands, of which one at the upper extremity is white with greyish spots, and another a little below the middle, is said to be of an agate colour, clouded with violet and white spots.

JAMAICENSIS. 105. Shell conical, slightly gibbous, olive, with transverse rows of dots, and white bands marbled with brown; spire convex and acute.

Conus Jamaicensis. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 700. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 283.
Le Pavillon Indien. *Favanne,* ii. p. 573. t. 18. f. D 1.
Enc. Meth. t. 335. f. 4.

Inhabits the American Seas, and coasts of Jamaica. *Bruguiere.*
Shell about an inch and a half long, and rather more than half as broad, marked with extremely fine transverse striæ, which become rather stronger towards the base; there are three white bands which are variously marked with blue, brown, or greyish lines or spots.

MEDITERRANEUS. 106. Shell conical, dull olive, clouded, with two obsolete white bands, and transverse brown lines and dots; spire conical, acute, and striated.

Conus Mediterraneus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 701. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 283.
Seba, iii. t. 47. f. 27. *Enc. Meth.* t. 330. f. 4.
Inhabits the coasts of Algiers, Naples, Corsica, Provence, and Languedoc. *Bruguiere.*
Shell commonly varying from half an inch to near an inch in length, and is half as broad, and Bruguiere says, it is sometimes fourteen lines long; the inside is dull violet, with two transverse pale bands, of which one is at the upper extremity, and the other in the middle.

PUNCTICULATUS. 107. Shell conical-ovate, slightly grooved at the base, white, with transverse rows of dots; spire conical, obtuse, and the whirls channelled.

Conus puncticulatus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 702.
Conus punctulatus. *Solander's MSS.*
Conus leucosticus, Var. *Gmelin*, p. 3388.
Conus Monachus. *Gmelin*, p. 3382.
Conus, No. 25. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 16.
La Chiure de Mouches. *Favanne*, ii. p. 448.
Variety A. White with crowded rows of red dots.
Seba, iii. t. 48. f. 46 and 47. *Martini*, ii. t. 55. f. 612 *b*. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 140. f. 1305. *Enc. Meth.* t. 331. f. 2.
Variety B. White variegated with red, and distant rows of blackish spots.
Gualter, t. 22. f. No. 2. *Martini*, ii. t. 55. f. 612 *a*.
Inhabits the coasts of St. Domingo, Guadaloupe, and Martinique. *Bruguiere.*
Shell about an inch long, and nearly two thirds as broad, and the transverse striæ at the base are sometimes slightly granulated. Martini, Gmelin, Schroeter, and Schreibers have

confounded this species with *C. verrucosus*, and considered it to be the Linnæan *C. Monachus*.

MAURITIANUS. 108. Shell conical, white, with pale brownish yellow spots, and transverse rows of brown crescent-shaped dots; spire obtuse, and the base grooved.

Conus Mauritianus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 703. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 284.
Le Cornet chiné. *Favanne*, ii. p. 450.
Enc. Meth. t. 330. f. 9.
Inhabits the coasts of Africa. *Bruguiere.*
Shell fourteen lines long, and nine broad, and is very nearly allied to *C. puncticulatus*, from which Bruguiere says it principally differs in the coloured markings. Lamarck mentions a Variety of an orange colour spotted with white.

SULCATUS. 109. Shell conical-oblong, white, and transversely grooved; spire coronated, obtuse.

Conus sulcatus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 618. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 34.
Enc. Meth. t. 321. f. 6.
Inhabits the West Indian Seas. *Bruguiere.*
Shell ten or eleven lines long, and rather more than half as broad; it is uniformly white both inside and out, and the whole of the exterior surface is transversely grooved.

VERRUCOSUS. 110. Shell conical, striated, and granulated; spire conical, with the lower whirls concave and crenated on the edge.

Variety A. White variegated with reddish or yellowish brown.
Conus verrucosus. *Solander's MSS. Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 708. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 285.
Le Cornet à grains de petite-vérole. *Favanne*, ii. p. 567. t. 18. f. H.
Martini, ii. t. 55. f. 612 *c*. *Enc. Method.* t. 333. f. 4.
Variety B. White without any coloured markings.
Conus nodulosus. *Solander's MSS.?*
La Petite-vérole blanche. *Favanne*, ii. p. 448.
Lister Conch. t. 756. f. 8. *Martini*, ii. t. 55. f. 612 *d*.

Inhabits the coasts of Africa, Senegal, and Mozambique. *Bruguiere.* Isle of France, and Cape of Good Hope. *Favanne.*

Shell about three-quarters of an inch, or one inch long, and half as broad. Dr. Solander has described his *C. nodulosus*, for which he quotes Martini, f. *c.* to be more elongated than his *C. verrucosus*, which is fig. *d.*; and this difference, which he observed among the specimens in the Portland Cabinet, was probably only accidental.

COLUMBA. 111. Shell conical, rose-coloured, and the base striated; spire acute.

Conus Columba. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 709. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 422.

La Colombe rose. *Favanne,* ii. p. 572. t. 18. f. K 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 334. f. 3.

Variety. Shell whiter, and twice as large. *Gualter,* t. 25. f. G. *Enc. Meth.* t. 331. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of the Isle of France. *Favanne.*

Shell about eight lines long, and rather more than half as broad, of an uniform rose colour, and the lower half of the body-whirl is marked with transverse elevated striæ. Bruguiere mentions a white Variety in which one or two of the uppermost striæ are slightly granulated.

MADURENSIS. 112. Shell conical, greenish, with three or four bands clouded with white and yellow, and marked with transverse brown and white dotted lines; spire acuminated.

Conus Madurensis. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 709. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 422.

Le Croisè vert. *Favanne,* ii. p. 617. t. 15. f. E 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 333. f. 3.

Inhabits the Asiatick Ocean. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about an inch long, and half as broad, and the lower third of the body-whirl has a few distant striæ; the spire is striated longitudinally towards the apex, but the lower whirls are entirely smooth.

JASPIDEUS. 113. Shell conical, yellowish green, with brown and white transverse dotted lines; spire acuminated; throat violet.

Conus jaspideus. *Gmelin*, p. 3387. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 45.
Conus Pusio. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 710. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 286.
Conus, No. 24. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 64.
Martini, ii. t. 55. f. 612. *Enc. Meth.* t. 334. f. 4.
Inhabits the coasts of St. Domingo, Martinique, and Guadaloupe. *Bruguiere.*
Shell about eight lines long, and half as broad, and is sometimes marked with a white band in the middle of the body-whirl. According to Bruguiere, *La Jaunisse*, of Favanne, t. 18. f. I 1 and I 2. is a white Variety of this species.

JAPONICUS. 114. Shell conical, grooved at the base, yellow, variegated and marked with transverse brown and white dotted lines; spire acuminated, and the whirls flattish.

Conus Japonicus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 710. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 286.
La Pluie d'Or. *Favanne*, ii. p. 448.
Enc. Meth. t. 330. f. 3.
Inhabits the coasts of Japan. *Bruguiere.*
Shell about thirteen lines long, and rather more than half as broad, and is variously mottled with white, brown, or orange. M. Bruguiere says it differs from *C. jaspideus*, principally in being larger.

MINDANUS. 115. Shell conical, white, variegated with scarlet, and marked with brown and white dotted transverse lines; spire acuminated, and the whirls concave.

Conus Mindanus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 711. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 286.
La Pluie d'Argent. *Favanne*, ii. p. 448.
Enc. Meth. t. 330. f. 7.
Inhabits the coasts of the Philippine Islands. *Bruguiere.*
Shell fourteen lines long, and rather more than half as broad, and was considered by Favanne to be only a Variety of *C. Japonicus*, from which it differs in having the aperture emarginated at the upper extremity, and the whirls concave. *C. acutangulus* of Chemnitz, which is mentioned under the head of *C. Augur*, a good deal resembles this species, but is considerably narrower in proportion to the length.

FESTIVUS. 116. Shell conical, scarlet, with two transverse rows of large white spots, and numerous dotted brown lines; spire conical, and the whirls convex.

Conus festivus. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 57. t. 182. f. 1770 and 1771.
Conus nobilis. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 36. t. 1. f. 4.
Conus amabilis. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 425. *Valentyn Abh.* t. 3. f. 21.
Inhabits the coasts of the Molucca Islands. *Valentyn.*
Shell about an inch long, and rather more than half as broad; it much resembles Bruguiere's C. *Mindanus*, but in that species the whirls are said to be concave, and in this they are convex.

**** Elongated and rounded at the base; the body-whirl as long again as the spire.*

CLAVUS. 117. Shell sub-cylindrical, transversely striated, white, with reticulated veins and yellowish bands; spire conical.

Conus Clavus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1170. *Martini*, ii. p. 223. t. 52. f. 570. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 47. *Gmelin*, p. 3390. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 39. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 433.
Conus auricomus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 742. *Lister Conch.* t. 744. f. 34. *Chemnitz*, x. t. 143. f. 1327. *Enc. Meth.* t. 346. f. 3.
Inhabits the East Indian Ocean. *Chemnitz.* Coasts of Guinea. *Humphreys.*
Shell rather more than two inches long, and three quarters of an inch broad, marked all over with reticulated yellow veins, and two or three yellowish brown bands.

AUREUS. 118. Shell sub-cylindrical, transversely striated, yellow, with orange longitudinal stripes, and white triangular spots; spire conical and acute.

Conus aureus. *Solander's MSS.* *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 742.

Conus auricomus. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 433. *Knorr*, v. t. 11. f. 5. *Enc. Meth.* t. 346. f. 4.

Variety. With somewhat granulated striæ.

Conus notabilis. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 15. No. 251.?

Inhabits the coasts of China. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about an inch and three-quarters long, and rather more than one-third as broad, yellow, with longitudinal orange stripes, and white triangular spots, and marked transversely with interrupted paler minutely reticulated bands.

CIRCUMCISUS. 119. Shell sub-cylindrical, transversely striated, of a bluish flesh-colour, with darker bands, and transverse rows of brown spots; spire conical, and the whirls rather concave.

Conus circumcisus. *Born Mus.* p. 163.

Conus affinis. *Gmelin*, p. 3391.

Conus Dux. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 732. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 430.

Conus Nussatella, Var. b. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 39.

Conus, No. 1. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 59.

L'Amiral d'Holland. *Favanne*, ii. p. 480.

Martini, ii. t. 52. f. 571. *Enc. Meth.* t. 342. f. 4 and 5.

Inhabits the East Indian Ocean. *Bruguiere.*

Bruguiere says this shell is sometimes though rarely two inches and eight lines long, and an inch in diameter, but Born has described the usual length to be seventeen lines, and the breadth only five lines; it is sometimes variegated with brownish yellow, and has the transverse bands rather obsolete. C. *Dux* of Solander is quite a different species allied to *C. ebræus* from which it principally differs in having a more elevated spire.

TENDINEUS. 120. Shell sub-cylindrical, transversely striated, of a chocolate colour, with broad longitudinal whitish bands; spire conical, smooth.

Conus tendineus. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 69. lot 1551. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 733. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 430.

Conus Terebellum, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3390.

Lister Conch. t. 745. f. 36. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 83. t. 143. f. 1330. *Enc. Meth.* t. 342. f. 6.

Inhabits the coasts of the Isle of France. *Chemnitz.* Coasts of Africa. *Bruguiere.* Madagascar. *Humphreys.*

Shell two or three inches long, and about one third as broad, and sometimes has three bands of a darker chocolate colour than the ground, which are divided by the longitudinal white belts.

AUSTRALIS. 121. Shell conical elongated, transversely grooved, yellowish, with transverse rows of brown spots, and irregular longitudinal stripes; spire conical, acuminated.

Conus australis. *Chemnitz,* xi. p. 59. t. 183. f. 1774 and 1775. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 439.

Inhabits the coasts of New South Wales and China. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about two inches and a half long, and the breadth is rather less than two-fifths of the length; the outer lip is slightly crenated on its edge. Lamarck doubts whether it is distinct from *C. strigatus.*

LÆVIS. 122. Shell sub-cylindrical-oblong, transversely striated, of a pale yellowish red, with brown and white spots, and variegated with yellow; spire conical, smooth.

Conus lævis. *Gmelin,* p. 3391. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 18.

Conus Nussatella, Var. c. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 40.

Conus tendineus, Var. B. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 734.

Conus melancholicus. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 430.

Conus, No. 3. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 59. *Martini,* ii. t. 52. f. 572.

Inhabits the coasts of Africa. *Bruguiere.*

If the accuracy of Martini's figure can be at all relied on, this shell differs not only in colour from *C. tendineus,* but is also considerably broader in proportion to its length; it is represented two inches and a quarter long, and eleven lines broad, and is more like Gmelin's *C. ochroleucus,* of which Martini considered it to be a variety; the inside is white, with a violet border on the outer lip.

OCHROLEUCUS. 123. Shell sub-cylindrical elongated, striated at the base, and yellowish, with a paler transverse band; spire acute, with the outer whirl slightly convex.

Conus ochroleucus. *Gmelin*, p. 3391. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 34.

Conus Præfectus. *Solander's MSS. Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 734. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 430.

Conus Nussatella, Var. d. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 40.

Conus, No. 4. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 60.

Martini, ii. t. 52. f. 573. *Enc. Meth.* t. 343. f. 6.

Inhabits the American Seas. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about two inches and a quarter long, and two-fifths as broad, and is perfectly smooth, except towards the base, which has ten or twelve elevated distant striæ; the inside is white.

STRIGATUS. 124. Shell sub-cylindrical, transversely striated, and of a pale violet colour, with yellowish spots and dots; spire conical, convex.

Conus strigatus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 735. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 431.

Enc. Meth. t. 342. f. 1.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about an inch and a half long, and half an inch broad; and has the inside violet or bluish, with a flesh-coloured border on the edge of the outer lip. Bruguiere says that young shells are of an orange colour, with a pale violet band in the middle, which is irregularly sprinkled with milk white dots.

MITRATUS. 125. Shell sub-cylindrical elongated, with transverse, somewhat granulated striæ, and white, with brownish yellow bands; spire pyramidal.

Conus mitratus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 738. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 431.

Enc. Meth. t. 342. f. 3.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean. *Bruguiere.*

Shell rather more than an inch and a half long, and only half an inch broad, and the spire is about seven lines long; the colour is white, with oblong yellowish or ferruginous spots disposed in transverse zones.

GLANS. 126. Shell sub-cylindrical, transversely, striated, brown, with an obsolete white band; spire longitudinally striated, and the whirls convex.

Conus Glans. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 736. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 431.

Conus Nux-sativa. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 366. No. 1082.

Variety A. Brown, with smooth elevated striæ, and the white band obsolete.

Le Gland fauve. *Favanne,* ii. p. 656. t. 17. f. G.

Argenville App. t. 2. f. D. *Seba,* iii. t. 53. f. Z. *Enc. Meth.* t. 342. f. 7.

Variety B. Brownish violet, with a white band, and the transverse striæ granulated.

Conus Terebellum, Var. β. *Gmelin,* p. 3390.

Conus Nussatella, Var. a. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 39.

Le Gland violet. *Favanne,* ii. p. 478.

Chemnitz, x. p. 83. t. 143. f. 1331, No. 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 342. f. 9.

Inhabits the coasts of the Isle of France, and the Moluccas. *Favanne.* Coasts of Africa. *Bruguiere.*

Shell seventeen lines long, and seven broad, with the inside white, except towards the edge of the outer lip, which is violet; it differs from *C. tendineus* in being broader, and in having the spire striated. The shell which I have followed Bruguiere in placing as a variety differs only in its colour, and in having the transverse striæ granulated.

TENELLUS. 127. Shell sub-cylindrical, transversely striated, whitish, transversely dotted, and marked with interrupted yellowish bands; spire depressed, and the whirls slightly channelled.

Conus tenellus. *Chemnitz,* xi. p. 64. t. 183. f. 1782 and 1783.

Conus Timorensis, Var. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 429.

Inhabits the coasts of the Moluccas. *Chemnitz.*

Shell an inch and a half long, and about two-fifths as broad; the white ground is irregularly tinged, and marked with pale yellow or red, and there are two or three transverse irregular bands of large brownish yellow spots.

NUSSATELLA. 128. Shell sub-cylindrical, transversely striated, white, clouded with yellow, and marked with transverse rows of dark dots; spire conical.

Conus Nussatella. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1170. *Martini*, ii. p. 188. t. 51. f. 567. *Born Mus.* p. 162. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 48. *Gmelin*, p. 3390. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 39. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 736. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 431.

Variety A. With smooth elevated striæ.

Le Drap d'or piqueté. *Favanne*, ii. p. 653. t. 18. f. E 2. *Lister Conch.* t. 744. f. 35. *Rumphius*, t. 33. f. E E. *Petiver Amb.* t. 15. f. 13. *Chemnitz*, x. t. 143. f. 1329. *Enc. Meth.* t. 342. f. 8.

Variety B. With granulated striæ.

Le Drap d'or piqueté granuleux. *Favanne*, ii. p. 655. t. 18. f. E 4.

Gualter, t. 25. f. L. *Argenville*, t. 13. f. P. *Knorr*, ii. t. 4. f. 7. *Martini*, ii. t. 51. f. 567. *Enc. Meth.* t. 342. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Nussatella, an Island in the Indian Seas. *Rumphius.* China, Amboyna, the Philippines, and coasts of New Guinea. *Favanne.*

The variety A is sometimes two inches and a half, and B generally about one inch and a half long, and the breadth in both is one third of the length; the transverse rows of dots are either dark red or blackish, and the inside is white.

GRANULATUS. 129. Shell sub-conical elongated, transversely ribbed, clouded with red and white, and marked with a white band; spire conical, with the whirls convex and striated.

Conus granulatus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1170. *Born Mus.* p. 163. *Gmelin*, p. 3391. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 718. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 427.

Conus, No. 6. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 60.

Conus lætus. *Gmelin*, p. 3391.

Conus Nussatella, Var. e. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 40.

L'Amiral d'Angleterre. *Favanne*, ii. p. 660. t. 15. f. G 2. *Lister Conch.* t. 760. f. 5. *Seba*, iii. t. 48. f. 21, 22, and 26. *Knorr*, iii. t. 6. f. 5. *Martini*, ii. t. 52. f. 574 and 575. *Enc. Meth.* t. 339. f. 9.

Inhabits the African coasts. *Linnæus.* American Seas. *Seba.* Coasts of Spanish America, and the Antilles. *Martini.* Surinam and Brazil. *Bruguiere.* West Indies. *Humphreys.*

Shell varying from an inch and a quarter to two inches long, and the breadth is rather more than two-fifths of the length, of a bright scarlet or rose colour, clouded with white; the

body-whirl has a white transverse band, and a row of brown or purplish spots in the middle; the form is somewhat conical, and the base narrow.

FUSUS. 130. Shell sub-conical elongated, transversely ribbed, and dull yellowish white; spire conical, striated, with the whirls convex and channelled at the sutures.

Conus Fusus. *Gmelin*, p. 3390.
Conus verulosus. *Solander's MSS. Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 719. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 427.
Conus Nussatella, Var. f. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 40.
Conus, No. 9. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 61.
Le Bout de Chandelle. *Favanne*, ii. p. 660. t. 15. f. G 3.
Lister Conch. t. 768. f. 17 A. *Martini*, ii. t. 52. f. 576. *Enc. Meth.* t. 341. f. 7.
Inhabits the West Indian Seas. *Humphreys.*
Shell from three quarters of an inch to an inch and a half long, and nearly half as broad; it is of a dull yellowish white, like the colour of tallow, sometimes marked with paler obsolete interrupted bands, and becoming of a purer white towards the base. Favanne considered it to be only a variety of C. *granulatus.*

AURISIACUS. 131. Shell conical sub-elongated, of a flesh colour, with white bands, and narrow spotted ribs; spire conical, and the whirls concave.

Conus Aurisiacus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1170. *Martini*, ii. p. 282. t. 57. f. 636 and 637. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 49. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 41. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 720. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* xiii. t. 502. upper fig. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 426.
Conus Arausiacus. *Gmelin*, p. 3392.
L'Amiral d'Orange. *Favanne*, ii. p. 663. t. 17. f. K 1. *Rumphius*, t. 34. f. A. *Petiver Amb.* t. 7. f. 7. *Argenville App.* t. 1. f. I. *Seba*, iii. t. 48. f. 7. *Knorr*, i. t. 8. f. 3, and v. t. 24. f. 1. *Regenfuss*, ii. t. 12. f. 53. *Enc. Meth.* t. 339. f. 4.
Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Ceram and Banda. *Favanne.*
Shell about two inches and a quarter long, and half as broad, and in form much resembles many of the shells which have been placed in the second division; the narrow slightly elevated transverse ribs are white, with dark brown spots.

TEREBRA. 132. Shell sub-conical elongated, with distant ribs; spire conical, obtuse, and the whirls flattish.

Conus Terebra. *Born Mus.* p. 503. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 721. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 427.
Conus Terebellum. *Gmelin*, p. 3390.
Conus Nussatella, Var. g. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 40.
Conus, No. 11. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 61.

Variety A. Reddish or yellowish white, with two obsolete pale bands.

Le faux Amiral d'Orange. *Favanne*, ii. p. 662. t. 17. f. K 2. *Martini*, ii. t. 52. f. 577. *Enc. Meth.* t. 339. f. 1.

Variety B. White, without bands.

Enc. Method. t. 339. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Batavia, Isle of France, and the Nicobar Islands. *Favanne.*

Shell near two inches long, and rather more than three quarters of an inch broad; the base and apex are frequently violet, and the inside is white, with one or two violet bands.

RAPHANUS. 133. Shell conical elongated, transversely ribbed, white, with brownish yellow dotted bands; spire obtuse, striated, and the apex rose-coloured.

Conus Raphanus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 722. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 428.
Le Radix à bandes. *Favanne*, ii. p. 481.
Enc. Meth. t. 341. f. 2.

Variety. White, variegated and banded with brownish yellow.

Le Radix panaché. *Favanne*, ii. p. 481.
Enc. Meth. t. 341. f. 1.

Inhabits the Asiatic Ocean. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about two inches and a quarter long, and rather more than one inch broad, and the variety is generally somewhat smaller; the inside is white, and banded with brownish yellow, spotted with brown on the outer lip.

ADANSONI. 134. Shell conical-oblong, greyish yellow, with a white interrupted band, and numerous rows of brown dots; spire convex, acute, striated and spotted.

Conus Adansoni. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 424.
Conus Jamaicensis, Var. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 700.

Le Chotin. *Adanson Senegal*, p. 95. t. 6. f. 6.
Enc. Meth. t. 343. f. 7.

Inhabits the coasts of Senegal. *Adanson.*

Shell about an inch and a quarter or an inch and a half long, and not half as broad, and is more nearly allied to *C. Radix* than to *C. Jamaicensis;* from the former it differs in colour and in the shape of its spire, and it is not much more than half so broad, and far more cylindrical than the latter.

AUGUR. 135. Shell conical, grooved at the base, white, with numerous transverse rows of reddish dots, and two of oblong brown streaks; spire obtuse, and the whirls channelled.

Conus Augur. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 44. lot 1046. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 685. *Shaw's Nat. Misc.* xxi. t. 896. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 277.

Conus punctatus. *Gmelin*, p. 3389. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 38.

Conus Magus. *Martini*, ii. p. 288. t. 58. f. 641. *Born Mus.* p. 164. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 50. *Gmelin*, p. 3392. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 42.

L' Enseigne Chinois. *Favanne*, ii. p. 463.

Lister Conch. t. 755. f. 7. *Rumphius*, t. 32. f. Q. *Petiver Amb.* t. 5. f. 10. *Argenville App.* t. 2. f. B. *Knorr*, vi. t. 13. f. 6. *Enc. Meth.* t. 333. f. 6.

Inhabits the coasts of Ceylon. *Bruguiere.* Amboyna. *Shaw.*

Shell one or two inches long, and may be readily known from *C. Magus* by its being considerably more than half as broad. As Bruguiere's *C. pertusus* is placed next to this species, it may be here remarked that I have seen a specimen of *C. Nussatella*, in which the granular dots had been polished off so as to leave the places on which they stood deprived of the enamel coat, and which had consequently been acted on by the acids used in cleaning, so as to form minute hollow punctures. *C. pertusus* of Bruguiere, *C. Moluccensis* of Chemnitz, (xi. p. 63. t. 183. f. 1780 and 1781.) and *Le Cornet à Trous* of Favanne, (ii. p. 621. t. 79. f. M.) which differ materially from each other both in shape and colour, are described with punctured striæ, and it appears rather doubtful whether the punctures may not have been produced either in the same or some other artificial manner. This observation applies also to *C. acutangulus* of Chemnitz, xi. p. 59. t. 182. f. 1772 and 1773.

MAGUS. 136. Shell sub-cylindrical, white, with longitudinal broad, brownish bands, and transverse white dotted lines; spire obtuse, and the summit flesh-coloured.

Conus Magus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1171. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 723. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 428.

Conus achatinus. *Gmelin*, p. 3386. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 45.

Conus, No. 13. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 62.

Variety A. With longitudinal brown bands, interrupted by irregular transverse white zones.

La Nébuleuse tachetée. *Favanne*, ii. p. 672. t. 17. f. A 2. *Seba*, iii. t. 44. f. 29. *Argenville App.* t. 2. f. C. *Knorr*, vi. t. 16. f. 5. *Martini*, ii. t. 52. f. 579 and 580. *Enc. Meth.* t. 341. f. 8.

Variety B. With longitudinal pale livid bands interrupted by white transverse zones.

Conus Indiçus. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 36. t. 140. f. 1295.

Conus, No. 63. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 31.

Variety C. With longitudinal brown confluent bands, and an interrupted white zone.

Conus Circae. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 61. t. 183. f. 1778 and 1779.

Variety D. Reddish brown with white spots.

Conus clandestinus. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 37. t. 140. f. 1296.

La Nuée d'Or. *Favanne*, ii. p. 483.

Variety E. Bluish white with longitudinal brownish olive bands.

La Nébuleuse verte. *Favanne*, ii. p. 483.

Variety F. White with longitudinal brownish olive bands, and two transverse zones of the same colour.

Le Château en Espagne. *Favanne*, ii. p. 669. t. 17. f. A 1.

Inhabits the coasts of the Isle of France, Amboyna, the Philippines, Java, &c. *Favanne.*

Shell varying in length from an inch and a half, to two inches and a half, and the breadth is about two fifths of the length; all the Varieties are marked with numerous white or pale transverse dotted lines, particularly on the dark longitudinal bands, and they agree better with the Linnæan description than *C. Augur*, which has hardly any claim to be placed among the elongated shells, except from its resemblance in other respects to the present species.

STRIATUS. 137. Shell ovate-oblong, white, with brown spots, and bands marked with crowded parallel transverse lines; spire acute with the lower whirls concave.

Conus striatus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1171. *Martini*, ii. p. 351. t. 64. f. 714 to 716. *Born Mus.* p. 165. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 51. *Gmelin*, p. 3393. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 42. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 725. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 426.

L' Ecorchée brune. *Favanne*, ii. p. 666. t. 19. upper fig. N.

Lister Conch. t. 760. f. 6. *Rumphius*, t. 31. f. F. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 98. f. 9, and *Amb.* t. 15. f. 4. *Gualter*, t. 26. f. D. *Valentyn Abh.* t. 7. f. 60 and 61. *Argenville*, t. 13. f. C. *Seba*, iii. t. 42. f. 5 to 9. *Knorr*, i. t. 18. f. 1; iii. t. 12. f. 5, t. 21. f. 1, and t. 22. f. 4. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 8. f. 13. *Enc. Meth.* t. 340. f. 1, 2 and 3.

Inhabits the African Ocean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Hitoe in the East Indies. *Rumphius.* Frederick's Island. *Regenfuss.* Isle of France, Madagascar and the Moluccas. *Favanne.* Otaheite. *Solander.*

Shell varying from two to about three and a half inches long, and the breadth rather exceeds two fifths of the length; the white ground is sometimes tinged with blue or flesh-colour, and the spots vary in different specimens from yellowish to purplish or blackish brown, and are marked with darker numerous very fine parallel transverse lines.

GUBERNATOR. 138. Shell oblong-conical, grooved at the base, reddish white, with irregular spots or longitudinal undulated stripes, and two transverse brown bands; spire mucronated, and the lower whirls concave.

Conus Gubernator. *Solander's MSS. Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 727.

Conus Terminus. *Lamarck in Ann du Mus.* xv. p. 426.?

L' Ecorchée orangée. *Favanne*, ii. p. 481.

Enc. Method. t. 340. f. 4, 5, and 6.

Inhabits the Asiatic Ocean. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about two and a half, or three inches long, and nearly half as broad; M. Bruguiere says the body-whirl is slightly contracted in the middle, and is more ventricose at the upper extremity than in *C. striatus*, from which it also

differs in the spire, and in not having any transverse lines on the brown spots or bands; it is however a doubtful species.

GLORIA-MARIS. 139. Shell sub-cylindrical elongated, white, with minute brown reticulations, and transverse orange bands; spire acuminated, with the upper whirls nodulous.

Conus Gloria-maris. *Chemnitz Naturf.* iii. p. 321. t. 8. f. A, and *Conch.* x. t. 143. f. 1324 and 1325. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 366, No. 1087. *Callone's Cat.* p. 16, No. 254. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 756. *Lamarck Ann. Mus.* xv. p. 438. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* xxiii. t. 976.

Conus, No. 18. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 63.

Enc. Meth. t. 347. f. 7.

Inhabits the East Indian Ocean. *Bruguiere.* Its native place is presumed to be either Japan, New Guinea, or some less frequented country in Asia. *Humphreys.*

This scarce and beautiful shell is from three to five inches long, and about two fifths as broad; Gmelin has confounded it with *C. Textile,* from which it may be distinguished by its more slender form and minute reticulations.

PYRAMIDALIS. 140. Shell conical elongated, yellowish, with numerous longitudinal zic-zac brown lines, and irregular white spots; spire elevated, acuminated, with the upper whirls nodulous.

Conus pyramidalis. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 438.

Conus Textile, Var. M. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 753.

Le Drap d'or pyramidal. *Favanne,* ii. p. 645. t. 18. f. C 1.

Enc. Meth. t. 347. f. 5.

Inhabits the Torrid Zone. *Lamarck.*

Shell about two inches long, and one third as broad, and is remarkable for its long produced spire, of which the upper whirls are coronated; it is an intermediate species between *C. Gloria maris* and *C. Textile.*

TEXTILE. 141. Shell sub-cylindrical-ovate, white, with somewhat reticulated brown zic-zac lines, and irregular transverse rows of spots; spire acuminated.

Conus Textile. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1171. *Martini,* ii.

p. 246. *Born Mus.* p. 165. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 52. *Gmelin*, p. 3373. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 42. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 751.

Variety A. White, with brown zic-zac sub-reticulated lines, and irregular transverse bands of bright yellow spots.

Le Drap d'or ordinaire. *Favanne*, ii. p. 632. t. 18. f. B 1. *Bonanni Rec.* and *Kirch.* 3. f. 135. *Lister Conch.* t. 788. f. 40. *Rumphius*, t. 32. f. Q. *Petiver Amb.* t. 15. f. 9. *Gualter*, t. 25. f. A A. *Seba*, iii. t. 47. f. 14, 16, and 17. *Adanson Senegal*, t. 6. f. 7. *Knorr*, i. t. 18. f. 6, and ii. t. 8. f. 3. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 6. f. 62. *Martini*, ii. t. 54. f. 598 to 600. *Enc. Meth.* t. 344. f. 5.

Variety B. Yellowish, with brown zic-zac sub-reticulated lines, which form larger meshes on three or four interrupted chestnut bands, and smaller ones in the paler interstices.

Chemnitz, x. t. 143. f. 1326 *a*. *Enc. Meth.* t. 345. f. 7.

Variety C. White, clouded with rose colour, and marked with orange reticulated lines, and irregular transverse rows of spots.

Le Drap d'or couleur de Rose. *Favanne*, ii. p. 638. t. 18. f. B 8.

Seba, iii. t. 43. f. 9.

Variety D. White, with longitudinal brown zic-zac lines, and but few reticulations.

Conus Panniculus. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 435.

Le Drap d'or rayé. *Favanne*, ii. p. 635. t. 18. f. B 6. *Enc. Method.* t. 347. f. 1.

Variety E. Ovate, bluish white, with brown spots and reticulations.

Le Drap d'or bleu. *Favanne*, ii. p. 636. t. 18. f. B 4. *Enc. Meth.* t. 347. f. 4.

Variety F. Ventricose, sub-rhomboidal.

Conus striatus, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3393.

Le Drap d'or ventru. *Favanne*, ii. t. 18. f. B 5. *Chemnitz*, x. t. 141. f. 1311. *Enc. Meth.* t. 346. f. 5.

Inhabits the coasts of Banda. *Rumphius.* Isle of France. *Lister.* Island of Magdalena on the coast of Africa. *Adanson.* Moluccas, Philippines, China, Cape of Good Hope, St. Domingo, Martinique, &c. *Favanne.* Madagascar. *Bruguiere.* South Seas. *Humphreys.*

This is a very variable species both in size, form, and colour, and there are almost innumerable intermediate varieties, besides those which are above enumerated; the shell is from two to four inches long, and generally either only rather more or rather less than half as broad; but in the variety F,

the breadth is three-fifths of the length; all the varieties are very slightly grooved transversely, particularly towards the base, and two or three of the lower whirls of the spire are slightly concave.

ABBAS. 142. Shell ovate-oblong, orange, striped with brown, and marked with a few white spots, and three or four finely reticulated transverse bands; spire acute.

Conus Abbas. *Bruguiere Enc. Method.* p. 750. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 430.

Conus Textile, Var. *Gmelin,* p. 3393. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 43.

La Dentelle d'or. *Favanne,* ii. p. 471.

Chemnitz, x. t. 143. f. 1326, *b* and *c*. *Enc. Meth.* t. 345. f. 8.

Inhabits the coasts of the Isle of France. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about two inches long, and nearly half as broad; it differs in form from *C. Textile* by being more conical, and has the spire faintly marked with cancellated striæ. *C. Legatus* of Lamarck is narrower, but probably nothing more than a variety.

ARCHIEPISCOPUS. 143. Shell ovate-conical, ventricose, yellowish, with cancellated brown lines, and four bands of blue violet and white reticulations; spire acuminated.

Conus Archiepiscopus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 747. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 435.

Enc. Meth. t. 346. f. 7.

Variety B. With the bands rather indistinct, and the reticulations of a violet colour.

Enc. Meth. t. 346. f. 1.

Variety C. With the bands distinct, and the aperture rose-coloured.

Conus Canonicus, A. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 749. *Martini,* ii. t. 54. f. 602. *Enc. Meth.* t. 345. f. 5.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about three inches long, and rather more than half as broad; with cancellated longitudinal and transverse lines, intersected by four transverse bands of variegated net-work. 'Le Drap d'or violet' of Favanne, which Bruguiere has quoted for this species, is probably a variety of *C. Textile,* and Lamarck considers it to be his *C. Panniculus.*

CANONICUS. 144. Shell sub-cylindrical, brown, reticulated with crowded very unequal white angular spots; spire acuminated, and the upper whirls coronated.

Conus Canonicus. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 436.
Conus Canonicus, Var. B. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 749. *Knorr*, iii. t. 18. f. 2. *Enc. Meth.* t. 345. f. 1.
Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Bruguiere.*
Shell about two inches long, and eleven lines broad; and may be readily distinguished by its far more cylindrical form from the variety C, of *C. Archiepiscopus*, with which it agrees in having the aperture tinged with rose-colour; the spire consists of twelve slightly concave whirls, of which the five uppermost are of a rose-colour, and somewhat coronated.

EPISCOPUS. 145. Shell sub-cylindrical-oblong, dark brown, with triangular white spots, and transverse dotted lines; spire obtuse.

Conus Episcopus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 748. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 436.
Conus decoratus. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 15. No. 247.
Conus Aulicus, Var. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 54. *Gmelin*, p. 3394. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 44.
Variety A. With large white spots, forming three irregular transverse rows.
Le Drap d'or à filets. *Favanne*, ii. p. 472.
Knorr, ii. t. 1. f. 3. *Martini*, ii. t. 53. f. 591. *Enc. Meth.* t. 345. f. 2 and 6.
Variety B. With white spots, nearly equally small.
Conus, No. 68. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 43.
Le Drap d'or brun. *Favanne*, ii. p. 472.
Lister Conch. t. 790. f. 43. *Seba*, iii. t. 43. f. 6.
Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Bruguiere.*
Shell two or three inches long, and about half as broad; the variety B is smaller, and has small triangular spots covering the whole shell, while in A, three transverse rows are much larger than the others; both varieties are marked with numerous transverse dark lines dotted with white.

PRÆLATUS. 146. Shell conical-oblong, yellow, with transverse dotted lines, and two bands variegated with brown, white, grey, and flesh colour; spire acute.

Conus Prælatus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 746. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 435.
Conus Aulicus, Var. e. *Gmelin*, p. 3394.
Conus Textile, Var. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 43.
Le Drap d'or Amiral. *Favanne*, ii. p. 639. t. 18. f. B 7. *Martini*, ii. t. 54. f. 601. *Enc. Meth.* t. 345. f. 4.
Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Favanne.*
Shell an inch and three quarters long, and hardly half as broad; and may be distinguished from *C. rubiginosus* and *C. pennaceus* by its more pointed spire, as well as its different markings.

PENNACEUS. 147. Shell conical-oblong, orange-brown, with transverse dotted lines, and heart-shaped white spots; spire obtuse.

Conus pennaceus. *Born Mus.* p. 167. t. 7. f. 14. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 745. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 434.
Le Drap d'or de la Chine. *Favanne*, ii. p. 643. t. 18. f. C 2.
Rumphius, t. 33. f. 4. *Seba*, iii. t. 43. f. 3. *Enc. Meth.* t. 344. f. 4.
Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* China. *Favanne.*
Shell from an inch and a half to two inches and a quarter long, and the breadth is about three-fifths of the length; it is more ventricose, and shorter in proportion to its breadth, than its congeners, and has the summit of the spire rose coloured. Born's description of the dimensions differ materially from the appearance of his own figure, and also from Martini's fig. 596, which he has quoted. Lamarck for his *C. Colubrinus* has quoted Seba, t. 43. f. 3. and it appears to me to be at most only a variety of this species.

RUBIGINOSUS. 148. Shell ovate-oblong, orange brown, with irregular large oblong white spots; spire convex, obtuse.

Conus rubiginosus. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 185. lot 3943. *Callone's Cat.* p. 15. No. 246. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 744. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 434.
Conus Aulicus, Var. *Martini*, ii. p. 239. t. 54. f. 593 and 594. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 54. *Born Mus.* p. 166. *Gmelin*, p. 3394. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 44.

Le Poudingue, ou la Caillouteuse. *Favanne,* ii. p. 644. t. 18. f. C 4.

Enc. Method. t. 344. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna, and the Philippines. *Favanne.*

Shell from an inch and three-quarters, to two inches and three quarters long, and not more than half as broad; the inside is white, but from the transparency of the shell it appears spotted; the whirls of the spire are slightly convex.

OMARIA. 149. Shell sub-cylindrical, yellowish brown, with large three-sided white spots, and transverse dotted lines; spire obtuse, and the summit rose-coloured.

Conus Omaria. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 743. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 434.

Conus Aulicus, Var. *Martini,* ii. p. 241. t. 54. f. 596. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 54. *Born Mus.* p. 166. *Gmelin,* p. 3394. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 44.

La Brunette perlée, ou L'Omaria. *Favanne,* ii. p. 652. t. 18. f. C 5.

Seba, iii. t. 47. f. 13. *Knorr,* ii. t. 1. f. 3. *Enc. Meth.* t. 344. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of New Guinea, Madagascar, Manilla, and Banda. *Favanne.*

Shell about two inches and a half long, and the breadth is two fifths of the length; it differs from its congeners in being almost equally broad at both extremities. Born has erroneously quoted Martini's figure of this species for his C. *pennaceus.*

AULICUS. 150. Shell sub-cylindrical-oblong, obsoletely striated transversely, and marked with white scattered unequal angulated spots; spire conical, acute.

Conus Aulicus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1171. *Born Mus.* p. 166. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 54. *Gmelin,* p. 3394. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 44. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 738. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 432.

Variety A. Dark purplish brown, with rather small white spots.

La Brunette. *Favanne,* ii. p. 651. t. 18. f. C 7.

Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch,* 3. f. 133. *Rumphius,* t. 33. f. 3.

Gualter, t. 25. f. Z. *Argenville*, t. 13. f. G. *Seba*, t. 43. f. 4 and 5. *Knorr*, iii. t. 19. f. 1. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 8. f. 25, and ii. t. 12. f. 60. *Martini*, ii. t. 53. f. 592. *Enc. Meth.* t. 343. f. 4.

Variety B. Brown, with very large white spots.
La Brunette Chauve-souris. *Favanne*, ii. p. 475.
Chemnitz, x. t. 143. f. 1328.

Variety C. Orange, with white spots.
Conus auratus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 740.
Le Drap d'or orangé. *Favanne*, ii. t. 18. f. C 3.
Argenville, t. 13. f. D. *Seba*, iii. t. 43. f. 1 and 2. *Knorr*, ii. t. 1. f. 1. *Martini*, ii. t. 54. f. 597. *Enc. Meth.* t. 343. f. 3.

Variety D. Orange, with white spots, and the transverse striæ dotted with white.
Conus auratus. *Lamarck, in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 432.
Conus auratus, Var. B. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 741.
Gualter, t. 25. f. X. *Enc. Meth.* t. 343. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Isle of France. *Spengler.* China, the Moluccas, Philippines, and Manilla. *Favanne.* Ceylon. *Humphreys.*

Shell varying from one inch and a half to four inches and a half long, and the breadth is about two-fifths of the length; besides the large white spots, the transverse slightly elevated striæ are frequently more or less marked with minute white dots.

ELONGATUS. 151. Shell ovate-oblong, striated at the base, yellowish brown, with transverse bands of brown and white spots and dots; spire conical, acute.

Conus elongatus. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 92. t. 144 A. fig. *i* and *k*.
Conus Mozambicus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 696. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 281.
Enc. Method. t. 337. f. 2.

Variety. With narrow black and white jointed transverse belts.
Enc. Method. t. 337. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of Guinea. *Chemnitz.*

Shell varying from an inch and three quarters to two inches and a half in length, and nearly half as broad; Chemnitz says the aperture is effuse, but Bruguiere states its breadth at the base to be only one seventh of the length; the outer lip is bordered with brown, and the throat is white, with a tinge of violet.

**** *Ventricose, with a wide aperture.*

SPECTRUM. 152. Shell conical, sub-cylindrical, grooved and emarginated at the base, white with waved longitudinal brown short stripes; spire depressed and mucronated.

Conus Spectrum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1171. *Martini*, ii. p. 233. t. 53. f. 582 and 583. *Born Mus.* p. 167. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 55. *Gmelin*, p. 3395. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 48. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 728. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 428.

Le Spectre de Rumphius. *Favanne*, ii. p. 488. t. 14. f. H 2. *Lister Conch.* t. 783. f. 30. *Rumphius*, t. 32. f. S. *Petiver Amb.* t. 15. f. 5. *Valentyn Abh.* t. 5. f. 39 and 40. *Seba*, iii. t. 43. f. 26. *Knorr*, ii. t. 8. f. 4. *Enc. Meth.* t. 341. f. 9.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* China, and New Guinea. *Bruguiere.*

Shell an inch and a half, or two inches long, and half as broad; white, with a few short longitudinal undulated reddish brown or orange stripes, either scattered without order, or sometimes disposed in three irregular transverse rows; aperture effuse.

INFORMIS. 153. Shell conical, striated at the base, often deformed, white, with brown and bluish spots; spire convex, acute.

Conus informis. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 699.

Variety A. Thin, light, and transparent.

Conus Spectrum Sumatræ. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 91. t. 144 A. fig. *g* and *h*.

Conus Spectrum, Var. *Gmelin*, p. 3395. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 48.

Le Rouleau panaché. *Favanne*, ii. p. 700. t. 79. upper fig. N.

Knorr, ii. t. 1. f. 6. *Enc. Method.* t. 337. f. 8.

Variety B. More ventricose, heavy, and marked with distant longitudinal furrows.

Conus rudis. *Chemnitz*, x. t. 144 A. f. *e* and *f*.

Conus Rusticus, Var. *Gmelin*, p. 3383.

Conus, No. 68. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 32.

Inhabits the coasts of New Zealand. *Favanne.* American Ocean. *Bruguiere.*

Shell about two inches long, and not quite half so broad; it differs from all other Cones in being more ventricose on one side than on the other, and Bruguiere says it bears on this account some resemblance to a young Strombus.

VENTRICOSUS. 154. Shell conical, sub-ventricose, chestnut-coloured, with two white zones, of which the upper is extended along the sutures; spire conical, acute.

Conus ventricosus. *Gmelin*, p. 3397. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 51.

Conus Franciscanus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 698. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 282.

Kœmmerer Cab. Rudolstadt. p. 91. t. 6. f. 4. *Enc. Meth.* t. 337. f. 5.

Inhabits the African Ocean. *Bruguiere.* Mediterranean. *Lamarck.*

Shell about two inches long, and rather more than half as broad; it bears some resemblance to *C. Coffeæ*, from which however it may be at once distinguished by its greater size, and wider aperture. Lamarck says that the shells of this species, which have been found in the Mediterranean, are very small.

BULLATUS. 155. Shell oblong, ventricose, speckled with white and orange; spire depressed; aperture effuse, and the inside reddish yellow.

Conus bullatus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1172. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 64. t. 142. f. 1315 and 1316. *Gmelin*, p. 3395. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 730. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 429.

Conus Nubecula. *Gmelin*, p. 3396. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 51.

Conus, No. 31. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 66.

Conus, No. 142. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 51.

L'Omelette. *Favanne*, ii. p. 720. t. 18. f. C 8.

Gualter, t. 26. f. C. *Argenville*, t. 13. f. H. *Seba*, iii. t. 42. f. 14 and 15, and t. 43. f. 15 and 16. *Knorr*, v. t. 11. f. 4. *Regenfuss*, ii. t. 11. f. 45. *Enc. Meth.* t. 339. f. 6.

Inhabits the coasts of the Molucca and Philippine Islands. *Favanne.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell two inches long, and about half as broad, and the orange specks are most commonly more or less distinctly formed into transverse bands. Martini, for the Linnæan *C. bullatus*, has figured several young Cyprææ, which have much the appearance of Cones, and the error has been continued by Born, Schroeter, and Schreibers. Chemnitz, in his 10th Vol., has given a correct figure and references, which Gmelin has most strangely incorporated with those of Martini. It is plain from his description that Martini's fig. 622 was intended for this species, but it is so badly executed as not to be worth notice.

TIMORENSIS. 156. Shell sub-cylindrical, flesh-coloured, mottled with white, and marked with a dotted transverse zone; spire acuminated, channelled; aperture effuse, and the throat white.

Conus Timorensis. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 731. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 429.
Enc. Method. t. 341. f. 3.
Inhabits the East Indian Ocean. *Bruguiere.*
Shell about an inch and a half long, and eight lines broad; it differs from *C. bullatus*, not only in being generally smaller and rather narrower in proportion to its length, but also in having the spire conical and acuminated.

NIMBOSUS. 157. Shell oblong, sub-ventricose, transversely grooved, whitish, with transverse brown lines and dots, and rose-coloured bands; spire depressed, striated.

Conus nimbosus. *Solander's MSS. Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 732. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 429.
Enc. Meth. t. 341. f. 5.
Inhabits the East Indian Ocean. *Bruguiere.*
Shell about sixteen lines long, and seven broad, and has the aperture much narrower than in either of the preceding species; the outer lip is unusually thick, and is slightly toothed on its edge; the inside is pearly white, with a faint tinge of citron colour.

ROSACEUS. 158. Shell ovate, sub-ventricose, rose-coloured, with two narrow whitish transverse bands; spire conical, aperture effuse.

Conus rosaceus. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 52. t. 181. f. 1756 and 1757.

Conus Aurora. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 423.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*

Shell near two inches long, and rather more than half as broad; it is of a bright scarlet or rose colour, with two pale narrow transverse bands, of which one is at the upper extremity and the other rather below the middle of the body-whirl.

TULIPA. 159. Shell oblong-ventricose, bluish white, with irregular reddish longitudinal bands, and transverse dotted lines; spire depressed, and the whirls concave; aperture effuse.

Conus Tulipa. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1172. *Martini*, ii. p. 356. t. 64. f. 718 and 719, and t. 65. f. 720 and 721. *Born Mus.* p. 168. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 57. *Gmelin*, p. 3395. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 49. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 625. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* xiii. t. 523. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 35.

Le Taffetas pointillé. *Favanne*, ii. p. 719. 4. 19. upper fig. L 2.

Bonanni Kirch. 3. f. 411. *Lister Conch.* t. 764. f. 13. *Gualter*, t. 26. f. G. *Seba*, iii. t. 42. f. 16 to 20. *Adanson Senegal*, t. 6. f. 8. *Knorr*, iii. t. 11. f. 4, and v. t. 20. f. 1 and 2. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 2. f. 20. *Enc. Meth.* t. 322. f. 11.

Inhabits the Bay of Bengal. *Lister.* Coasts of Spanish America. *Martini.* Magdalen Islands, on the coasts of Senegal. *Adanson.* Isles of France and Batavia. *Favanne.* Madagascar. *Humphreys.*

Shell about two inches and a half long, and half as broad, and the inside is often bright blue; in form it resembles *C. geographicus*, but is generally smaller, and the spire is, at most, only very indistinctly coronated.

GEOGRAPHICUS. 160. Shell oblong-ventricose, white, clouded with brownish yellow; spire coronated, and the aperture effuse.

Conus geographicus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1172. *Martini*, ii. p. 355. t. 64. f. 717. *Born Mus.* p. 169, and Vign. at p. 145. fig. d. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 58. *Gmelin*, p. 3396. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 50. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 626. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 35.

Le Brocard de Soie. *Favanne,* ii. p. 715. t. 19. upper fig. L 1.

Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 3. f. 319. *Lister Conch.* t. 747. f. 41. *Rumphius,* t. 31. f. G. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 98. f. 8, and *Amb.* t. 15. f. 3. *Gualter,* t. 26. f. E. *Argenville,* t. 13. f. A. *Seba,* iii. t. 42. f. 1 to 4. *Knorr,* iii. t. 21. f. 2, and vi. t. 17. f. 3. *Enc. Meth.* t. 322. f. 12.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Isle of France. *D'Avila.* Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, Philippines, and Guinea. *Favanne.*

Shell from three to six inches long, and not quite half as broad, and the yellowish brown markings often more or less assume a reticulated appearance; the inside is white, or only slightly tinged with blue.

Genus XXI.

CYPRÆA:

SHELL UNIVALVE, INVOLUTED, NEARLY OVATE, OBTUSE AND SMOOTH; APERTURE LINEAR, TOOTHED ON BOTH SIDES, AND EXTENDING THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE SHELL.

Sub-divisions.†

* The Spire not quite concealed.
** Obtuse, and the Spire quite concealed.
*** Umbilicated.
**** With the Margin thickened.

* *The Spire not quite concealed.*

EXANTHEMA. 1. Shell oblong, ferruginous, with whitish round spots, and brown teeth.

† These subdivisions are but little to be depended on, and can only be supposed to apply to the shells when they are full grown; for a junior and a senior of the same species generally come under different heads. The following of Gmelin's species are so indistinctly defined, that they appear to be undeserving of any notice. *C. ambigua*, p. 3409. *C. badia*, p. 3414. *C. cancellata*, p. 3414. *C. Chinensis*, p. 3421. *C. leucogastes*, p. 3413. *C. lineata*, p. 3413. *C. minuta*, p. 3406. *C. ochroleuca*, p. 3413. *C. punctulata*, p. 3404. *C. purpurascens*, p. 3404. *C. pusilla*, p. 3421. *C. rufescens*, p. 3404. *C. similis*, p. 3421. *C. stellata*, p. 3413. *C. striata*, p. 3421. *C. translucens*, p. 3404. *C. vinosa*, p. 3421.

Cypræa exanthema. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1172. *Martini*, i. p. 368. t. 28. f. 289, t. 29. f. 298 to 300, and t. 26. f. 257 and 258. *Born Mus.* p. 172. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 94. *Inn. Bau. Conch.* p. 5. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 108. t. 145. f. 1343. *Gmelin*, p. 3397. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 52. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 71, and *Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 447.

Cypræa Cervus. *Lin. Mantissa*, p. 548. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 447.

Cypræa oculata. *Gmelin*, p. 3403.

Cypræa Leucopis. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* xv. t. 619. lower fig. *Bonanni Rec.* 3. f. 257 and 267, and *Kirch.* f. 256 and 266. *Lister Conch.* t. 697. f. 44, t. 698. f. 45, and t. 699. f. 46. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 153. f. 11. *Seba*, iii. t. 76. f. 4, 5, 16, and 18. *Knorr*, i. t. 5. f. 3 and 4, ii. t. 24. f. 2. *Regenfuss*, t. 10. f. 38. *Favanne*, t. 29. f. B 1. *Encyc. Method.* t. 349, and t. 353, f. 3.

Junior. Cypræa Zebra. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1174. *Born Mus.* p. 177. t. 8. f. 3. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 101. t. 1. f. 6. *Gmelin*, p. 3400. *Shaw's Nat. Misc.* xiv. t. 583.

Cypræa bifasciata. *Gmelin*, p. 3405. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 60.

Cypræa plumbea. *Gmelin*, p. 3403. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 58.

Cypræa dubia. *Gmelin*, p. 3405. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 116.

Lister Conch. t. 669. f. 15. *Bonanni Rec.* 3. f. 266, and *Kirch.* f. 265. *Gualter*, t. 16. f. O. *Argenville*, t. 18. f. G. *Seba*, iii. t. 76. f. 16. *Martini*, i. t. 26. f. 256. *Favanne*, t. 29. f. C 2.

Inhabits the American and Atlantic Oceans. *Gmelin.* Coasts of Jamaica. *Lister.* Caribee Islands. *Regenfuss.* Santa Cruz, and St. Thomas. *Martini.*

Shell from two to five inches long, and about half as broad; of a ferruginous, russet brown, or coffee colour, marked with whitish eyes or spots varying in size and number: some of the spots are frequently ocellated and others plain in the same specimen. In the first stage of its growth it is represented by *Martini*, ii. t. 65. f. 730, and has been confounded with *Conus bullatus*. When the shell is more advanced, and first assumes the form of a Cypræa, it is of a bluish colour with brown bands, in which stage it is the Linnæan C. *Zebra*, and the spots also do not appear till the last coat of its enamel has been thrown over. In the Encyclopédie Methodique it is

represented under all these different appearances on the same plate.

MAPPA. 2. Shell ovate, inscribed with characters, and the dorsal streak broad, branched, and sinuated.

Cypræa Mappa. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1173. *Martini*, i. p. 340. t. 25. f. 245 and 246. *Born Mus.* p. 172. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 95. *Gmelin*, p. 3397. *Schreibers Conch.* p. 53. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 449. *Rumphius Mus.* t. 38. f. B. *Argenville*, t. 18. f. B. *Petiver Amb.* t. 16. f. 2. *Seba*, iii. t. 76. f. 3, 13 and 17. *Knorr*, i. t. 26. f. 3. *Favanne*, t. 29. f. A 3. *Encyc. Method.* t. 352. f. 4.

Inhabits the African Seas. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.*

Shell usually two and a half inches long, and the breadth is almost two thirds of the length. The sides are irregularly marked with crowded brown characters, and along the back is a broad, branched, sinuated streak of dirty white. Teeth, saffron colour. Born mentions a Variety with the back and base of a rose colour, and the markings rufous.

ARABICA. 3. Shell ovate-oblong, inscribed with brown marks like Arabic characters, and the dorsal streak simple.

Cypræa Arabica. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1173. *Martini*, i. p. 398. t. 31. f. 328 to 330. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 95. *Inn. Bau. Conch.* p. 5. t. 3. f. 5. *Born Mus.* p. 173. *Gmelin*, p. 3398. *Schreibers Conch.* p. 54. *Shaw's Nat. Misc.* xvi. t. 648. lower figure. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 449.

Lister Conch. t. 658. f. 3. *Rumphius*, t. 38. f. M. *Gualter*, t. 16. f. V. *Knorr*, vi. t. 20. f. 2. *Favanne*, t. 29. f. A 2. *Enc. Method.* t. 352. f. 2 and 5.

Variety. Shell much smaller, and the teeth white.

Cypræa Arabicula. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 100.

Junior. Cypræa amethystea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1174. *Martini*, i. p. 343. t. 25. f. 247 to 249. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 102. *Gmelin*, p. 3401. *Schreibers Conch.* p. 56.

Cypræa fragilis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1175. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 106. *Gmelin*, p. 3404. *Shaw's Nat. Misc.* xvi. t. 648. upper fig.

Lister Conch. t. 662. f. 6. *Rumphius*, t. 39. f. Q. *Pe-*

tiver Amb. t. 16. f. 5. *Gualter,* t. 16. f. Q. *Knorr,* v. t. 28. f. 5. *Enc. Method.* t. 352. f. 1.

Inhabits the Straights of Sunda, and coasts of Madagascar. *Linnæus.* Amboyna. *Rumphius.*

Shell generally about two inches long, and the breadth is nearly three fifths of the length; the back is brownish or bluish white, covered with irregular brown markings resembling Arabic characters; the sides towards the base are thickened, and spotted with purple; base flesh-coloured, with chestnut teeth, and the throat is violet. Young shells are bluish grey variously clouded or banded with brown, and when the teeth are formed the back becomes brownish or dull blue, in which stage of its growth it is known by the name of *C. amethystea,* or the Smoke Cowry.—Linnæus does not seem to have been aware of the different appearances which the Cowries assume at different periods of their growth, and from the want of this knowledge, has described the present species under three different names.

HISTRIO. 4. Shell ovate-oblong, with the character-like markings confluent, and inclosing paler spots.

Cypræa Histrio. *Mus. Gevers.* p. 404. *Gmelin,* p. 3403. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 450.

Cypræa reticulata. *Martyn Univ. Conch.* t. 15. *Gmelin,* p. 3420.

Cypræa Arlequina. *Chemnitz,* x. p. 110. t. 145. f. 1346 and 1347.

Cypræa Arabica. Var. β. *Born Mus.* p. 173. *Gmelin,* p. 3398.

Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 260, and *Kirch.* f. 259. *Lister Conch.* t. 659. f. 3 a. *Rumphius,* t. 39. f. R. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 53. f. 6, and *Amb.* t. 16. f. 3. *Argenville App.* t. 2. f. I. *Knorr,* ii. t. 16. f. 1.

Inhabits many parts of the Indian Ocean. *Petiver.* Coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Friendly Islands. *Martyn.*

C. Histrio differs from *C. Arabica,* principally in having its markings more reticulated, with the spaces between the larger meshes of an uniform pale colour, and only the smaller interstices filled up with irregular brown lines, and in being rather narrower in proportion to the length. The sides are thickened, and somewhat tumid at the base, and are generally tinged with a fine bloom colour.

ARGUS. 5. Shell oblong, sub-cylindrical, marked with brown rings above, and four dark spots on the base.

Cypræa Argus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1173. *Martini*, i. p. 365. t. 28. f. 285, 286. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 97. *Born Mus.* p. 174. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 109. t. 145. f. 1344 and 1345. *Gmelin*, p. 3398. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 54. *Shaw's Nat. Misc.* xv. t. 619. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 448.

Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 3. f. 263. *Lister Conch.* t. 705. f. 54. *Rumphius*, t. 38. f. D. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 97. f. 6, and *Amb.* t. 5. f. 9. *Gualter*, t. 16. f. T. *Klein. Ost.* t. 6. f. 101. *Knorr*, iii. t. 11. f. 5. *Regenfuss*, t. 5. f. 57. *Favanne*, t. 29. f. B 2. *Enc. Method.* t. 350. f. 1.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Madrass, Java, and Borneo. *Petiver.* African Ocean. *Linnæus.* Fredericksburg on the coast of Guinea. *Regenfuss.*

Shell usually about three inches long, and rather less than half as broad; fawn-coloured, sprinkled all over the upper part with brown rings varying in size and thickness, and marked on the base with four large blackish spots. The teeth are brown. Till the last coat of enamel has been thrown over, the young shells have not any rings, and are marked with brown transverse bands.

TESTUDINARIA. 6. Shell oblong, sub-cylindrical, depressed at the extremities, and variegated like Tortoise shell.

Cypræa testudinaria. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1173. *Martini*, i. p. 354. t. 27. f. 271, 272. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 98. *Born Mus.* p. 175. *Gmelin*, p. 3399. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 55. *Shaw's Nat. Misc.* xviii. t. 734. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 448.

Lister Conch. t. 689. f. 36. *Rumphius*, t. 38. f. C. *Petiver Amb.* t. 8. f. 7. *Knorr*, iv. t. 27. f. 2. *Favanne*, t. 30. f. O. *Enc. Method.* t. 351. f. 2.

Inhabits the Persian Gulf. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Ceylon. *Humphreys.*

Shell four or five inches long, and not quite half so broad; whitish or yellowish, with russet brown clouds, and large black spots freckled with minute specks of white; the aperture is white.

STERCORARIA. 7. Shell ovate, gibbous, livid with reddish spots, marginated on both sides, and flat beneath.

Cypræa stercoraria. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1174. *Born Mus.* p. 175. t. 8. f. 1. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 99: t. 1. f. 5. *Gmelin*, p. 3399. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 55. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 36. t. 180. f. 1739 and 1740. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 451.

Cypræa olivacea. *Gmelin*, p. 3408.

Cypræa conspurcata. *Gmelin*, p. 3405. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 60.

Cypræa nebulosa. *Gmelin*, p. 3413.?

Cypræa, No. 107. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 160.

Cypræa Rattus. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 451.

Porcellana Gibber. *Mus. Gevers.* p. 406.

Lister Conch. t. 687. f. 34. *Knorr*, iv. t. 13. f. 1. *Martini*, i. t. 31. f. 332. *Enc. Method.* t. 354. f. 5, and t. 351. f. 1.

Junior. Cypræa fasciata. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 100. t. 144. f. 1334. *Gmelin*, p. 3406. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 61.

Cypræa gibba. *Gmelin*, p. 3403.

Lister Conch. t. 663. f. 7.

Inhabits Jamaica. *Lister.* Coast of Guinea, frequent. *Schroeter.*

Shell about three inches long, and two broad, with the back gibbous and much elevated in proportion to its size; colour light greenish brown, or livid with dull rather obsolete rufous spots, and a large ferruginous mark near the spire. Some shells are without any, or with only a small protuberance on the back, and these have been arranged separately by Lamarck with the name of *C. Rattus*, but they appear to me to be the same species in a different stage of growth, or at most only a Variety. Young shells are of a bluish colour on the back with lighter bands. Born has figured a shell with a lateral mammiform tubercle which seems to be a Lusus of this species, and Chemnitz's figures 1332 and 1333, most probably represent other accidental Varieties. Martini's figure 332, is far from good, but the description leaves no doubt that it was intended for this species.

AURORA. 8. Shell ovate, ventricose, orange, with a white unspotted margin and base; teeth orange.

Cypræa Aurora. *Solander's MSS. Portland Catalogue*, p. 10. lot 197. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 34. t. 180. f. 1737 and 1738. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 452.

Cypræa Aurantium. *Martyn Univ. Conch.* ii. t. 59. *Gmelin*, p. 3403. *Schreibers Conch.* p. 115. *Favanne*, t. 30. f. S.

Inhabits the coasts of Otaheite. *Solander.* Friendly Islands. *Martyn.* New Zealand. *Chemnitz.*

This scarce and beautiful species is about four inches long, and rather more than half as broad, and the height when standing on its base, is two inches and a quarter. The sides are ventricose, and rounded at the margin. It constitutes part of the ornaments worn by the chiefs of the Friendly Islands.

CARNEOLA. 9. Shell ovate-oblong, pale, with flesh-coloured bands, and the teeth violet.

Cypræa carneola. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1174. *Martini*, i. p. 366. t. 28. f. 287, 288. *Schroeter's Einleitung*, i. p. 100. *Born Mus.* p. 176. t. 8. f. 2. *Gmelin*, p. 3400. *Schreibers Conch.* p. 56. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 454.

Cypræa crassa. *Gmelin*, p. 3421. *Lister Conch.* t. 664. f. 8. *Rumphius*, t. 38. f. K. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 80. f. 8. *Gualter*, t. 30. f. H. *Argenville*, t. 18. f. O. *Knorr*, vi. t. 17. f. 4. *Favanne*, t. 29. f. C 5. *Enc. Meth.* t. 354. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Asia. *Linnæus.* East Indies. *Humphreys.*

Shell varies from an inch to two inches and a half long, and in all stages of its growth may be readily known by its pale yellowish hue, and flesh-coloured or reddish transverse bands. The base is white, and the teeth violet. Lamarck under the name of *C. sordida*, has described a species, which he says, differs principally from this in being smaller and more ventricose, and in not having the aperture at all tinged with violet, but it appears to me to be only a variety.

TALPA. 10. Shell oblong, sub-cylindrical, brownish yellow, with paler bands; thickened, and blackish at the base.

Cypræa Talpa. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1174. *Martini*, i. p. 356. t. 27. f. 273 and 274. *Born Mus.* p. 177. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 102. *Gmelin*, p. 3400. *Schreibers Conch.* p. 56. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 453.

Lister Conch. t. 668. f. 14. *Rumphius,* t. 38. f. I. *Petiver Amb.* t. 16. f. 1. *Gualter,* t. 16. f. N. *Argenville,* t. 18. f. H. *Knorr,* i. t. 27. f. 2 and 3. *Regenfuss,* i. t. 10. f. 37. *Favanne,* t. 29. f. C 1. *Enc. Method.* t. 353. f. 4.

Inhabits the coasts of Madagascar. *Lister.* Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Fredericksburg on the coast of Guinea. *Regenfuss.* Asia. *Linnæus.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell about two inches long, and one broad, finely polished; above liver colour, or light brownish yellow, with three paler bands, and the lower parts of a dark rich blackish brown. The inside is white.

LURIDA. 11. Shell ovate-oblong, lurid, and obsoletely barred transversely; extremities pale yellow, with two black spots.

Cypræa lurida. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1175. *Martini,* i. p. 386. t. 30. f. 315. *Born Mus.* p. 178. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 103. *Gmelin,* p. 3401. *Schreibers Conch.* p. 57. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 89.

Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 251, and *Kirch.* f. 250. *Lister Conch.* t. 671. f. 17, and t. 673. f. 19. *Gualter,* t. 13. f. E, I. *Argenville,* t. 18. f. C. *Adanson Senegal,* t. 5. f. D. *Favanne,* t. 29. f. C 4. *Encyc. Method.* t. 354. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of the Island of Ascension. *Lister.* Sicily. *Bonanni.* Senegal. *Adanson.* Brazil. *Martini.* Naples. *Ulysses.*

Shell one or two inches long, and about half as broad, generally on the upper part of a mouse colour, with two or three paler or sometimes with darker transverse bands, and varying considerably in this respect. The base is always white, and the extremities are yellowish, with two black spots at each.

VANELLI. 12. Shell ovate-oblong, with pale irregular spots, and two blackish marks at each extremity; throat saffron colour.

Cypræa Vanelli. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1175. *Gmelin,* p. 3402.

Cypræa squalina. *Gmelin,* p. 3420. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 79.

Cypræa, No. 3. *Schroeter's Einleitung,* i. p. 134.

Lister Conch. t. 684. f. 31. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 95. f. 13. *Knorr,* iv. t. 9. f. 6. *Martini,* i. t. 25. f. 250, 251.

Junior. Cypræa cinerea. *Gmelin,* p. 3402. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 58.
Cypræa cincta. *Solander's MSS.*
Cypræa, No. 6. *Schroeter's Einleitung,* i. p. 134.
Porcellana trifasciata. *Mus. Geversianum,* p. 402.
Lister Conch. t. 667. f. 11, t. 668. f. 13, a and b, and t. 670. f. 16. *Gualter,* t. 16. f. H, M. *Martini,* i. t. 25. f. 254, 255.

Inhabits the coasts of Barbadoes. *Petiver.* Jamaica. *Lister.*

Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and more than half as broad; colour on the upper part dirty white, with irregular pale yellowish brown spots, and two much darker blotches at each extremity; the base and teeth are white, but the interstices of the latter are saffron colour. Among the spots there is sometimes a tinge of blue as well as a few dark blotches on the sides similar to those at the extremities, and with this appearance the shell answers tolerably well to Gmelin's *C. leucostoma,* which is, however, a species so badly constituted as to be almost undeserving of any notice.

LOTA. 13. Shell ovate, white, with subulate teeth.

Cypræa lota. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1175. *Born Mus.* p. 179. t. 8. f. 4 and 5. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 105. *Gmelin,* p. 3402. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 105. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 99.
Cypræa albida. *Gmelin,* p. 3404.
Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 245, and *Kirch.* f. 244. *Gualter,* t. 16. f. C. *Martini,* i. t. 30. f. 322.

Inhabits the Sicilian Seas. *Martini.*

Shell three-quarters of an inch long, and rather more than half as broad, margined on both sides, and white with a row of yellowish hollow dots round the upper edge of the margin.

GUTTATA. 14. Shell ovate, gibbous, thin, fulvous dotted with white; base white, with the teeth yellow.

Cypræa guttata. *Gmelin,* p. 3402. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 58.
Cypræa, No. 5. *Schroeter's Einleitung,* i. p. 134.
Lister Conch. t. 676. f. 23. *Gualter,* t. 16. f. 1. *Martini,* i. t. 25. f. 252, 253.

Inhabits——

The shell figured by Martini is two inches long, and an inch

and a quarter broad, of a reddish yellow colour, with a few large scattered round white spots. It may not improbably be a Variety or some other species in an immature state.

SANGUINOLENTA. 15. Shell oblong-ovate, livid, with brown bands, and the margin light purple with darker spots.

Cypræa sanguinolenta. *Gmelin*, p. 3406. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 59. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 97.
Cypræa purpurata. *Solander's MSS.*
Cypræa, No. 15. *Schroeter's Einleitung*, i. p. 187.
Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 3. f. 234. *Argenville*, t. 18. f. R. *Martini*, i. t. 26. f. 265, 266. *Enc. Meth.* t. 356. f. 12.
Inhabits ——
Shell near an inch long, and the breadth rather exceeds half the length. The colour on the back is livid or dingy drab, with two obsolete brown bands, and the sides as well as the base are of a very pale purple, marked with dark purple spots. The inside is violet.

UNDATA. 16. Shell ovate, yellowish white, with longitudinal brownish waves, and transverse dark bands.

Cypræa undata. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 102. t. 144. f. 1337.
Cypræa undulata. *Gmelin*, p. 3406. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 62.
Inhabits the Mauritius. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about three inches long, and the size of a hen's egg. It is said to be thin, and is represented with the spire projecting, as well as every other indication of immaturity, so that it may be doubted whether *C. undata* is more than the young of some species already described.

TERES. 17. Shell cylindrical, milk white, with three brownish waved bands; on one side the margin is thickened, and marked with a few brownish yellow spots.

Cypræa teres. *Gmelin*, p. 3405. *Schreibers Conch.* p. 116.
Cypræa, No. 110. *Schroeter's Einleitung*, i. p. 161. t. 1. f. 7.
Inhabits ——

The shell of which Schroeter has given a coarse figure, appears to be rather more than an inch and a quarter long. The colour is described to be milk-white, with three broken waved transverse brownish bands on the back, and a few distant brownish yellow spots on the margin. It is rather a doubtful species. *Cypræa ovata*, which Gmelin has also taken from Schroeter, is unquestionably a very immature shell, for the imperfect formation of the teeth is particularly mentioned.

** *Obtuse, Spire quite concealed.*

ACHATINA. 18. Shell ovate, with the sides dark brown, and thickly coated with enamel; aperture white.

Cypræa achatina. *Solander's MSS. Portland Catalogue.*
Cypræa ventriculus. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 452.
Cypræa carneola. *Martyn Univ. Conch.* i. t. 14.

Inhabits the coasts of Otaheite. *Solander.* New Holland. *Lamarck.*

Shell two inches long, and the breadth is about sixteen lines. The back is of a dirty yellow with faint transverse bands, and there are two or three indistinct white spots near the spire. The sides are of a rich brown, becoming duller towards the base, and so thickly coated with enamel, that in all the specimens which I have seen, it has been much cracked, with an appearance of transverse striæ; the base is fawn-colour, becoming paler towards the aperture, which is white.

CAPUT-SERPENTIS. 19. Shell triangularly gibbous, brown, with white spots in the back, and the sides blackish; aperture white.

Cypræa Caput-serpentis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1175. *Martini*, i. p. 387. t. 30. f. 316. *Born Mus.* p. 179. *Schroeter Einl.* p. 107. *Gmelin*, p. 3406. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 62. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 90. *Bonanni Rec.* 3. f. 258, and *Kirch.* f. 257. *Lister Conch.* t. 702. f. 50, and t. 704. f. 53. *Rumphius*, t. 38. f. F. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 96. f. 9, and *Amb.* t. 16. f. 7. *Gualter*, t. 15. f. I, O. *Adanson Senegal*, t. 5. f. G. *Knorr*, iv. t. 9. f. 3. *Favanne*, t. 30. f. F 1. *Enc. Method.* t. 354. f. 4. a and b.

Junior. Cypræa reticulum. *Gmelin*, p. 3407.
Cypræa, No. 11. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 136.
Lister Conch. t. 701. f. 49. *Martini*, i. t. 26. f. 259.
Inhabits the Mauritius. *Lister.* Isle of Nussatella. *Rumphius.* Borneo. *Petiver.* Senegal. *Adanson.* Otaheite. *Solander.*
Shell usually an inch and a quarter long, near an inch broad, and very thick and solid; colour brown, darker, and rather blackish on the sides, with a whitish blotch at each extremity, and the back spotted with white; the base towards the sides is dark brown, but white about the aperture, and the teeth are saffron colour; inside violet. Young shells, before the spire becomes concealed, are much thinner, and of an ovate-oblong form.

MAURITIANA. 20. Shell ovate, gibbous, blackish, with paler spots on the back; base black and dilated.

Cypræa Mauritiana. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1176. *Martini*, i. p. 388. t. 30. f. 317. Born Mus. p. 180. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 107. Gmelin, p. 3407. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 63. Lamarck in *Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 449.
Bonanni Mus. and Kirch. 3. f. 261. *Lister Conch.* t. 703. f. 52. Rumphius, t. 38. f. E. Petiver *Gaz.* t. 96. f. 8. Gualter, t. 15. f. S, T. Seba, iii. t. 76. f. 19. *Knorr*, i. t. 13. f. 1, and ii. t. 27. f. 5. *Favanne*, t. 30. f. F 2. *Enc. Method.* t. 350. f. 2. a, b.
Junior. Cypræa Regina. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 101. t. 144. f. 1335 and 1336. *Gmelin*, p. 3406. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 61.
Cypræa turbinata. *Gmelin*, p. 3404. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 59.
Cypræa Venerea. *Gmelin*, p. 3404. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 60.
Cypræa trifasciata. *Gmelin*, p. 3405. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 60.
Cypræa nebulosa. *Solander's MSS. Portland Catalogue.*
Bulla ovata. *Gmelin*, p. 3432.
Bulla Ovum, Var. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 81.
Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 3. f. 262. *Knorr*, vi. t. 18. f. 2, and t. 27. f. 6. *Martini*, i. t. 22. f. 207, 208, and t. 30. f. 319, and ii. t. 65. f. 726, 727.
Inhabits the Persian Gulf. *Bonanni.* Mauritius. *Lister.* Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Java. *Linnæus.* Nussatella. *Martini.*

Shell usually about three inches and a half long, and two and a quarter broad; ovate, solid, with a wide somewhat dilated base, and the back much raised: the colour is blackish brown, becoming rather paler upwards, and marked with dingy purplish spots. Young shells are shaded with brown, and variously marked with triangular spots and bands, which remain after the aperture is matured, and till they are concealed by the overspreading of the last coat of enamel.

VITELLUS. 21. Shell ovate, sub-ventricose, livid, with white spots; and the sides finely striated.

Cypræa Vitellus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1176. *Martini*, i. p. 327. t. 23. f. 228, and (decorticated) 229. *Born Mus.* p. 181. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 109. *Gmelin*, p. 3407. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 63. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 89.

Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 3. f. 254. *Lister Conch.* t. 693. f. 40. *Gualter*, t. 13. f. T, V. *Knorr*, vi. t. 20. f. 3. *Favanne*, t. 30. f. I 2. *Encyc. Method.* t. 354. f. 6.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Straights of Sunda. *Lister.* Holalihoe, Island of St. Oma. *Martini.*

Shell from one inch and a half to two inches and a half long, and about half as broad; the colour is a pale greenish livid brown, with round white spots, and marked with fine somewhat dotted striæ, particularly on one side. The base is white, and the inside blue.

The shell figured in the Universal Conchology, t. 96, under the name of *C. subfuscula*, a good deal resembles *C. Vitellus*, but is larger, and the base is fawn-coloured. Martyn has not given any description, and I have been unable to procure a specimen.

MUS. 22. Shell ovate, gibbous, whitish, mottled with cinereous; dorsal line white, and edged with black spots; teeth brown.

Cypræa Mus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1176. *Martini*, i. p. 325. t. 23. f. 222 and 223. *Born Mus.* p. 182. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 110. *Gmelin*, p. 3407. *Schreibers Conch.* p. 63. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 451.

Rumphius, t. 39. f. S. *Petiver Amb.* t. 16. f. 4. *Argenville*, t. 18. f. E. *Seba*, iii. t. 76. f. 33 and 34. *Knorr*, iii. t. 12. f. 3. *Favanne*, t. 30. f. A. *Enc. Method.* t. 354. f. 1.

Inhabits the American and Mediterranean Seas, *Gmelin.* Coasts of Carthagena. *Linnæus.* Guinea. *Humphreys.*

Shell about an inch and a half long, and one inch broad. Besides an irregular row of spots on each side the dorsal line, there is generally a large blotch of black by the end of the spire, but both these markings are wanting in young shells.

TIGRIS. 23. Shell ovate, ventricose, whitish, with large dark brown spots, and a yellowish straight dorsal line.

Cypræa Tigris. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1176. *Martini,* i. p. 330. t. 24. f. 232 to 234. *Born Mus.* p. 182. t. 8. f. 7. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 111. *Gmelin,* p. 3408. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 64. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 452.

Cypræa Pardalis. *Shaw's Nat. Miscellany,* vi. t. 193. *Bonanni Rec.* and *Kirch.* 3. f. 231 and 232. *Lister Conch.* t. 682. f. 29. *Rumphius Mus.* t. 38. f. A. *Gualter,* t. 14. f. G, I, L, and t. 16. f. S. *Seba,* iii. t. 76. f. 7, 9, and 14. *Knorr,* vi. t. 21. f. 4 and 5. *Favanne,* t. 30. f. L 2. *Enc. Method.* t. 353. f. 3.

* *Variety.* Shell with waved yellow spots.

Cypræa flammea. *Gmelin,* p. 3408.

Cypræa, No. 52. *Schroeter Einleitung,* i. p. 148. *Valentyn Abhandlung,* t. 4. f. 30.

Junior. Cypræa fœminea. *Martini,* i. p. 333. *Gmelin,* p. 3409. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 65.

Cypræa tigrina. *Gmelin,* p. 3404.

Cypræa seriata. *Solander's MSS. Portland Catalogue,* p. 133. lot 2965.

Cypræa, No. 87. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 155, and No. 10. p. 136.

Lister Conch. t. 748. f. 42, and t. 672. f. 18. *Seba,* iii. t. 76. f. 8 and 12. *Knorr,* v. t. 8. f. 2 and 3. *Favanne,* t. 30. f. L 3 and L 4.

Inhabits the Red Sea. *Bonanni.* Coasts of Madagascar. *Lister.* Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Java. *Linnæus.*

Shell from three to four inches long, and more than half as broad; the colour is either pure or dull purplish white, and the upper surface is beautifully marked with numerous large rich dark brown spots varied with a reddish or a yellowish tinge.

PANTHERINA. 24. Shell ovate-oblong, reddish, with small dark spots; base white, and the dorsal line undulated.

Cypræa pantherina. *Solander's MSS. Portland Catalogue*, p. 156. lot 3407.

Cypræa guttata. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 453. *Bonanni Rec.* 3. f. 256, and *Kirch.* f. 255. *Lister Conch.* t. 681. f. 28. *Gualter*, t. 14. f. H. *Argenville*, t. 18. f. F. *Knorr*, i. t. 26. f. 4. *Martini*, i. t. 24. f. 235, 236. *Favanne*, t. 30. f. L 6. *Enc. Method.* t. 353. f. 5.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Lister.* Adriatic. *Martini.* Coasts of China, and Arabia Felix. *Humphreys.*

This shell is smaller, and narrower in proportion to its length than *C. Tigris*, which it much resembles; it differs also in the colour of the upper part being strongly tinged with red, the spots very much smaller, and the base more thickly coated with enamel. Martini, as well as Solander, considered it to be a distinct species.

LYNX. 25. Shell oblong-ovate, with unequal brown spots, and a yellowish dorsal line; aperture saffron colour.

Cypræa Lynx. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1176. *Martini*, i. p. 330. t. 23. f. 230, 231. *Born Mus.* p. 183. t. 8. f. 8 and 9. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 112. *Gmelin*, p. 3409. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 64. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 92.

Lister Conch. t. 683. f. 30. *Rumphius*, t. 38. f. N. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 97. f. 17, and *Amb.* t. 16. f. 9. *Gualter*, t. 13. f. Z, and t. 14. f. B, C and D. *Knorr*, vi. t. 23. f. 6. *Enc. Method.* t. 355. f. 8.

Inhabits the Straights of Sunda, the Mauritius, and Ascension Island. *Lister.* Madagascar. *Linnæus.*

Shell nearly two inches long, and rather more than half as broad; pale cinereous, variously tinged, and irregularly marked with brown spots of very different sizes. The base is white, and slants inwards towards the aperture, which is of a rich saffron colour between the teeth.

FELINA. 26. Shell ovate-oblong, livid, with ferruginous dots, and obsolete bands; margin and extremities yellowish, with large purple spots.

Cypræa felina. *Gmelin*, p. 3412.

Cypræa olivacea. *Solander's MSS.*

Cypræa, No. 24. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 140.

Lister Conch. t. 680. f. 7. *Martini*, i. t. 28. f. 283, 284.
Inhabits the coasts of the Maldives. *Martini.*
Shell about ten lines long, and six broad; the colour on the upper part is livid, or pale greenish yellow, dotted with ferruginous, and marked with obsolete transverse bands, on which are a few irregular pale purplish blotches: the base, margin, and extremities are yellow, with large dark purple spots. Young and decorticated shells have their backs without any spots, and of a rich bluish brown colour. This species has been erroneously placed by Gmelin in the umbilicated division, and Schreibers has most strangely arranged it as a variety of *C. asellus.*

CINEREA. 27. Shell ovate-oblong, cinereous, with two pale bands, and irregularly dotted with black, particularly about the margin.

Cypræa cinerea. *Gmelin*, p. 3402. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 58.
Cypræa, No. 6. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 134.
Lister Conch. t. 667. f. 11, and t. 670. f. 16. *Gualter*, t. 16. f. M. *Martini*, i. t. 25. f. 254 and 255.
Inhabits the coasts of Barbadoes and Jamaica. *Lister.*
Shell generally an inch, or an inch and a quarter long, and half as broad; cinereous, or testaceous, with two paler bluish transverse bands, and marked somewhat like Mocho, with irregular scattered black dots, which are generally remarkably clustered together about the margin; the base is nearly white, with the interstices of the teeth blackish. Martini's figures are not well done, but his description leaves no doubt that they belong to this species, and most of the other figures above referred to are taken from shells which have hardly arrived at maturity.

ISABELLA. 28. Shell-sub-cylindrical, with dotted longitudinal lines, and yellow extremities.

Cypræa Isabella. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1177. *Martini*, i. p. 357. t. 27. f. 275. *Born Mus.* p. 183. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 113. *Gmelin*, p. 3409. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 65. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 94.
Lister Conch. t. 660. f. 4. *Rumphius*, t. 39. f. G. *Petiver Amb.* t. 16. f. 16. *Argenville*, t. 18. f. P. *Knorr*, iv. t. 9. f. 5. *Enc. Method.* t. 355. f. 6.
Inhabits the coast of Madagascar and the Mauritius. *Lister.* Amboyna. *Rumphius.*

Shell about an inch, or an inch and a quarter long, and half as broad; testaceous, or light fawn colour, with irregular longitudinal blackish dotted lines, and two obsolete paler transverse bands. The extremities are both yellow, or orange-coloured, and the base is white. The aperture is narrow, and the teeth small.

CYLINDRICA. 29. Shell sub-cylindrical, obtuse, flattened at the spire, and marked with two brown spots at each extremity.

Cypræa cylindrica. *Born Mus.* p. 184. t. 8. f. 10. *Gmelin*, p. 3405. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 77.

Cypræa, No. 109. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 160.

Inhabits ——

Shell thirteen lines long, and five broad; of a pale violet colour, with a few yellow spots; the two ends are margined, and each marked with two brown spots; the base is snowy white, and the hinder teeth are set further apart than the others.

SCURRA. 30. Shell sub-cylindrical, livid, with greenish spots, and a yellowish border spotted with brown; base flat; teeth brown.

Cypræa Scurra. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 103. t. 144. f. 1338 *a* and *b*. *Gmelin*, p. 3409. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xv. p. 450.

Cypræa Indica. *Gmelin*, p. 3412.?

Rumphius, t. 39. f. H. *Martini*, i. t. 27. f. 276 and 277. *Enc. Meth.* t. 352. f. 3.

Inhabits the Eastern Ocean. *Chemnitz.*

Shell near two inches long, and about half as broad; livid or yellowish, with roundish green spots, and a greenish dorsal line. Martini's and Chemnitz's figures are said to represent the same species, and they are a good deal alike, except that in the former there are brown markings like Arabic characters between the spots, in the same manner as in *C. Histrio*. Martini quotes *Rumphius*, t. 39. f. H, which has a very similar appearance, and is the *C. Indica* of Gmelin.

*** *Umbilicated.*

ONYX. 31. Shell ovate, gibbous, yellowish brown on the back, and the margin and base blackish.

Cypræa Onyx. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1177. *Gmelin*, p. 3410.
Cypræa Pulla. *Gmelin*, p. 3412. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 69.
Cypræa adusta. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 106. t. 145. f. 1341. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 92.
Cypræa, No. 20. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 139. *Bonanni Rec.* 3. f. 255, and *Kirch.* f. 254. *Lister Conch.* t. 657. f. 2. *Gualter*, t. 15. f. N. *Martini*, i. t. 26. f. 269 and 270.

Inhabits the coasts of Asia. *Linnæus.*

This shell is of about the same size, and somewhat resembles *C. Caput-serpentis*, but the colour is still darker, and there are no spots or other markings, except sometimes two obsolete transverse bands on the back. The base and margin are nearly black, and the teeth brownish yellow.

SUBFLAVA. 32. Shell ovate, gibbous, smooth, spotless, yellow on the back, with a paler margin and base.

Cypræa subflava. *Gmelin*, p. 3413. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 69.
Cypræa, No. 54. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 148. *Gualter*, t. 13. f. D.

Inhabits ——

Shell an inch and a quarter long, and about two-thirds as broad; much rounded at the sides, and the spire distinctly umbilicated. It has not any spots or other markings.

CLANDESTINA. 33. Shell umbilicated, with very fine yellowish transverse lines every where concurrent.

Cypræa clandestina. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1177. *Gmelin*, p. 3410.

Inhabits ——

This species does not appear to have been noticed by any author besides Linnæus, who says it is a smooth livid shell of the size of *C. Asellus*, marked with one or two obsolete pale bands, and yellowish concurrent striæ, so extremely minute as to be hardly visible without the assistance of a glass. The base white, and without spots. Dr. Solander supposed the Variety of *C. zic-zac*, represented by Martini, fig. 226 and

227, might probably be this shell, and Chemnitz, (vol. x. p. 37.) considers it to be the Cone which he has figured at t. 140. f. 1296, and which he has therefore called *Conus clandestinus.*

SUCCINCTA. 34. Shell with the interior lip rounded at each extremity.

Cypræa succincta. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1177. *Gmelin,* p. 3410. *Chemnitz,* xi. p. 38. t. 180. f. 1741 and 1742.?

Inhabits ——

It cannot be doubted that the Linnæan description was taken from an immature shell, and Bruguiere in the *Journal d'Histoire Naturelle, p.* 511, supposes it to be the young of *Cypræa Mus.* The shell figured by Chemnitz has not any of the usual appearances of a full grown Cypræa, and is more like a Bulla; nor has it the two linear white lines which Linnæus particularly mentions.

ZIC-ZAC. 35. Shell ovate, brown, with paler bands, and undulated lines; base spotted with brown.

Cypræa zic-zac. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1177. *Martini,* i. p. 325. t. 23. f. 224 to 227. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 116. *Gmelin,* p. 3410. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 67. *Lister Conch.* t. 661. f. 5. *Argenville,* t. 18. f. N. *Seba,* iii. t. 55. No. 19. f. 2, 3, and 11. *Knorr,* vi. t. 17. f. 5. *Encyc. Method.* t. 356. f. 11.

Inhabits the East Indian Ocean. *Humphreys.*

Shell commonly about an inch long, and rather more than half as broad, flesh-colour, or white variously marked with pale or chocolate brown undulated longitudinal bands, and narrow transverse zic-zac lines; the base is white, yellowish, or light brown, with darker spots. Linnæus has described two brown spots at the extremities, but their appearance is far from constant. The shell represented by the two latter of Martini's figures, was considered to be a distinct species by Dr. Solander, and is his *C. undata*; Lamarck on the other hand has quoted the two latter for *C. zic-zac,* and the two former for *C. undata.*

ZONATA. 36. Shell ovate, bluish, with four transverse zones marked with brown moon-shaped spots.

Cypræa zonata. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 107. t. 145. f. 1342. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 90.

Cypræa zonaria. *Gmelin*, p. 3414. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 66.

Inhabits the coast of Guinea. *Chemnitz.*

Chemnitz describes this species to be the size of a pigeon's egg, and to have a white margin spotted with brown; the base also is white.

HIRUNDO. 37. Shell oblong, bluish, with two obsolete white bands, and two black spots at each extremity.

Cypræa Hirundo. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1178. *Martini*, i. p. 361. t. 28. f. 282. *Born Mus.* p. 184. t. 8. f. 11. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 116. *Gmelin*, p. 3411. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 116. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 95. *Lister Conch.* t. 674. f. 20. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 30. f. 8. *Knorr*, iv. t. 25. f. 4. *Enc. Method.* t. 356. f. 6.

Inhabits the coasts of the Maldives. *Lister.* The Antilles. *Muller.*

Shell about three-quarters of an inch long, and half as broad, of a lively cinereous or pale blue colour, with two irregular rather obsolete transverse white bands, and two very dark spots at each extremity. The sides and the base are white, and the former generally, but not always spotted with brown.

URSELLUS. 38. Shell oblong, pale reddish brown, with two white irregular bands, and two brown spots at the upper extremity.

Cypræa Ursellus. *Gmelin*, p. 3411. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 68. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 98.?

Cypræa, No. 2. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 133.

Rumphius, t. 39. f. O. *Gualter*, t. 15. f. L. *Martini*, i. t. 24. f. 241.

Inhabits ——

Shell hardly half an inch long, of a pale reddish brown colour on the back, with two broad irregularly curved transverse white bands, and the base white: There are sometimes two chocolate brown spots at each extremity, but those by the umbilicus are the most distinct. Dr. Solander considered it to be a Variety or damaged shell of *C. Hirundo*, but besides the difference in colour, *C. Ursellus* is smaller and more beaked at the upper extremity.

LUTEA. 39. Shell oblong, brownish, with two white bands; base yellow and spotted with brown.

Cypræa lutea. *Gronovius Zooph.* t. 19. f. 17. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 168. *Gmelin*, p. 3114. *Schreibers Conch.* p. 71.

Inhabits ——

The shell is larger than the last, but it is not a well defined, and seems to be a doubtful species.

ASELLUS. 40. Shell oblong, white, with three transverse dark brown bands.

Cypræa Asellus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1178. *Martini*, i. p. 359. t. 27. f. 280. *Born Mus.* p. 185. Vign. at p. 171. f. D. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 117. *Gmelin*, p. 3411. *Schreibers Conch.* p. 68. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 98.

Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 3. f. 236. *Lister Conch.* t. 666. f. 10. *Rumphius*, t. 39. f. M. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 97. f. 11, and *Amb.* t. 16. f. 18. *Gualter*, t. 15. f. M. *Argenville*, t. 18. f. T. *Adanson Senegal*, t. 5. f. H. *Knorr*, iv. t. 25. f. 3. *Favanne*, t. 29. f. P. *Encyc. Meth.* t. 356. f. 5.

Variety B. With the bands yellow.

Gualter, t. 15. f. CC, and DD. *Martini*, i. p. 361. t. 27. f. 281.

Variety C. With the bands flesh-coloured.

Cypræa moniliaris. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 98. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 97. f. 10.

Inhabits the coasts of the Maldives. *Lister.* Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Senegal. *Adanson.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell eight lines long, and four broad, white in every part except the three dorsal transverse bands.

ERRONES. 41. Shell oblong, ovate, greenish, mottled with brown; margin thickened, white, and spotless.

Cypræa Errones. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1178. *Born Mus.* p. 185. *Gmelin*, p. 3411. *Solander's MSS.*

Cypræa ovum. *Gmelin*, p. 3412. *Schreibers Conch.* p. 69.

Cypræa olivacea. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 95.

Cypræa, No. 22. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 139.
Petiver Gaz. t. 97. f. 21. *Martini*, i. t. 27. f. 278, 279.
Inhabits the East Indies. *Humphreys.*
Shell rather more than an inch long, and about half as broad, of a light olive green, mottled all over the back with rusty brown, and sometimes marked with two obsolete paler bands. The margin and base are white or paler flesh colour, and thickly coated with enamel; inside violet. The shells from which this description is taken were procured from Mr. Humphreys under the name of C. *virescens*, which in Callone's Catalogue is said to be the Linnæan C. *Errones*, and they answer to Dr. Solander's as well as Born's descriptions, except that the solitary dorsal spot noticed by Linnæus is wanting, and according to the observations both of Solander and Lamarck, this is occasionally found in the same species. Born has erroneously referred to Martini, f. 294, 295. but his description was obviously taken from the present shell.

PYRUM. 42. Shell ovate, yellowish, mottled with pale brown spots, and marked with two paler bands; base and margin saffron colour.

Cypræa Pyrum. *Gmelin*, p. 3411. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 69.
Cypræa flaveola. *Born Mus.* p. 190.
Cypræa maculosa. *Gmelin*, p. 3412.
Cypræa ochracea. *Solander's MSS. Portland Catalogue.*
Cypræa Siciliana. *Ulysses's Travels*, p. 455.
Cypræa rufa. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus:* xvi. p. 92.
Cypræa, No. 16. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 138.
Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 259, and *Kirch.* f. 258. *Gualter*, t. 14. f. E. *Martini*, i. t. 26. f. 267 and 268.
Inhabits the coasts of Sicily. *Bonanni.* Africa and Malaga. *Martini.*
Shell about an inch and a half long, and rather less than half as broad, ovate, and somewhat pear-shaped; the back is mottled with mixt shades of light brown and yellow, and marked with two paler transverse bands; the sides and base are of a dark ochre or saffron colour, and the inside pale violet. Bonanni's figure, on which Gmelin's C. *maculosa* depends, is very bad, but the description leaves no doubt that it was intended for this species; and C. *variolosa*, and C. *fulva* of Gmelin, and C. *cinnamomæa* of Olivi, are probably only Varieties of the same.

PUNCTATA. 43. Shell ovate-oblong, white, with scattered ferruginous dots.

Cypræa punctata. *Lin. Mantissa*, p. 548. *Gmelin*, p. 3414. *Solander's MSS.*

Cypræa Stercus-muscarum. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 98.

Cypræa atomaria. *Gmelin*, p. 3412. *Schreibers Conch.* p. 69.

Cypræa, No. 25. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 140.

Martini, i. t. 28. f. 290 and 291. *Enc. Meth.* t. 355. f. 10.

Inhabits ——

Shell scarcely half an inch long, and half as broad, white, with minute ferruginous dots scattered thinly over the upper part, and the base plain white.

**** *With the Margin thickened.*

CRIBARIA. 44. Shell oblong-ovate, umbilicated, yellow, with round white spots.

Cypræa cribaria. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1176. *Martini*, i. p. 403. t. 31. f. 336. *Born Mus.* p. 186. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 119. *Gmelin*, p. 3414. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 72. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 94.

Lister Conch. t. 695. f. 42. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 8. f. 3. *Argenville*, t. 18. f. X. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 12. f. 74. *Favanne*, t. 29. f. B 4. *Enc. Method.* t. 355. f. 5.

Inhabits the coasts of China. *Humphreys.*

Shell generally rather more than one inch long, and not quite half so broad; above yellow, with numerous distinct round white spots; base and margin entirely white, except that there are sometimes spots of yellow between the teeth.

MONETA. 45. Shell ovate, gibbous, white, and the margin nodulous.

Cypræa Moneta. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1178. *Martini*, i. p. 404. t. 31. f. 337 to 340. *Born Mus.* p. 187, and Vign. at p. 73. fig. e. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 120. *Gmelin*, p. 3414. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 72. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 102.

Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 3, f. 233. *Lister Conch.* t. 709.

f. 59. *Rumphius*, t. 39. f. C. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 97. f. 8, and *Amb.* t. 16. f. 14. *Gualter*, t. 14. f. 3 to 5. *Argenville*, t. 18. f. K. *Knorr*, iv. t. 14. f. 4. *Favanne*, t. 29. f. G. *Enc. Method.* t. 356. f. 3.

Variety. With the margin raised higher than the back, and not nodulous.

Cypræa obvelata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 102.

Inhabits the Mediterranean, Atlantic, Æthiopic, and Indian Seas. *Gmelin.* The Variety comes from the coasts of New Holland. *Lamarck.*

Shells varying from half an inch to an inch in length, and two thirds as broad; white or yellowish, without any coloured markings except sometimes a yellow ring similar to that of C. *Annulus*, from which species this Variety may be known by the protuberant knobs on its margin. Worn shells are blue on the back, as is represented in Martini's fig. 339. Linnæus says, that in the Maldives these shells are fished up by the Negro Women three days before or after the full moon, and sent into Bengal, Siam, and other countries to be used as money. Vast quantities are imported into this country for the purposes of traffic, and it is said that as much as one hundred tons of them are sent annually to Guinea alone. The Variety is intermediate between C. *Moneta* and C. *Annulus.*

ANNULUS. 46. Shell ovate, gibbous, with the back surrounded by a yellow ring, and the margin smooth.

Cypræa Annulus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1179. *Martini*, i. p. 336. t. 24. f. 239, 240. *Born Mus.* p. 187. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 121. *Gmelin*, p. 3415. *Schreibers Conch.* p. 73.

Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 3. f. 240 and 241. *Rumphius*, t. 39. f. D. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 6. f. 8. *Gualter*, t. 14. f. 1 and 2. *Knorr*, iv. t. 9. f. 4. *Enc. Method.* t. 356. f. 7.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Alexandria. *Linnæus.* East Indies. *Humphreys.*

Shell generally near an inch long, and rather more than two thirds as broad, white or greyish yellow, and marked round the back by a yellow ring. The back when decorticated becomes blue as in C. *Moneta*, but the margin is less flattened, and the knotty protuberances, which distinguish that species, are wanting.

CAURICA. 47. Shell ovate, cinereous, speckled with brown; margin tumid, nodulous, and spotted with purplish brown.

Cypræa Caurica. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1179. *Martini*, i. p. 375. t. 29. f. 301 and 302. *Born Mus.* p. 188. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 122. *Gmelin*, p. 3415. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 73. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 93.

Lister Conch. t. 677. f. 24. *Rumphius*, t. 38. f. P. *Gualter*, t. 15. f. AA. *Favanne*, t. 30. f. E 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 356. f. 10.

Inhabits the coasts of Madagascar. *Lister.* Amboyna. *Rumphius.*

Shell most commonly an inch and a quarter long, and about half as broad; the back is pale cinereous, thickly speckled with brown, and obsoletely marked with three transverse bands, of which the center one has sometimes a four-sided patch of darker brown dots; the margin is very tumid, with an uneven knotted surface, and marked with dark brownish purple spots; the base is reddish brown with whitish teeth.

DRACÆNA. 48. Shell oblong, cinereous, speckled with brown; margin slightly tumid, smooth, and spotted with purple.

Cypræa Dracæna. *Born Mus.* p. 189. t. 8. f. 12.

Cypræa stolida. *Martini*, i. p. 372. t. 28. f. 292, 293. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 125. *Gmelin*, p. 3416. *Schreibers Conch.* p. 77.

Cypræa corrosa. *Gronovius Zooph.* p. 291. t. 18. f. 10.

Cypræa derosa. *Gmelin*, p. 3416.

Rumphius, t. 39. f. E. *Seba Mus.* iii. t. 55. f. 12 and 14. *Enc. Method.* t. 356. f. 10.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.*

This shell is of the same length as *C. Caurica*, but is narrower in proportion, and of an oblong form: the colour and the markings are similar, but the margin is comparatively very little thickened, and has a level surface. The four-sided brown mark in the center of the back is not, as Born supposed, peculiar to this species, but is also occasionally observable in *C. Caurica*, of which Dr. Solander considered it to be only a Variety.

CRUENTA. 49. Shell ovate, pale glaucous, speckled with ferruginous; margin slightly tumid, with bright red spots.

Cypræa cruenta. *Gmelin*, p. 3420.
Cypræa variolaria. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 91.
Cypræa morbillosa. *Solander's MSS.*
Cypræa Caurica, Var. *Gmelin*, p. 3415. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 122.
Cypræa, No. 30. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 142. *Rumphius*, t. 38. f. O. *Petiver Amb.* t. 8. f. 8. *Gualter*, t. 15. f. E. *Favanne*, t. 30. f. E 3. *Martini*, i. t. 29. f. 303. *Enc. Meth.* t. 353. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.*

Shell an inch and a quarter or inch and a half long, and about two thirds as broad; the margin is slightly tumid and level, and is flesh-coloured with pink red spots; the aperture yellow, with white teeth.

EROSA. 50. Shell oblong-ovate, yellowish, with white dots; margin toothed and marked with a large brown spot on each side.

Cypræa erosa. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1179. *Martini*, i. p. 392. t. 30. f. 320 and 321. *Born Mus.* p. 189. t. 8. f. 13. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 122. *Gmelin*, p. 3415. *Schreibers Conch.* p. 73. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 93.
Lister Conch. t. 692. f. 39. *Rumphius*, t. 39. f. A. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 97. f. 19, and *Amb.* t. 16. f. 12. *Gualter*, t. 15. f. H. *Knorr*, vi. t. 20. f. 4. *Favanne*, t. 30. f. E 2. *Enc. Method.* t. 355. f. 4.

Junior. Cypræa miliaris. *Gmelin*, p. 3420. *Lamarck in Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 91.
Cypræa erosa, Var. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 75.
Cypræa, No. 34. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 143.
Lister Conch. t. 701. f. 48. *Gualter*, t. 15. f. G. *Martini*, t. 26. f. 260. and t. 30. f. 323.

Inhabits the coasts of the Mauritius, Ascension Island, and Bengal. *Lister.* Amboyna. *Rumphius.*

Shell near an inch and a half long, and the breadth is about three fifths of the length; the colour on the back is pale brownish yellow, with numerous round white dots; the margin is white, tumid, and toothed, and on each side is a very large purplish brown spot, extending to the base, which is white. Kæmmerer in the cabinet Rudolstadt, has suggested that Gmelin's *C. miliaris* may be the young of this species, and I have a series of specimens which compleatly establish the truth of this conjecture. Gmelin, under the name of *C. ferruginosa*, has constituted a species from the

Larvæ of *C. erosa*, and of *C. gangranosa*, which are there confounded together.

FLAVEOLA. 51. Shell yellowish with white dots; margin thickened and jagged, white, with obsolete scattered brown spots.

Cypræa flaveola. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1179. *Gmelin*, p. 3416.

Inhabits ——

Born supposed *C. Pyrum* to be this species, but it does not correspond with the Linnæan character, and other authors have with greater probability stated their opinions, that the shell described by Linnæus was a Variety of *C. erosa*.

SPURCA. 52. Shell ovate, yellowish, with darker spots; margin slightly thickened, and its upper edge crenulated, and dotted with brown.

Cypræa spurca. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1179. *Gmelin*, p. 3416.

Cypræa acicularis. *Gmelin*, p. 3421. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 79.

Cypræa flaveola. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 97.

Cypræa, No. 37. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 144. *Martini*, i. t. 31. f. 335.

Inhabits the Mediterranean Sea. *Linnæus.*

Shell about an inch long, and rather more than half as broad, with a very narrow margin, of which the upper edge is every where crenulated, and dotted with brown; the base and inside are white. Gmelin's *C. acicularis* answers so well to the description of this species in the Systema Naturæ that I have no doubt of its being the same. Born's *C. spurca*, (t. 8. f. 14.) which is *C. oblonga* of Gmelin, is very obviously a young shell belonging to some other species. Lamarck has quoted Born's figure, and also Enc. Meth. t. 355. f. 9. for his *C. Turdus*, which may probably be rather a young shell of *C. Vanelli*.

STOLIDA. 53. Shell oblong-ovate, umbilicated, subglaucous, with a large square ferruginous spot on the back.

Cypræa stolida. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1180. *Born Mus.* p. 19. t. 8. f. 15. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 41. t. 180. f. 1743 and 1744. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 95.

Cypræa rubiginosa. *Gmelin*, p. 1721.
Cypræa Arabica, Var. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 54.
Cypræa, No. 32. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 142.
Petiver Gaz. t. 97. f. 19. *Argenville*, t. 18 f. Y. *Martini*, i. t. 29. f. 305. *Favanne*, t. 29. f. S.
Inhabits the Eastern Ocean. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch long, and half as broad, of a pale bluish colour, with a large square ferruginous spot in the middle, and checquered with smaller ones on the sides.

TABESCENS. 54. Shell sub-cylindrical, glaucous, with somewhat tessellated bands, and sprinkled with ferruginous dots; margin thickened on one side.

Cypræa tabescens. *Solander's MSS.*
Cypræa stolida, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3417.
Cypræa, No. 26. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 141.
Bonanni Rec. and *Mus. Kirch.* 3. f. 237. *Rumphius*, t. 39. f. F. *Petiver Amb.* t. 16. f. 13. *Martini*, i. t. 28. f. 294 and 295.
Variety. Shell broader and more oblong.
Cypræa stolida, Var. γ. *Gmelin*, p. 3417.
Lister Conch. t. 678. f. 25. *Martini*, i. t. 28. f. 296 and 297.
Inhabits the coasts of Madagascar. *Lister.* Amboyna. *Rumphius.*
Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and half an inch broad, glaucous, sprinkled with ferruginous dots, and marked with obsolete bands, somewhat tessellated with reddish brown. The margin is thickened principally on one side, and is white spotted with brown. The inside is of a violet colour. The shell figured by Martini, 296 and 297, appears to differ only in being broader and of a more oblong shape.

ANGUSTATA. 55. Shell ovate, reddish brown, with the margin and base white, and the former spotted with dark brown.

Cypræa angustata. *Gmelin*, p. 3421. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 77.
Cypræa, No. 62. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 150.
Gualter, t. 13. f. QQ.
Inhabits ——
Shell about an inch long, and rather more than half as broad,

of a pale reddish brown or fawn-colour on the back without any markings; the margin is thickened on one side only, and is white with dark reddish brown spots; base white without any markings.

HELVOLA. 56. Shell ovate, mottled with brown and white spots, and the base plain brownish yellow; margin jagged behind.

Cypræa helvola. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1180. *Born Mus.* p. 191. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 126. *Gmelin*, p. 3417. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 75. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 100.

Lister Conch. t. 691. f. 38. *Rumphius*, t. 39. f. B. *Petiver Amb.* t. 16. f. 17. *Gualter*, t. 15. f. BB. *Knorr*, vi. t. 14. f. 6 and 7. *Martini*, i. t. 30. f. 326 and 327. *Enc. Method.* t. 356. f. 13.

Inhabits the coasts of the Maldives. *Lister.* Amboyna. *Rumphius.*

Shell rather less than an inch long, and about half an inch broad, covered with mottled white and reddish brown spots, of which the latter are increasingly numerous towards the margin; the base and margin are of an uniform brownish yellow or saffron colour, and the two extremities are often tinged with violet. Dr. Solander in his MSS. has quoted Lister, t. 656. f. 1. for '*C. helvola senissima*,' and from the same figure Schroeter has constituted a species which is the *C. livida* of Gmelin, p. 3403.

OCELLATA. 57. Shell ovate-gibbous, yellow with white spots, and black eyes; margin slightly thickened.

Cypræa ocellata. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1180. *Martini*, i. p. 402. t. 31. f. 333 and 334. *Born Mus.* p. 192. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 127. *Gmelin*, p. 3417. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 75. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 94.

Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 247. *Lister Conch.* t. 696. f. 43. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 9. f. 7. *Favanne*, t. 29. f. B 5. *Enc. Method.* t. 355. f. 7.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean. *Martini.* Coasts of China. *Humphreys.*

Shell about ten lines long, and six broad, yellow, covered with small round white spots, of which some are ocellated with black dots; the margin and base white spotted with brown.

PORARIA. 58. Shell ovate, livid, with white spots encircled by brown rings, and the upper edge of the margin crenated on one side.

Cypræa poraria. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1180. *Born Mus.* p. 192. t. 8. f. 16. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 97.
Cypræa poraria, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3417. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 75.
Cypræa, No. 1. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 133.
Lister Conch. t. 694. f. 41. *Seba*, iii. t. 55. f. 19, No. 5. *Martini*, i. t. 24. f. 237 and 238. *Enc. Method.* t. 356. f. 4.
Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica. *Martini.*
Shell about eight lines long, and five broad, of a pale livid colour with a faint tinge of violet, and covered with white spots, of which some of the larger are encircled by a brown ring. The base is white with a slight tint of purple towards the margin, and has no spots. Born, though he has figured this shell, has erroneously quoted the *C. poraria* of Martini, which is a different species, and is the *C. gangranosa* of Solander.

GANGRANOSA. 59. Shell oblong, bluish, with scattered white and ferruginous spots, and two brown spots at each extremity.

Cypræa gangranosa. *Solander's MSS.*
Cypræa poraria, α. *Martini*, i. p. 394. t. 30. f. 324, 325. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 128. *Gmelin*, p. 3417. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 75.
Junior. Martini, i. t. 26. f. 261 and 262. decorticated.
Inhabits the coasts of China. *Humphreys.*
Shell rather more than half an inch long, and half as broad, of a livid bluish colour, with white and ferruginous spots, and the upper edge of the margin as well as the extremities spotted with brown; base white except at the upper extremity which is yellow.

FIMBRIATA. 60. Shell oblong, with minute dots, and obsolete pale brown bands; the extremities spotted with violet.

Cypræa fimbriata. *Gmelin*, p. 3420. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 79.
Cypræa tenella. *Solander's MSS.*
Cypræa, No. 14. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 137.
Martini, i. p. 350. t. 26. f. 263, and 264, decorticated.

Inhabits ——

Shell about eight lines long and four broad, of a bluish white colour on the back, and the base white. Martini has figured only one pale brown obsolete transverse band, though in his description he has used the plural number, and a few minute scattered ferruginous dots are represented.

ONISCUS. 61. Shell ovate, ventricose, transversely ribbed, with a broad dorsal groove, and the ribs thickened at its edge; aperture broad.

Cypræa Oniscus. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 103.

Cypræa Pediculus, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3418. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 76.

Cypræa costata. *Solander's MSS.*

Cypræa, No. 33. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 142.

Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 3. f. 239. *Lister Conch.* t. 706. f. 55. *Martini*, i. t. 29. f. 306 to 308. *Favanne*, t. 29. f. H 3.

Inhabits the Adriatic Sea. *Martini.*

Shell sometimes near an inch long, and more than half as broad, varying from a flesh-colour to a brownish yellow. The longitudinal groove on the back is much broader than in *C. sulcata*, and the transverse ribs become rather abruptly tumid at its edge. *Testudo* is the name under which this species is mentioned by Klein, and several other of the older authors.

SULCATA. 62. Shell ovate, transversely ribbed with a narrow dorsal groove, and black spots on each side.

Cypræa Pediculus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1180. *Born Mus.* p. 193. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 129. *Gmelin*, p. 3418. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 76. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 103.

Lister Conch. t. 706. f. 56. *Gualter*, t. 15. f. R. *Argenville*, t. 18. f. L. *Martini*, i. t. 29. f. 310, 311. *Favanne*, t. 29. f. H 1. *Enc. Method.* t. 356. f. 1 a.

Variety B. Shell white, ventricose, rounded at the base and margin.

Cypræa Oryza. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 104.

Cypræa nivea. *Solander's MSS.*

Rumphius, t. 39. P. *Gualter*, t. 14. f. O, P. *Petiver Amb.* t. 16. f. 22.

Variety C. Shell chestnut-brown with the back gibbous, and the base and margin blackish.

Variety D. Shell pale reddish brown, with the base and margin white.

Cypræa Pulex. *Solander's MSS.*

Junior. Cypræa carnea. *Gmelin*, p. 3418. *Schreibers Conch.* p. 65.

Cypræa No. 103. *Schroeter Einleitung*, p. 158. *Knorr*, vi. t. 15. f. 7.

Inhabits the coasts of Jamaica and Barbadoes. *Lister.*

Shell sometimes rather more than half an inch long, and about half as broad, of a flesh-colour, generally with more or less of a greyish tint, and most commonly marked with two or three black spots on each side of the dorsal groove. The shells above enumerated as Varieties differ so materially in their forms, that when examined separately they appear to be distinct species, but they all have the dorsal groove, and there are so many intermediate gradations both as to colour, form, size, and spots, that I am unable to find any distinctive specific characters. The transverse ribs are not perfectly formed till after the shell has attained its full size, and Gmelin's *C. carnea* appears to be nothing more than the present species in this immature state. Linnæus considered all the Cyprææ with transverse elevated ribs to belong to the same species, and they together constitute his *C. Pediculus.*

EUROPEA. 63. Shell ovate, transversely ribbed, without any groove, or more than three spots on the back.

Cypræa Europea. *Montagu Test. Supplement*, p. 88.

Cypræa Pediculus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1180. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 115. t. 70. f. 82. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 32. t. 2. f. 6. *Donovan*, ii. t. 43. *Montagu Test.* p. 200. *Maton and Racket in Lin Trans.* viii. p. 120.

Cypræa coccinella. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 104.

Cypræa Arctica. *Solander's MSS.*

Variety. Shell without any dorsal spots.

Cypræa Arctica. *Montagu Test.* p. 201.

Lister Anim. Ang. t. 3. f. 17, and *Conch.* t. 707. f. 57. *Martini*, t. 29. f. 309. *Enc. Meth.* t. 356. f. 1 b.

Junior. Cypræa bullata. *Montagu Test.* p. 202. t. 6. f. 1. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 121.

Bulla diaphana. *Montagu Test.* p. 225. t. 7. f. 8. *Maton and Racket in Lin Trans.* viii. p. 126.

Inhabits the coasts of Britain, and other parts of the North of Europe.

Shell about half an inch long, and rather more than half as

broad, of a pale greyish purple or flesh-colour, with three dark spots on the ridge of the back. It may be at once distinguished from *C. sulcata*, by its not having any dorsal groove, or more than three dorsal spots, and these are sometimes wanting. Mr. Montagu in his Supplement has justly remarked that *C. bullata* is this species in the adolescent state, and *Bulla diaphana* the first and most imperfectly formed shell.

MADAGASCARIENSIS. 64. Shell oval, depressed, white, with raised tubercles, and obsolete undulated ribs.

Cypræa Madagascariensis. *Gmelin*, p. 3419.
Cypræa Nucleus, Var. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 101.
Cypræa, No. 45. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 146. *Lister Conch.* t. 710. f. 61.

Inhabits the coasts of Madagascar. *Lister.* Otaheite. *Lamarck.*

Shell near an inch long, and rather more than two thirds as broad; white with a slight tinge of flesh-colour, much depressed, and marked on the upper part with raised tubercles, and obsolete irregular somewhat undulated ribs. The two extremities appear rather truncated, and slightly indented by the aperture; the base is broad, convex, and transversely ribbed through its whole breadth. All the specimens which I have seen have had two holes through them, and Lamarck says they are strung together, and used as necklaces by the natives of Otaheite. It is a much flatter and broader shell than *C. Nucleus.*

NUCLEUS. 65. Shell ovate, whitish, rugged, with raised wrinkles and tubercles; extremities slightly beaked.

Cypræa Nucleus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1181. *Born. Mus.* p. 194. t. 8. f. 17. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 130. *Gmelin*, p. 3418. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 76. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 101.

Rumphius, t. 39. f. I. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 97. f. 12, and *Amb.* t. 16. f. 11. *Gualter*, t. 14. f. Q, R, S. *Argenville*, t. 18. f. V. *Knorr*, iv. t. 17. f. 4. *Favanne*, t. 29. f. Q 2. *Enc. Meth.* t. 355. f. 3.

Variety. With the extremities yellow.
Cypræa Nucleus. *Martini*, i. p. 383. t. 29. f. 312.

Cypræa limacina. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 101.
Cypræa Oryza. *Solander's MSS.*
Regenfuss, i. t. 12. f. 75.

Inhabits the Island of Nussatella. *Rumphius.* East Indian Ocean. *Linnæus.*

Shell about ten lines long and six broad, white or pale flesh-colour; the upper surface is made rugged by numerous raised tubercles and transverse wrinkles, and divided by a deep dorsal groove. Martini's figure is painted of a pale blue colour with white tubercles, in which respect it differs from his description.

PUSTULATA. 66. Shell ovate, lead colour, with raised striæ and orange tubercles surrounded by brown rings.

Cypræa pustulata. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 106. lot 2330. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 101.
Cypræa, No. 47. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 146.
Lister Conch. t. 710. f. 62.

Inhabits the Coasts of China. *Humphreys.* Acapulco. *Lamarck.*

This rare and beautiful species is three-quarters of an inch long, and rather more than half as broad, and besides its tubercles, is marked with raised short transverse striæ; the base is shaded with chestnut brown, and ornamented throughout its whole breadth with white elevated ribs.

STAPHYLEA. 67. Shell ovate, livid, with raised white dots; brown, and slightly beaked at the extremities.

Cypræa Staphylea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1181. *Martini*, i. p. 384. t. 29. f. 313, 314. *Born Mus.* p. 194. t. 8. f. 18. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 131. *Gmelin*, p. 3419. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 76. *Lamarck Ann du Mus.* xvi. p. 100.
Lister Conch. t. 708. f. 58. *Gualter*, t. 14. f. T. *Argenville*, t. 18. f. S. *Knorr*, iv. t. 16. f. 2. *Enc. Method.* t. 356. f. 9.

Inhabits the East Indies. *Humphreys.*

Shell about eight lines long, and more than half as broad, marked by elevated dots, and a dorsal groove throughout the upper surface, but not any striæ; the base is flat, and ribs proceeding from the teeth extend across its whole breadth.

CICERCULA. 68. Shell sub-globular, white, with raised dots, and beaked at both extremities.

Cypræa cicercula. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1181. *Martini*, i. p. 339. t. 24. f. 243, 244. *Born Mus.* p. 195. t. 8. f. 19. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 132. *Gmelin*, p. 3419. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 77. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 99.

Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 243, and *Kirch.* f. 242. *Lister Conch.* t. 710. f. 60. *Rumphius*, t. 39. f. K. *Petiver Amb.* t. 16. f 21. *Enc. Method.* t. 355. f. 1.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Coast of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell three quarters of an inch long, and rather more than half as broad, with the beaks at the extremities considerably produced, and somewhat bifid. Lamarck mentions a variety from the coasts of Timor, which is larger and nearly smooth, and not beaked at the posterior end.

MARGARITA. 69. Shell sub-globular, white, smooth, beaked at both extremities, and umbilicated.

Cypræa Margarita. *Solander's MSS.*

Rumphius, t. 39. f. N. *Petiver Amb.* t. 16. f. 20. *Gualter*, t. 14. f. M. *Martini*, t. 24. f. 242.

Inhabits Amboyna. *Rumphius.*

Shell about half an inch long, and two thirds as broad; nearly globular, strikingly beaked at both ends, and white, without any markings. The margin is only slightly thickened, and the spire is distinctly umbilicated, so that it might perhaps be placed with equal propriety next to *C. Ursellus* in the umbilicated Division, though Born, Schroeter, and Gmelin, have confounded it with *C. Globulus*.

GLOBULUS. 70. Shell somewhat globular, yellowish, with obsolete ferruginous dots; and beaked at both extremities.

Cypræa Globulus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1181. *Martini*, i. p. 338. *Born Mus.* p. 195. t. 8. f. 20. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 104. t. 145. f. 1339 and 1340. *Gmelin*, p. 3419. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 77. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 99.

Cypræa affinis. *Gmelin*, p. 3420.

Rumphius, t. 39. f. L. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 97. f. 14, and *Amb.* t. 16. f. 19. *Gualter*, t. 14. f. N. *Knorr*, vi. t. 21. f. 7. *Enc. Meth.* t. 356. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Asia. *Linnæus.*
Shell eight lines long, and two thirds as broad, of a more or less dull yellow colour, with obsolete small ferruginous scattered dots; the extremities are strongly beaked, but the margin is only very slightly thickened on the sides. *C. ovulata*, Enc. Meth. t. 355. f. 2. which in Lamarck's arrangement follows this species, has every appearance of being a young shell.

Genus XXII.

BULLA:*

SHELL UNIVALVE, CONVOLUTE, UNARMED; APERTURE SOMEWHAT COARCTATE, OBLONG, LONGITUDINAL, AND VERY ENTIRE AT THE BASE; PILLAR OBLIQUE AND SMOOTH.

OVUM. 1. Shell ovate, obtuse, beaked at both ends, and the outer lip toothed; inside brown.

Bulla Ovum. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1181. *Martini*, i. p. 294. t. 22. f. 205 and 206. *Born Mus.* p. 198. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 167, and *Inn. Bau Conch.* p. 4. t. 3. f. 7. *Gmelin*, p. 3422. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 82.

Ovula oviformis. *Lamarck Syst. des Animaux*, p. 72, and *Ann du Mus.* xvi. p. 110.

Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 252, and *Kirch.* f. 251. *Lister Conch.* t. 711. f. 65. *Rumphius*, t. 38. f. Q. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 97. f. 7, and *Amb.* t. 8. f. 6. *Gualter*, t. 15. f. A, B. *Argenville*, t. 18. f. A. *Seba*, iii. t. 76. f. 6, 10, and 11. *Knorr*, vi. t. 33. f. 1. *Favanne*, t. 30. f. N. *Enc. Method.* t. 358. f. 1.

Inhabits Coram, one of the Molucca Islands. *Rumphius.* Amboyna, and other parts of India. *Petiver.* China. *Humphreys.*

This well known shell generally rather exceeds three inches in length, and is about an inch and three quarters broad; the whole of the external surface is white without any markings, and the inside is brown, and it differs from the Cyprææ in little besides the teeth being wanting in the inner lip. Its common name is the *Poached Egg*.

* The following species of Gmelin's are so badly defined that I have been unable to ascertain them, and appear to be totally undeserving of notice. *B. spreta*, p. 3434, and *B. Vesica*, p. 3433.

IMPERIALIS. 2. Shell ovate, obtuse, beaked at both ends, and the outer lip toothed; inside of a pale pink colour.

Bulla imperialis. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 155. lot 3391.
Bulla Ovum, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3422.
Ovula costellata. *Lamarck Ann du Mus.* xvi. p. 110.
Cypræa tortilis. *Martyn. Univ: Conch.* t. 60. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 128.

Inhabits the coasts of Otaheite. *Solander.* Friendly Islands. *Martyn.*

This shell is hardly half so large as *B. Ovum*, from which it also differs in having its surface uneven, so as to have obtained for it the name of the *Crumpled Cowry*, and the inside is of a pale pink colour.

VOLVA. 3. Shell with long beaks at both ends; the beaks sub-cylindrical, and striated.

Bulla Volva. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1182. *Martini*, i. p. 301. t. 23. f. 218 and 219. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 168. *Gmelin*, p. 3422. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 83.
Ovula Volva. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 113.
Bonanni Kirch. 3. f. 390. *Lister Conch.* t. 711. f. 63. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 152. f. 10. *Argenville*, t. 18. f. I. *Seba*, iii. t. 55. f. 13 to 16. *Knorr*, v. t. 1. f. 2 and 3, and vi. t. 32. f. 1. *Favanne*, t. 30. f. K 2. *Enc. Method.* t. 357. f. 3.

Inhabits Jamaica. *Lister.* Japan. *Humphreys.*

Shell often more than three inches long, and an inch broad in the middle, of a cinereous or yellowish colour.

CARNEA. 4. Shell ovate, gibbous, slightly beaked, of a flesh-colour, and the outer lip toothed; pillar with one plait.

Bulla carnea. *Poiret Voyage en Barbarie*, ii. p. 21. *Gmelin*, p. 3434.
Bulla Nucleus. *Solander's MSS.*
Ovula carnea. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 111.
Enc. Method. t. 357. f. 2.

Inhabits the Mediterranean on the coasts of Africa. *Poiret.*

Shell about half an inch long, and rather more than half as broad, of a flesh-colour, and rather paler on the back and the base; the pillar has a tuberculated plait at its summit.

LEPIDA. 5. Shell ovate-oblong, slightly beaked, of an orange colour, and the outer lip toothed; pillar with one plait.

Bulla lepida. *Solander's MSS.*
Ovula triticea. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 111.
Petiver Gaz. t. 66. f. 2 and 3.
Inhabits the shores about Leghorn. *Petiver.* Coasts of Africa. *Lamarck.*
This shell is nearly allied to *B. carnea*, but is rather smaller, more oblong, less ventricose, of an orange colour, and not paler on the back or base. Lamarck under the name of *Ovula hordacea*, has described another species, which he says is nearly similar, but differs in being still more cylindrical, and a little angulated on the back towards the anterior end.

BIROSTRIS. 6. Shell beaked at both ends, and the outer lip thickened; beaks long and smooth.

Bulla birostris. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1182. *Born Mus.* p. 198. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 168. *Gmelin*, p. 3423. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 84.
Bulla Volva, Var. β. *Kæmmerer Cab. Rudolstadt.*
Ovula birostris. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 113.
Knorr, vi. t. 20. f. 5. *Martini*, i. t. 23. f. 217, *a* and *b*. *Favanne*, t. 30. f. K 1. *Enc. Meth.* t. 357. f. 1, *a* and *b*.
Inhabits Java. *Linnæus.* China. *Humphreys.*
The following is Linnæus's description of this species: "It resembles *B. Volva*, but is much smaller, and of the size of a horse-bean; is less distended, smooth, and of a whitish flesh-colour. The beaks are equal, smooth, nearly of the length of the body, obliquely truncated, and one of them a little ascending. The outer margin thickened. Aperture nearly equal, but broader towards the beaks." Though Kæmmerer has placed it as a Variety of *B. Volva*, yet both he and Born consider Martini's figure 217 to be the Linnean *B. birostris*, and in the opinion of many Conchologists, it is nothing more than a young shell of that species.

SECALE. 7. Shell oblong, sub-cylindrical, acuminated at both extremities, and the outer lip very slightly thickened at the margin.

Bulla Secale. *Solander's MSS.*
Ovula acicularis. *Lamarck, Ann du Mus.* xvi. p. 112.
Lister Conch. t. 711. f. 66.

Inhabits the American Seas, about the Antilles. *Lamarck.* Coasts of Jamaica. *Solander.*

Shell about half an inch long, of a violet colour, and is more nearly cylindrical, and has the extremities much less beaked than *B. birostris;* pillar straightish, and nearly entire.

PATULA. 8. Shell slightly beaked at both ends, and the outer lip thin at the margin; pillar twisted.

Bulla patula. *Pennant,* iv. p. 117. t. 70. f. 85 A. *Donovan,* iv. t. 142. *Montagu Test.* p. 207. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 121. *Dorset Catalogue,* p. 43. t. 12. f. 8.

Inhabits the coast at Weymouth. *Pennant.* Coast of Devon. *Montagu.*

This rare species is an inch long, and half an inch broad, and is very smooth, white, pellucid, and brittle. It resembles *B. birostris,* but differs in having the aperture much wider, and the margin of the lip not thickened.

SPELTA. 9. Shell oblong, equal and rather obtuse at the ends; lip arched, and its margin thickened within.

Bulla spelta. *Lin Syst. Nat.* p. 1182. *Martini,* i. p. 299. t. 23. f. 215 and 216. *Born Mus.* p. 199. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 169. *Gmelin,* p. 3423. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 84.

Ovula spelta. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 113. *Lister Conch.* t. 712. f. 68. *Gualter,* t. 15. f. 4.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Naples. *Ulysses.*

Shell about three quarters of an inch long, and rather less than half as broad, white and rounded at both ends. This is a doubtful species, and it appears to me probable that all the figures above referred to may be young shells of *B. gibbosa* in different stages of its growth.

VERRUCOSA. 10. Shell ovate, transversely angular, with a tubercle at each end.

Bulla verrucosa. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1182. *Martini,* i. p. 323. t. 23. f. 220 and 221. *Born Mus.* p. 199. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 170. *Gmelin,* p. 3423. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 84.

Ovula verrucosa. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 111. *Lister Conch.* t. 712. f. 67. *Rumphius,* t. 38. f. H. Pe-

tiver Gaz. t. 99. f. 2, and *Amb.* t. 16. f. 23. *Gualter,* t. 16. f. F. *Argenville,* t. 18. f. M. *Seba,* iii. t. 55. f. 17. *Knorr,* iv. t. 26. f. 7. *Favanne,* t. 30. f. G 2. *Enc. Method.* t. 357. f. 5.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna. *Rumphius.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell about an inch long, and eight lines broad; white, except at the two ends, which are tinged with red. This species is distinguished from all others by a single tubercle encircled by a small groove at each extremity, and it differs from the Cyprææ principally in its want of teeth in the pillar lip.

GIBBOSA. 11. Shell angular, with a broad protuberant transverse belt.

Bulla gibbosa. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1183. *Martini,* i. p. 297. t. 22. fig. 211 to 214. *Born Mus.* p. 200. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 170. *Gmelin,* p. 3423. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 84.

Ovula gibbosa. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 112.

Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 3. f. 249 and 339. *Lister Conch.* t. 711. f. 64. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 15. f. 5. *Gualter,* t. 15. f. 3. *Argenville,* t. 18. f. Q. *Seba,* iii. t. 55. f. 18. *Knorr,* i. t. 14. f. 3 and 4, and vi. t. 32. f. 4. *Favanne,* t. 30. f. G 1. *Enc. Method.* t. 357. f. 4.

Inhabits the coasts of Brazil. *Bonanni.*

Shell about an inch in length, and half an inch broad; white, or flesh-coloured, oblong, with a strong much elevated broad transverse belt, and the aperture destitute of teeth.

NAUCUM. 12. Shell rounded, pellucid, transversely striated, and umbilicated at both ends.

Bulla Naucum. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1183. *Martini,* i. p. 290. t. 22. f. 200 and 201. *Born Mus.* p. 201. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 171. *Gmelin,* p. 3424. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 85. *Bruguiere in Enc. Meth.* p. 373.

Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 3. f. 4. *Lister Conch.* t. 714. f. 73. *Rumphius,* t. 27. f. H. *Gualter,* t. 13. f. G G. *Argenville,* t. 17. f. Q. *Seba,* iii. t. 38. f. 45. *Knorr,* vi. t. 38. f. 2 and 3. *Favanne,* t. 27. f. F 9. *Enc. Method.* t. 359. f. 5, *a* and *b.*

Inhabits Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Asia. *Linnæus.* Batavia, Java, Holalihoe, Island of Oma, and the African Ocean. *Martini.*

Shell near an inch and a half long, and about an inch broad, white, pellucid, transversely striated, and slightly wrinkled longitudinally.

FERRUGINOSA. 13. Shell sub-ovate, equable, pale grey undulated with brown, and marked with ferruginous spots, and two white bands.

Bulla ferruginosa. *Gmelin*, p. 3432.
Bulla, No. 3. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 188.
Martini, i. p. 296. t. 22. f. 209 and 210.
Inhabits ———
The above-cited two figures were intended by Martini for the same shell, though Gmelin refers only to fig. 209, which has very much the appearance of a young Cypræa, and Schreibers has arranged this species as a variety of Gmelin's *Bulla ovata*, which is the young of *Cypræa Mauritiana*. Fig. 210 has more the appearance of a Bulla, and is shaped a little like *B. Naucum*. Martini describes it to be an inch and a half long, and to have the outer lip replicated, serrated, and slightly toothed on the inside, but it appears to me to be a very doubtful species.

APERTA. 14. Shell somewhat rounded, pellucid, slightly striated transversely, and the aperture comprising almost the whole shell.

Bulla aperta. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1183. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 30. t. 2. f. 3. *Born Mus.* p. 201. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 172. t. 1. f. 8, *a* and *b*. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 119. t. 146. f. 1354 and 1355. *Gmelin*, p. 3424. *Bruguiere in Enc. Method.* p. 375. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 85. *Montagu Test.* p. 208. Vign. 2. f. 1 to 4. *Donovan*, iv. t. 120. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 121. *Dorset Cat.* p. 43. t. 22. f. 3.
Bullæa Planciana. *Lamarck Syst. des Animaux*, p. 63.
Lobaria quadriloba. *Müller Zool. Danica*, iii. p. 30. t. 100. *Gmelin*, p. 3143.
Philine quadripartita. *Ascarius in Act. Stock.* 1772. t. 10. f. A and B.
Plancus Appendix, t. 11. f. F and G. *Gualter*, t. 13. f. E E. *Martini*, i. vign. at page 266. f. 3. *Favanne*, t. 27. f. F 7.
Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope. *Linnæus*. Coasts of Britain, not uncommon.

This shell rarely exceeds half an inch in diameter, and is thin, pellucid, white, very brittle, and without any external convolution or umbilicus; the aperture is so extremely large, that the whole shell lies open to view, except a small part, where the inner lip is slightly involuted. Unlike all other shells, except those of a few congenerous species, it is not a testaceous covering, but is so completely enveloped by the animal, that not the least trace of it can be discovered, and it is therefore more analogous to what is called the shield of a *Laplysia*. In Lamarck's System it forms a genus which he has placed among the Naked Mollusca, with the name of *Bullæa*, but he does not appear to have been aware that it had before received a similar arrangement from other authors. Gmelin has described it as *Bulla aperta* among the Testacea, and also under Müller's name of *Lobaria quadriloba* among the Mollusca, without any intimation that they are the same. Masticatory organs, similar to those of *Bulla lignaria*, have been discovered in this species by Mr. Montagu.

CATENA. 15. Shell oval, minute, pellucid, transversely striated; spire obtuse; aperture very large.

Bulla Catena. *Montagu Test.* p. 215. t. 7. f. 7. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 122.

Inhabits the coasts of Devonshire. *Montagu.*

Shell rarely exceeds one-tenth of an inch in diameter, white, glossy, pellucid, finely striated all over, and in shape much like *B. aperta*. Mr. Montagu has observed that under a strong magnifier the striæ appear interwoven or formed into links like a chain; apex obtuse, with a visible involution.

PLUMULA. 16. Shell ovate-oblong, depressed, wrinkled concentrically, and the aperture very large.

Bulla Plumula. *Montagu Test.* p. 214. t. 15. f. 9, and Vign. 2. f. 5. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 123.

Inhabits the coasts of Devon, on Milton Sands. *Montagu.*

Shell half an inch long and only half as broad, pellucid, thin, of a yellowish colour tinged with brown at one end, and the other end slightly convoluted; it is strongly wrinkled concentrically, and marked with two or three ray-like indentations running from the margin towards the apex. This shell is

concealed under the skin of an animal whose diameter is nearly double its own.

HYDATIS. 17. Shell rounded, pellucid, and slightly striated longitudinally; apex umbilicated.

Bulla Hydatis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1183. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 173. *Chemnitz*, ix. part 2. p. 27. t. 118. f. 1019. *Gmelin*, p. 3424. *Bruguiere in Enc. Method.* p. 374. *Montagu Test.* p. 217. Vign. 1. f. 1 to 5. *Donovan*, iii. t. 88. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 123. *Dorset Cat.* p. 43. t. 23. f. 10.
Bulla Navicula. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 23. t. 1. f. 10.
Bulla hyalina. *Gmelin*, p. 3402.
Bulla papyracea. *Ulysses's Travels*, p. 456.
Bulla Physis, Var. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 87.
Bulla, No. 1. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 187.
Gualter, t. 13. f. D D. *Martini*, i. t. 21. f. 199.
Inhabits the Mediterranean Sea. *Linnæus.* Bay of Tarentum. *Ulysses.* Coasts of Britain. *Da Costa, &c.*
Shell often an inch long and three quarters broad, rather oval, sub-pellucid, brittle, of a greenish or yellowish horn-colour, and in shape more like *B. Naucum* than *B. aperta*, to which Gmelin has compared it. The body of the shell is tumid, and there is no external volution, but in its place is an umbilicus. Linnæus has described *B. Hydatis* to be rounded, whereas it is oval, and Gualter's figure, to which Linnæus has referred, is of a more spherical form than any other of the figures above quoted, but there does not appear to be much doubt of their belonging to the same species.

AMPULLA. 18. Shell rounded, opake, dotted in waves; apex umbilicated.

Bulla Ampulla. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1183. *Martini*, i. p. 279 and 280. t. 21. f. 188 to 193. *Born Mus.* p. 202. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 174. *Bruguiere in Enc. Methodique*, p. 371. *Lamarck Syst. des Animaux*, p. 90.
Bulla solida. *Gmelin*, p. 3439.
Lister Conch. t. 713. f. 69, and t. 1056. f. 8. *Rumphius*, t. 27. f. G. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 99. f. 14, and *Amb.* t. 9. f. 19. *Gualter*, t. 12. f. E. *Seba*, iii. t. 38. f. 34 to 43. *Knorr*, ii. t. 8. f. 1 to 5, and t. 17. f. 6; and vi. t. 21. f. 2. *Regenfuss*, t. 5. f. 58, and t. 8. f. 21. *Favanne*, t. 27. f. F 6. *Enc. Method.* t. 358. f. 3, *a* and *b*.

Inhabits Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Mauritius. *Lister.* Tranquebar. *Regenfuss.* East Indies. *Martini.* Pacific Ocean. *Solander.*

Shell varies considerably in size, and is sometimes three inches long, and near two broad, of an oval form approaching to globular; colour white or cinereous, dotted in waves, and marked with various shades and spots of reddish brown and blue, or sometimes with flexuous darker lines, or bluish or yellow transverse bands. Knorr, vi. t. 21. f. 2, undoubtedly belongs to this species, and Gmelin has referred to it as such, though immediately afterwards he has from the same figure constituted his *Bulla solida.*

AMYGDALUS. 19. Shell oval-oblong, opake, dotted in waves; apex umbilicated; outer lip contracted in the middle.

Bulla Amygdalus. *Solander's MSS.*

Bulla Ibyx. *Meuschen. Mus. Gevers.* p. 396.

Bulla Ampulla, Var. β. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 175. *Gmelin,* p. 3425. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 86.

Bulla Ampulla. *Pennant,* iv. p. 116. *Montagu Test.* p. 206. t. 7. f. 1. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 124.

Bulla striata. *Bruguiere in Encyc. Meth.* p. 372. *Lister Conch.* t. 714. f. 72. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 50. f. 13. *Gualter,* t. 12. f. F and I. *Adanson Senegal,* t. 1. f. 2. *Seba,* iii. t. 34. f. 44. *Martini,* i. t. 22. f. 202 to 204. *Favanne,* t. 27. f. F 2. *Enc. Method.* t. 358. f. 2, *a* and *b.*

Inhabits Jamaica. *Lister.* Barbadoes. *Petiver.* Mouths of the Niger. *Adanson.* Siam, Goree, and the Isle of Elva. *Martini.*

This species varies almost equally in its markings, and is very nearly allied to *B. Ampulla,* but the shell is smaller, and more oblong, and the outer lip is contracted or pressed inwards about its middle towards the pillar.

LIGNARIA. 20. Shell ovate, rather oblong, transversely striated, and sub-umbilicated at the apex.

Bulla lignaria. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1184. *Martini,* i. p. 284. t. 21. f. 194 and 195. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 116. t. 70. f. 83. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 26. t. 1.

f. 9. *Born Mus.* p. 202. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 175. *Gmelin*, p. 3425. *Humphreys in Lin. Trans.* ii. p. 15. t. 2. f. 18. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 86. *Montagu Test.* p. 205. *Bruguiere in Enc. Method.* p. 378. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 125. *Dorset Catalogue*, p. 43. t. 23. f. 9.

Bonanni Rec. Supp. f. 16, and *Kirch.* 3. f. 406. *Lister Conch.* t. 714. f. 71. *Knorr*, vi. t. 37. f. 4 and 5. *Enc. Method.* t. 359. f. 3.

Inhabits the Adriatic Sea. *Plancus.* Syracuse. *Klein.* Coasts of Naples. *Ulysses.* Great Britain. *Pennant, &c.*

Shell usually about two inches long, and one and a quarter broad at the base, very brittle, and yellowish brown, with numerous transverse striæ of a lighter colour, which give it some resemblance to veined wood; the aperture at the base is wide, but becomes narrower towards the apex, which is umbilicated, and exhibits the columella throughout its whole length; the inside is white. Mr. Humphreys, in the Linnæan Transactions, has given a particular account of the masticatory organs which he has discovered in this species, and similar organs have since been found in several others of this family. These Gizzards have themselves so much the appearance of small shells, that they have been described as such by M. Gioëni, a Sicilian Naturalist, and formed into a separate genus of Testacea by Bruguiere with the name of *Giænia*, and also by Retzius with that of *Tricla*.

PECTINATA. 21. Shell ovate, rough, with the aperture pectinated at its base; apex truncated.

Bulla scabra. *Muller Zool. Danica*, ii. p. 41. t. 71. f. 10 to 12. *Bruguiere in Enc. Meth.* p. 376. t. 360. f. 3, *a*, *b*, and *c*.

Inhabits the coasts of Denmark. *Muller.*

Shell about a quarter of an inch long, and half as broad; yellowish, rough to the touch, and the roughness occasioned by moniliform striæ, which are only to be distinguished with a glass. This species differs from all others, and may be readily known by its having the lower margin of the aperture strongly pectinated. The shape bears some resemblance to that of *B. lignaria*. Muller and Chemnitz in the same year described two very different shells with the name of *B. scabra*, and as neither has the preference on the score of priority, I have changed the name of the present species, because it offers another which is peculiarly applicable.

SOLUTA. 22. Shell sub-cylindrical, transversely striated, with the outer whirl detached; apex truncated and channelled.

Bulla soluta. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 123. t. 146. f. 1359 to 1361. *Gmelin*, p. 3434.
Bulla Ceylonica. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 377.
Inhabits Ceylon. *Chemnitz.*
Shell rather more than an inch and a half long, and ten lines broad. It appears, from Chemnitz's description, to be very nearly allied to *B. Akera*, and to differ principally in being more cylindrical, much larger, and more distinctly striated.

AKERA. 23. Shell ovate, with the outer whirl detached; apex truncated and channelled.

Bulla Akera. *Gmelin*, p. 3434. *Kæmmerer Cab. Rudolstadt*, p. 127. t. 3. f. 1 to 3. *Montagu Test.* p. 219. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 125. *Dorset Cat.* p. 43. t. 22. f. 12.
Bulla soluta parva. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 122. t. 146. f. 1358, No. 1 to 3.
Bulla soluta. *Ulysses's Travels*, p. 455.
Bulla Norwegica. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 377.
Bulla resiliens. *Donovan*, iii. t. 79.
Akera bullata. *Muller Zool. Dan.* ii. p. 88. t. 71. f. 1 to 5.
Inhabits the coasts of Norway. *Muller.* Bay of Tarentum. *Ulysses.* Great Britain. *Donovan, &c.*
Shell about three quarters of an inch long, and rather less than half an inch broad; thin, pellucid, horn-coloured, somewhat wrinkled longitudinally, and appearing minutely striated when magnified. The lip is extremely thin, and the external volution is unconnected at its extremities with the inner whirls; the aperture is large at the base, but contracts towards the apex, which is truncated, convoluted, and channelled, with the whole columella visible.
Muller, in the Zoologia Danica, t. 71. f. 6 to 9, has figured another species allied to *B. Akera*, but has not given any description, and the figures are copied in the Encyclopédie Methodique, t. 360. f. 4. *a, b, c.*

PHYSIS. 24. Shell rounded, very smooth, pellucid, with waved transverse stripes; spire retuse.

Bulla Physis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1184. *Martini*, i. p. 286. t. 21. f. 196 and 197. *Born Mus.* p. 203. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 176. *Gmelin*, p. 3425. *Bruguiere Enc. Method.* p. 379. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 77. *Gualter*, t. 13. f. F F. *Seba*, iii. t. 38. f. 46 to 50. *Encyc. Meth.* t. 359. f. 4.

Variety. Shell larger, and the stripes black.

Bulla virgata. *Martyn Univ. Conch.* i. t. 11.

Inhabits the East Indies. *Martini.* Sandwich Islands. *Martyn.* Pulo Condore. *Humphreys.*

Shell about an inch and a half long, and an inch broad; pellucid, white, with undulated transverse brown stripes more or less crowded; the aperture is large, and the spire depressed. *B. virgata* is represented twice as large, with all the stripes darker, and some quite black; but in other respects it answers to the more common appearance of this species.

NITIDULA. 25. Shell oval, white, with straight transverse, and waved longitudinal red lines; spire convex.

Bulla nitidula. *Solander's MSS. Portland Catalogue.*

Bulla undata. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 380.

Lister Conch. t. 715. f. 74. *Martini*, i. p. 283. Vign. at p. 274. f. 4 and 5.

Inhabits the West Indies. *Humphreys.*

Shell about five lines long, and three broad; thin, brittle, white, and marked with three straight transverse red lines, crossed by several longitudinal ones of the same colour; which are undulated. This is a perfectly distinct species, though it has been strangely confounded with *B. Physis* by Schroeter and Gmelin.

AMPLUSTRE. 26. Shell roundish, white, with two flesh-coloured bordered zones; spire elevated, retuse.

Bulla Amplustre. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1184. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 116. t. 146. f. 1350 and 1351. *Gmelin*, p. 3426. *Bruguiere in Enc. Method.* p. 381.

Martini, i. Vign. 14. at p. 274. f. 3. *Kæmmerer Cab. Rudolst.* t. 9. f. 5. *Enc. Method.* t. 359. f. 2.

Inhabits the Molucca and Nicobar Islands. *Chemnitz.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell about half an inch long, and the breadth about two-thirds of the length; thin, delicate, white, with two flesh-coloured broad transverse zones, which are bordered by blackish lines; the zones and the white interstices are nearly equally broad; the pillar is somewhat twisted, and the spire slightly elevated.

VELUM. 27. Shell sub-globular, yellowish, with bordered white zones; spire umbilicated.

Bulla Velum. *Gmelin*, p. 3433.
Bulla Amplustre. *Born Mus.* p. 204. t. 9. f. 1.
Bulla Vexillum Nigritarum. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 114. t. 146. f. 1348 and 1349.
Bulla zonata. *Solander's MSS. Portland Catalogue*, p. 164. lot 3561.
Bulla, No. 5 and No. 6. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 188.
Bulla fasciata. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 380. *Argenville*, t. 17. f. I. *Enc. Method* t. 359. f. 1, *a* and *b*.
Inhabits Tranquebar. *Chemnitz*.
Shell about eighteen lines long, and fifteen broad; brittle, yellowish, marked at both extremities and in the middle with a white, rather narrow, transverse band bordered with brown. The spire is retuse, and umbilicated, which is sufficient at once to distinguish this species from *B. Amplustre*.

SCABRA. 28. Shell ovate, slightly keeled on the back, and rough with decussated striæ; spire slightly elevated, obtuse.

Bulla scabra. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 118. t. 146. f. 1352 and 1353. *Gmelin*, p. 3434.
Inhabits the coasts of Java. *Chemnitz*.
Shell half an inch long, and rather more than half as broad; white, with rose-coloured longitudinal lines, and decussated striæ; pillar sinuous and reflected.

FICUS. 29. Shell pear-shaped, with a produced beak; thin, brittle, and rough with cancellated striæ.

Bulla Ficus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1184. *Martini*, iii. p. 22. t. 66. f. 734, 735. *Born Mus.* p. 204. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 177, and *Inn Bau Conch.* p. 18. t. 2. f. 5. *Gmelin*, p. 3426. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 87.

Pyrula Ficus. *Lamarck Syst. des Animaux*, p. 82. *Bonanni Rec.* and *Kirch.* iii. f. 15. *Lister Conch.* t. 750. f. 46, and t. 751. f. 46 a. *Rumphius*, t. 27. f. K. *Petiver Amb.* t. 6. f. 9. *Gualter*, t. 26. f. I. *Argenville*, t. 17. f. O. *Knorr*, i. t. 19. f. 4, and vi. t. 27. f. 7. *Klein Ost.* t. 5. f. 93. *Seba*, iii. t. 68. f. 5 and 6. *Favanne*, t. 23. f. H 5.

Variety. With transverse ribs and longitudinal striæ. *Gualter*, t. 26. f. M. *Seba*, iii. t. 68. f. 1 to 4. *Knorr*, iii. t. 23. f. 1. *Martini*, iii. p. 21. t. 66. f. 733.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean. *Bonanni.* Amboyna. *Rumphius.* The Antilles. *Martini.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell about three inches long, and more than half as broad, with cancellated striæ all over its outer surface; the colour is whitish or brownish, with paler longitudinal lines, or transverse spotted bands. The shell above referred to as a variety is longer in proportion to its breadth, and has the transverse ribs much broader and more distant than its longitudinal striæ, so that it may probably prove to be a distinct species. Linnæus in Mus. Lud. Ulrica has placed *B. Ficus* (as well as *B. Rapa*) among the Murices, and they have the straight canal, which is the leading feature of that genus.

PYRUM. 30. Shell pear-shaped, thick, and faintly striated transversely; beak produced; aperture spreading.

Bulla Ficus, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3426. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 87.

Bulla, No. 7. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 189.

Lister Conch. t. 877. f. 1. *Martini*, iii. p. 27. t. 66. f. 736 and 737.

Inhabits ——

This shell is nearly of the same size and form as *B. Ficus*, but is said to be thick and ponderous, and Martini doubted whether it might not be a variety of *Murex canaliculatus*. It is represented white, with stripes of red, and there appears in the figure to be a red grooved transverse band round the middle of the body-whirl.

RAPA. 31. Shell sub-globose, turbinated, slightly striated, with a curved beak, and finely wrought spire.

Bulla Rapa. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1184. *Martini*, iii.

p. 27. t. 68. f. 747 to 749. *Born Mus.* p. 205. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 179. *Gmelin*, p. 3426. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 88.

Rumphius, t. 27. f. F. *Petiver Amb.* t. 9. f. 8. *Argenville*, t. 17. f. K. *Seba*, iii. t. 38. f. 13 to 24. *Knorr*, i. t. 19. f. 5.

Variety. With the body-whirl transversely ribbed.

Seba, iii. t. 68. f. 7 and 8. *Chemnitz*, x. t. 146. f. 1364 to 1366.

Inhabits Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Asiatic Ocean. *Linnæus.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell two inches long, and rather more than an inch and a half broad, whitish or yellowish, in shape somewhat resembling a turnip, and ending in a short curved wrinkled beak. I cannot discover its claim to be placed in this Genus.

CANALICULATA. 32. Shell cylindrical, with the whirls of the spire grooved.

Bulla canaliculata. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1185. *Gmelin*, p. 3427.

Inhabits ——

Linnæus says that this species is of a testaceous colour marked with paler clouds, and it has not been ascertained by any subsequent author.

CONOIDEA. 33. Shell oblong, turbinated, smooth, substriated at the base; sutures crenulated.

Bulla conoidea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1185. *Gmelin*, p. 3427.

Inhabits ——

No author has noticed this species besides Linnæus, who describes it to be of the size of an acorn, yellowish white, shaped like a Cone, and scarcely striated, except with dotted striæ towards the base; spire conical, half as long as the shell; whirls thin, imbricated, and dotted at the sutures, so as to appear crenulated; base emarginate; pillar with five or six folds, and the pillar-lip obtuse.

VOLUTA. 34. Shell cylindrical, smooth, olive; aperture effuse; pillar inflected and truncated.

Bulla Voluta. *Chemnitz*, ix. part 2. p. 16. t. 117. f. 1009 and 1010. *Gmelin*, p. 3433.

Bulimus Glans. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 365.

Inhabits ——

Shell two inches long, and three-quarters of an inch broad, oblong, consisting of seven whirls, of which the first occupies three-fourths of the length; the colour is described to be olive green, but the figures are painted more ochraceous, and the sutures nearly white, with a crenulated appearance.

DOMINICENSIS. 35. Shell sub-cylindrical, longitudinally striated and banded; sutures crenulated; pillar sinuated and truncated.

Bulla Dominicensis. *Gmelin*, p. 3433.

Bulla turrita et maculata. *Chemnitz*, ix. part 2. p. 17. t. 117. f. 1011.

Bulimus maculatus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 365.

Inhabits St. Domingo. *Chemnitz.*

This shell resembles *B. Voluta*, but is somewhat less, and has nine whirls, of which the first occupies rather a smaller proportion of the length; it is of a pale reddish colour, longitudinally striated, and the whirls marked with a few distant short brown longitudinal bands; the sutures are crenulated and granulated.

CRASSULA. 36. Shell ovate, ventricose, rather thick, with the whirls reversed; spire rather prominent.

Bulla fontinalis, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3407.

Helix, No. 84. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 201.

Lister Conch. t. 135. f. 35. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 106. f. 16. *Chemnitz*, ix. t. 103. f. 879, 880.

Inhabits Virginia. *Lister.* West Indies. *Chemnitz.*

This shell is nearly allied to *Bulla fontinalis*, but is almost twice as large, and differs from that as well as the other three following species, in being much thicker, and not brittle or pellucid.

FONTINALIS. 37. Shell ovate, pellucid, with the whirls reversed; spire obsolete; aperture ovate-oblong.

Bulla fontinalis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1185. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 181. *Gmelin*, p. 3427. *Montagu Test.* p. 226. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 126. t. 4. f. 1. *Dorset Cat.* p. 43. t. 21. f. 6.

Planorbis Bulla. *Muller Vermium*, ii. p. 167.

Bulimus fontinalis. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 306.

Turbo adversus. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 96. t. 5. f. 6.
Helix bulloides. *Donovan*, v. t. 168. f. 2. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 223.
Lister Anim. Ang. t. 2 f. 25, and *Conch.* t. 134. f. 34. *Gualter*, t. 5. f. CC. *Favanne*, t. 61. f. E 9.

Inhabits rivers and pools on aquatic plants in Great Britain, and many other parts of Europe.

Shell about half an inch long, and half as broad, extremely brittle, horn-coloured, and pellucid, with reversed whirls, of which the lowest is inflated and constitutes almost the whole of the shell. Bruguiere has confounded *Bulla rivalis* with this species.

RIVALIS. 38. Shell oval, pellucid, with the whirls reversed; spire prominent, acute; aperture ovate-oblong.

Bulla rivalis. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 126. t. 4. f. 2. *Montagu, Supp.* p. 97.
Bulla fontinalis. *Schroeter Flussconch.* p. 269. t. 6. f. 16, *a* and *b*. *Chemnitz*, ix. p. 30. t. 103. f. 877 and 878.
La Bulle aquatique. *Geoffroy*, p. 101. No. 10. t. 3. *Favanne*, t. 61. f. E 6.

Inhabits pools and rivers in Great Britain, and other parts of Europe. West Indies. *Montagu.*

This shell is intermediate between *B. fontinalis* and *B. Hypnorum*, and is readily distinguished from the former by the spire being more acute and produced, and the lower part of the aperture more contracted; and from the latter by having the spire more conical, and more acutely pointed. Mr. Montagu says, that in the West Indies it grows to twice the size of British shells.

HYPNORUM. 39. Shell ovate, pellucid, with the whirls reversed; spire prominent; aperture ovate lanceolate.

Bulla Hypnorum. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1185. *Chemnitz*, ix. p. 34. t. 103. f. 882 and 883, *a*, *b*, and *c*. *Gmelin*, p. 3428. *Montagu Test.* p. 228. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 127. t. 4. f. 3. *Dorset Catalogue*, p. 43. t. 18. f. 20.
Planorbis turritus. *Muller Verm.* ii. p. 169.
Bulimus Hypnorum. *Bruguiere in Encyclopédie Methodique*, p. 301.
Helix marmorata. *Gmelin*, p. 3665.

Helix achatina. *Gmelin*, p. 3665.
Helix, No. 240. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 245, &c.
Lister Conch. t. 1059. f. 5. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 10. f. 8. *Schroeter Fluss.* t. 6. f. 9, and f. 15. *a* and *b*.
Inhabits ponds and ditches in Great Britain, and many other parts of Europe.
This species a good deal resembles *B. fontinalis*, but is more glossy and of a darker colour, has a produced taper spire, and the aperture is shorter and more contracted. Gmelin's *Helix achatina* appears to differ from his *H. marmorata*, only in being a younger shell.

GELATINOSA. 40. Shell ventricose, very brittle, pellucid, with the whirls reversed; spire obsolete; aperture ending in a beak.

Bulla gelatinosa. *Gmelin*, p. 3428.
Planorbis gelatinus. *Muller Verm.* ii. p. 170. *Schroeter Fluss.* p. 293.
Inhabits the rivers of Denmark, but is very rare. *Muller.*
Shell two and a half lines long, ventricose, tawny, diaphanous, shining, extremely slender and brittle, and as light as a feather; the first whirl is very large, the others obsolete and depressed so as to form a broad blunt summit; the aperture ends in a long and very sharp point. Inhabitant grey, thrice as large as the shell which it completely envelopes in a thick gelatinous membrane.

TEREBELLUM. 41. Shell cylindrical, with a subulate spire; and the base truncated.

Bulla Terebellum. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1185. *Martini*, ii. p. 191. t. 51. f. 568 and 569. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 124. t. 146. f. 1362 and 1363. *Born Mus.* p. 206. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 168, and *Inn Bau Conch.* p. 15. t. 2. f. 3. *Gmelin*, p. 3428. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 91.
Terebellum subulatum. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 72, and *Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 301.
La Tariere. *Favanne*, ii. p. 805. t. 19. f. D.
Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 3. f. 57. *Lister Conch.* t. 736. f. 30 and 31, and t. 737. f. 32. *Rumphius*, t. 30. f. S. *Pet. Amb.* t. 13. f. 24. *Gualter*, t. 23. f. O. *Argenville*, t. 11. f. G. *Klein Ost.* t. 2. f. 48 and 49. *Knorr*, ii. t. 4. f. 4 and 5. *Enc. Meth.* t. 360. f. 1. *a*, *b*, and *c*.
Inhabits Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Mindanao, and the Isle of France. *Favanne*,

Shell usually about two inches long, and half an inch broad, and shaped like a Cone; the colour is white, and Born has enumerated the following Varieties in the markings: 1st, with scattered minute dots; 2d, clouded with spots and dots; 3d, with dotted lines; and 4th, with angular oblique lines: these markings are generally of a reddish colour, and the shell is sometimes wholly white.

CYPRÆA. 42. Shell oblong, ventricose, sub-cylindrical, and of a chestnut colour; aperture effuse, and the pillar somewhat twisted.

Bulla Cypræa. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1185.
Ancillaria cinnamomea. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 304.
Ancilla cinnamomea. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 73.
Martini, ii. t. 65. f. 731.
Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.*
Shell about an inch long, and half as broad, and agrees so well with the Linnæan description of *B. Cypræa*, that I have no hesitation in considering it to be the same. The figures referred to for this species by Born, Schroeter, Gmelin, and Schreibers, are young Cyprææ. The spire is short, and the whirls indistinct, and the pillar at its base has a thick, somewhat striated oblique enlargement.

VENTRICOSA. 43. Shell ovate, ventricose, and of a yellowish orange colour; aperture effuse, with a white smooth oblique enlargement on the pillar.

Ancillaria ventricosa. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 304.
Cylindrus torosus. *Mus. Gevers.* p. 380, No. 1201.
Voluta, No. 38. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 258.
Lister Conch. t. 746. f. 40.
Inhabits ——
Lamarck describes this species to be nearly an inch long, but Lister's figure, which he says it in other respects resembles, is half as large again, and it is much more ventricose than the preceding species; the spire is small, and the sutures indistinct.

AMPLA. 44. Shell elongated, semicylindrical, white, and the spire very small; aperture effuse, with a striated oblique enlargement on the pillar.

Voluta ampla. *Gmelin*, p. 3467.
Voluta, No. 232. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 303.
Ancillaria candida. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 304. *Martini*, ii. t. 65. f. 722.
Inhabits ——
Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and less than half as broad, white, and sometimes has a few orange spots towards the spire; the spire is very short and pointed, and the sutures are obsolete.

VIRGINEA. 45. Shell conical, with particoloured transverse bands; pillar truncated; aperture purple.

Bulla Virginea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1186. *Born Mus.* p. 207. *Schroeter Flussconch.* p. 335. t. 8. f. 3 and 4, and *Einl.* i. p. 184, and *Inn Bau Conch.* p. 42. t. 5. f. 7. *Chemnitz*, ix. part 2. p. 8. t. 117. f. 1000 to 1003. *Gmelin*, p. 3429. *Shaw's Nat. Misc.* viii. t. 268.
Bulla ambigua. *Gmelin*, p. 3431.
Bulla, No. 21. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 193.
Buccinum Virgineum. *Muller Verm.* ii. p. 143.
Bulimus Virgineus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 363.
Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 3. f. 66. *Lister Conch.* t. 15. f. 10. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 22. f. 11, and t. 151. f. 1. *Gualter*, t. 6. f. A. *Argenville*, t. 11. f. N. *Klein Ost.* t. 7. f. 116. *Seba*, iii. t. 40. f. 38. *Knorr*, i. t. 30. f. 7, and vi. t. 28. f. 4. *Favanne*, t. 65. f. G 1.
Variety. With the whirls reversed.
Favanne, t. 65. f. G 4. *Chemnitz*, x. t. 173. f. 1682 and 1683.
Inhabits rivers in Africa. *Linnæus.* Barbadoes. *Lister.* Cuba and Surinam. *Humphreys.*
Shell sometimes two inches long, and nearly half as broad, formed by eight whirls gradually tapering to a point; colour white, or bluish with transverse bands of red, green, yellow, black, or brown, and varying in number. Gmelin after having cited the same figure for *B. Virginea*, has afterwards constituted another species with the name of *B. ambigua*, from Knorr, vi. t. 28. f. 4, which, though badly executed, was certainly intended either for *B. Virginea* or *B. fasciata.*

FASCIATA. 46. Shell conical, with transverse bands; pillar sub-truncated, and the aperture white.

Bulla fasciata. *Chemnitz*, ix. part 2. p. 13. t. 117. f. 1004 to 1006. *Gmelin*, p. 3430.
Bulla Virginea, Var. β. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1186. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 185.
Buccinum fasciatum. *Muller Vermium*, ii. p. 145.
Bulimus Vexillum. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 362.
Lister Conch. t. 12. f. 7. *Gualter*, t. 6. f. C and D. *Argenville*, t. 11. f. M. *Klein Ost.* t. 2. f. 43. *Seba*, iii. t. 39. f. 62 to 74. *Knorr*, v. t. 25. f. 4. *Regenfuss*, t. 10. f. 46. *Favanne*, t. 65. f. G 2, G 3, G 5, and G 6.
Variety. Shell more ventricose, and the outer lip emargined.
Bulimus ventricosus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 363.? *Chemnitz*, ix. part 2. p. 16. t. 117. f. 1007 and 1008.
Inhabits the Indies. *Muller.*
Resembles *B. Virginea*, but is rather larger, less polished, and the pillar is not so distinctly truncated; the shell is white and variously banded, but the colours are usually less mixed than in the foregoing species. It has not been ascertained whether this is a land or fresh-water species. Chemnitz's shell referred to for a Variety may probably be distinct, and both its aperture and general appearance approaches still nearer to a Helix.

STRIGATA. 47. Shell conical, acuminated, glabrous, with undulated yellow streaks; pillar straight, reflected.

Bulla strigata. *Gmelin*, p. 3430.
Buccinum strigatum. *Muller Vermium*, ii. p. 148.
Inhabits ——
Shell two and a quarter inches long, and one inch broad, white, glabrous, without any distinct striæ, and marked with waved equidistant yellow streaks; whirls eight, not so much produced as in *B. striatula*, between which and *B. fasciata* this is an intermediate species; pillar perforated, straight, and reflected; aperture ovate-oblong, of a pale bluish colour. Bruguiere suspects that this is only a Variety of *B. striatula.*

STRIATULA. 48. Shell conical, white, and striated; pillar straight and reflected.

Bulla striatula. *Gmelin*, p. 3430.
Buccinum striatulum. *Muller Vermium*, ii. p. 147.
Bulimus striatulus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 329.
Inhabits ——

Shell from fourteen to twenty-two lines long, and from six to eight broad; is very nearly allied to *B. strigata*, but is wholly white, and has not a vestige of any bands or other markings.

EXARATA. 49. Shell oblong, acuminated, white, grooved; sutures crenulated, and the body-whirl transversely keeled below.

Bulla exarata. *Gmelin*, p. 3431.
Buccinum exaratum. *Muller Verm.* ii. p. 148. *Schroeter Flussconch.* p. 390. *Chemnitz*, ix. part 2. t. 120. f. 1031, 1032.
Bulimus exaratus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 361.
Inhabits Guinea, and is a fresh-water species. *Chemnitz.*
Shell two inches long, and rather more than half as broad, brittle, pellucid, grooved (or rather wrinkled) longitudinally, white, without any coloured markings. Whirls six or seven, crenulated at the sutures, and the upper ones smooth; outer lip acute, slightly reflected; pillar straight, imperforate. Chemnitz's shell has an unpolished, unfinished appearance, and only the body-whirl is keeled.

TRUNCATA. 50. Shell oblong, turrited, white, striated longitudinally; sutures crenulated; pillar truncated and inflected.

Bulla truncata. *Gmelin*, p. 3434.
Buccinum striatum. *Muller Vermium*, ii. p. 149. *Chemnitz*, ix. part 2. p. 36. t. 120. f. 1028 to 1030.
Bulimus striatus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 366.
Helix tenera. *Gmelin*, p. 3653.
Seba, iii. t. 71. f. 6. *Kæmmerer Cab. Rud.* p. 128. t. 10 f. 5.
Inhabits ——
Shell two or three inches long, and not much more than one third as broad; white, longitudinally striated, and has the same unpolished and unfinished appearance as *B. exarata*, to which it is nearly allied, but may at once be distinguished by its far more slender form.

PRIAMUS. 51. Shell ovate, ventricose, with transverse rows of distinct spots; pillar sinuated, outer lip acute.

Bulla Stercus-pulicum. *Gmelin*, p. 3434.
Buccinum Stercus-pulicum. *Chemnitz*, ix. part 2. p. 35. t. 120. f. 1026 and 1027.

Helix Priamus. *Gronovius Zooph.* p. 335. t. 19. f. 10 and 11. *Schroeter Einl.* ii. p. 236.
Helix Priapus. *Gmelin,* p. 3654.
Bulimus Priamus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 360.
Inhabits Guinea and the West India Islands. *Chemnitz.*
Shell near three inches long, and half as broad, very thin, of a chestnut or cinnamon-colour, with four or five transverse rows of distant squarish darker spots. The first whirl constitutes about two thirds of the shell. Gronovius suspects it is a fresh-water species.

ZEBRA. 52. Shell ovate, acuminated, with longitudinal brown bands; pillar inflected and entire.

Bulla Zebra. *Gmelin,* p. 3431. *Schroeter Flussconch.* p. 325.
Buccinum Zebra. *Muller Vermium,* ii. p. 138. *Chemnitz,* ix. part 2. p. 24. t. 118. f. 1015 and 1016.
Bulimus undatus. *Bruguiere in Enc. Meth.* p. 320.
Lister Conch. t. 11. f. 6, t. 10. f. 5, and t. 580. f. 34. *Seba,* iii. t. 39. f. 54 and 55. *Favanne,* t. 65. f. M 4.
Inhabits Guinea. *Chemnitz.* And is a land shell. *Lister.*
Shell from an inch and a quarter, to two inches and a quarter long, and about half as broad; glabrous, pellucid, white, with irregular, waved longitudinal bands, of which some are dark brown, and others pale greyish purple; the outer lip is acute, and bordered on both sides with brown; the pillar is not truncated, and the species ought to be removed to the Helices.

ACHATINA. 53. Shell ovate-oblong; with reddish longitudinal bands; pillar truncated and channelled.

Bulla achatina. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1186. *Born Mus.* p. 208. *Schroeter Fluss.* p. 301. t. 6. f. 1, and *Einl.* i. p. 185. *Chemnitz,* ix. part 2. p. 18. t. 118. f. 1012 and 1013. *Gmelin,* p. 3432.
Bulimus achatinus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 358.
Buccinum achatinum. *Muller Verm.* ii. p. 140.
Achatina variegata. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 91. *Bonanni Rec.* 3. f. 192, and *Kirch.* f. 190. *Lister Conch.* t. 579. f. 34. *Gualter,* t. 45. f. B. *Argenville,* t. 10.

f. E. *Knorr*, iii. t. 3. f. 1. *Klein. Ost.* t. 3. f. 60. *Seba*, iii. t. 71. f. 1 to 3, and 7 to 10. *Regenfuss*, ii. t. 7. f. 5. *Favanne*, t. 65. f. M 5.

Variety. With narrower longitudinal bands, and the pillar white.

Bulla Zebra. *Chemnitz*, ix. part 2. p. 22. t. 118. f. 1014.
Bulimus Zebra. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 357.
Argenville App. t. 2. f. L. *Seba*, iii. t. 71. f. 4 and 5. *Knorr*, v. t. 12. f. 2. *Born Mus.* t. 10. f. 1. *Favanne*, t. 65. f. M 3.

Inhabits the American Ocean. *Linnæus?* Jamaica. *Lister.* Cayanne. *D'Herbigny.* Guinea, Cape of Good Hope, and the East Indies. *Humphreys.* Is a land shell. *Chemnitz*, &c.

Shell about four inches long, and rather more than half as broad, and the following Varieties in colour and markings are described by Muller: 1st, white with a crimson apex; 2d, white with a yellow apex; 3d, yellow or white with crimson pillar, and 4th, which is *B. Zebra* of Chemnitz, has narrow crowded red bands, and a white pillar. It is most commonly white with broadish brown, or reddish longitudinal waved bands, and the inside white. Born has figured t. 10. f. 2. a white ponderous shell, which he has also arranged as a Variety, but it appears to me to be perfectly distinct, and Schroeter has arranged it as a separate species. See *Einleitung*, i. p. 194, No. 23. The 3d Variety with a crimson pillar is *Bulimus fulvus* of Bruguiere.

PURPUREA. 54. Shell ovate, ventricose, longitudinally wrinkled, and streaked; pillar truncated, and, as also the inside, purple.

Bulla purpurea. *Chemnitz*, ix. part 2. p. 25. t. 118. f. 1017 and 1018. *Gmelin*, p. 3433.
Bulimus purpurascens. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 360.
Bulla achatina, Var. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* vii. t. 248, and xii. t. 438.
Lister Conch. t. 581. f. 35. *Knorr*, iv. t. 24. f. 1.

Inhabits Africa, and is a land shell. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about three and a half inches long, and two inches broad, and differs from *B. achatina*, principally in having the pillar and inside purple. Chemnitz has described the inner margin of the aperture with a black border, but the shell is figured without one, and I never saw a specimen with such a mark.

BICARINATA. 55. Shell ovate, obtuse, ventricose, with the whirls reversed and bicarinated; pillar truncated.

Bulimus bicarinatus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 359.
Bulla Zebra, Var. γ. *Gmelin*, p. 3431.
Bulla achatina sinistrorsa. *Chemnitz*, ix. part 1. p. 28. t. 103. f. 875 and 876.
Buccinum, No. 72. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 374. *Lister Conch.* t. 37. f. 36.

Inhabits ——

Shell six inches long, and half as broad; it differs from *B. achatina*, not only in having the whirls reversed, and the summit less pointed, but the body-whirl has a double transverse keel in the middle, which follows the course of the spire at the base of the second whirl, and the inside is bluish white.

CYLINDRICA. 56. Shell cylindrical, involuted, umbilicated at the apex, and striated at the two extremities.

Bulla cylindrica. *Helbings Beytrage*, iv. p. 122. t. 2. f. 30 and 31. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 121. t. 146. f. 1356 and 1357. *Gmelin*, p. 3433.
Bulla solida. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 374. *Favanne*, t. 27. f. F 5. *Enc. Method.* t. 360. f. 2.

Inhabits the East Indies, and the South Sea. *Chemnitz.*

Chemnitz says that the largest specimen in his own collection measured only eleven lines, but those from Spengler's Museum, which he has figured, are seventeen lines long and eight broad. The colour is white, and the shell is smooth in the middle, but striated transversely at the two extremities. The aperture is oblong, extending the whole length of the shell, with the outer lip replicated, and the pillar sinuous.

CYLINDRACEA. 57. Shell cylindrical, involuted, umbilicated at the apex, smooth, aperture very narrow.

Bulla cylindracea. *Pennant Brit. Zool.* iv. p. 117. t. 70. f. 85. *Montagu Test.* p. 221. t. 7. f. 2. *Maton and Racket, in Lin Trans.* viii. p. 127. *Dorset Cat.* p. 43. t. 18. f. 22.
Bulla Oliva. *Gmelin*, p. 3433.
Bulla cylindrica. *Donovan*, iv. t. 120. f. 2.
Bulla, No. 16. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 192.

Volvaria bulloides. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 93. *Lister Conch.* t. 714. f. 70. right hand figure.

Inhabits the coasts of Britain. *Lister*, &c.

Shell about eight lines long and three broad, white, smooth, with the aperture extending through the whole length, very narrow, and a little dilated at the base. It differs from the foregoing species not only in size, but also in having the aperture much narrower, and in the want of striæ at the two ends. Though the description, taken from Schroeter's Einleitung, is singularly erroneous respecting the aperture, it is obvious that Gmelin's *B. Oliva* was constituted entirely from Lister's figure of this species.

UMBILICATA. 58. Shell oblong-oval, involuted, minute, rounded and umbilicated at the apex.

Bulla umbilicata. *Montagu Test.* p. 222. t. 7. f. 4. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 129.

Inhabits the sea in Falmouth Harbour. *Montagu.*

Shell one eighth of an inch long, and half as broad, white, and differs from *B. cylindracea* in being less cylindrical, and broader in proportion to its length.

RETUSA. 59. Shell sub-cylindrical, involuted, minute, striated longitudinally on the upper part; apex truncated and umbilicated.

Bulla retusa. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 128.

Bulla truncata. *Adams in Lin. Trans.* v. t. 1. f. 1 and 2. *Montagu Test.* p. 223. t. 7. f. 5.

Inhabits the coast of Pembrokeshire. *Adams.* West of England. *Montagu.*

This species has the habit, and is of the same size as *B. umbilicata*, but differs in being truncated at the apex, in being striated longitudinally on the upper part, and in having the aperture most contracted in the middle.

OBTUSA. 60. Shell cylindrical, involuted, with the spire somewhat prominent.

Bulla obtusa. *Montagu Test.* p. 223. t. 7. f. 3. *Maton and Racket in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 128. *Dorset Cat.* p. 44. t. 18. f. 14.

Bulla Regulbiensis. *Adams's Micros.* p. 640. t. 14. f. 28. *Walker's Minute Shells*, fig. 62.

Inhabits the coasts of Britain. *Walker*, &c.

Shell a quarter of an inch long, and half as broad, white, opake, wrinkled longitudinally, and becoming rather narrower towards the apex. Mr. Montagu says it differs from *B. retusa*, not only in being much larger, but also in the produced volutions, in the aperture not reaching quite to the top, and in being destitute of the regular longitudinal striæ on the upper part of the shell.

Genus XXIII.

VOLUTA:

SHELL UNIVALVE, SPIRAL; APERTURE WITHOUT A BEAK AND SOMEWHAT EFFUSE; PILLAR PLAITED.

Subdivisions.†

* With the aperture entire.
** Sub-cylindrical and emarginate.
*** Ovate, effuse, and emarginate.
**** Fusiform.
***** Ventricose, and the summit of the spire papillary.

* *With the Aperture entire.*

AURIS MIDÆ. 1. Shell oval-oblong, with a wrinkled spire; aperture ear-shaped, contracted; pillar with two teeth.

Voluta Auris Midæ. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1186. *Martini*, ii. p. 121. t. 43. f. 436 to 438. *Born Mus.* p. 211. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 196. *Gmelin*, p. 3435. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 95.
Helix Auris Midæ. *Muller Vermium*, ii. p. 110.
Bulimus Auris Midæ. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 342.
Auricula Midæ. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 92. *Leach, Zool. Misc.* i. p. 74. t. 32.

† The following of Gmelin's species appear to be so very indistinct that I have not thought them deserving of any notice: *V. clathrata*, p. 3455. *V. mutronata*, p. 3456. *V. nitens*, p. 3456. *V. reticulata*, p. 3468. *V. Syracusana*, p. 3456. and *V. tricolor*, p. 3456.

Lister Conch. t. 1058. f. 6. *Rumphius*, t. 33. f. H H. *Petiver Amb.* t. 8. f. 2. *Gualter*, t. 55. f. G. *Argenville*, t. 10. f. G. *Klein Ost.* t. 7. f. 122. *Seba*, iii. t. 71. f. 21 and 22. *Knorr*, vi. t. 25. f. 1. *Favanne*, t. 65. f. H 2.

Inhabits marshy places in the East Indies. *Linnæus.* Salt marshes in Ceram. *Rumphius.*

Shell three or four inches long, and half as broad, pyramidal, brown, solid, with a granulated band at the sutures; aperture somewhat ear-shaped, long, widening downwards, and without any canal or notch at its base.

AURIS JUDÆ. 2. Shell oblong, with a smooth spire; aperture ear-shaped, contracted; pillar with three teeth.

Voluta Auris Judæ. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1187. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 197. t. 1. f. 9. *Gmelin*, p. 3437. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 97.

Helix Auris Judæ. *Muller Vermium*, ii. p. 109.

Bulimus Auris Judæ. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth* p. 344.

Voluta Auris Midæ, Var. *Schroeter Flussconch.* p. 315. t. 9. f. 10. *Kæmmerer Cab. Rudolstadt*, p. *Bonanni Rec. Supp.* f. 37, and *Kirch.* 3. f. 412. *Lister Conch.* t. 32. f. 30. *Martini*, ii. p. 128. t. 44. f. 449 to 451.

Inhabits fens in India. *Gmelin.* Malacca. *Humphreys.*

Shell two inches long, and three quarters of an inch broad, and besides being smaller, differs from *V. Auris Midæ* in being narrower, more oblong, and having three teeth on the pillar.

AUSTRALIS. 3. Shell ovate-oblong, longitudinally wrinkled; aperture ear-shaped, contracted; pillar with one tooth.

Auris Midæ Terræ Australis. *Chemnitz*, ix. part 2. p. 42. t. 121. f. 1039 and 1040.

Voluta Auris Malchi, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3437.

Bulimus Bovinus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 345.

Lister Conch. t. 1058. f. 8.

Variety. Shell distorted; pillar with one thick solid tooth.

Auris Midæ distorta. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 146. t. 149. f. 1395 and 1396.

Voluta, No. 8. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 97.

Inhabits New Holland. *Favanne.* New Caledonia, and is a land shell. *Chemnitz.*

Is nearly of the same size and colour as *V. Auris Midæ*, but the spire is more produced, and the body-whirl, which in the former occupies full two thirds of the shell, in this species occupies but little more than half, and the pillar has only one tooth, by which it may be known from *V. Auris Judæ*. The inside is yellowish brown. The shell figured by Gronovius for the Linnæan *V. Auris Judæ*, is described to have only one tooth, and agrees much better with the present species. The distorted shell, which Chemnitz has figured, may probably belong to a distinct species, but has more the appearance of this than of *V. Auris Midæ*, and has also only one tooth on the pillar. Bruguiere has referred to the same figure for his *Bulimus distortus*, but it appears to be rather doubtful whether this may not be a distorted Variety of some other species.

AURIS MALCHI. 4. Shell oval-oblong, finely granulated; whirls with an elevated longitudinal belt; aperture contracted ear-shaped.

Voluta Auris Malchi. *Gmelin*, p. 3437.
Auris Malchi. *Chemnitz*, ix. part 2. p. 41. t. 121. f. 1037 and 1038.
Helix Auris Malchi. *Muller Vermium*, ii. p. 112.
Bulimus Auris Malchi. *Bruguiere in Enc. Meth.* p. 319.
Inhabits ——
Shell two inches and a half long, and rather more than an inch broad, white, but covered with a brown epidermis; whirls six, and are represented by Chemnitz to be interrupted longitudinally by a broadish elevated belt. The aperture is ear-shaped, and the pillar has a sharp angle near its upper end, but not any regular tooth.

GLABRA. 5. Shell oval-oblong, smooth, with longitudinal waved bands; aperture ear-shaped; pillar with one tooth.

Voluta glabra. *Gmelin*, p. 3436.
Voluta Auris Judæ. *Gronovius Zooph.* p. 296. t. 18. f. 12.
Voluta Auris Judæ, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3437.
Voluta, No. 109. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 273.
Martini, ii. p. 127. t. 43. f. 447 and 448.
Inhabits ———
Shell an inch and a half long, and rather less than half as broad, sub-umbilicated, white, with waved longitudinal yellow or brown bands. The whirls are slightly ventricose, and the pillar has only one tooth.

AURIS SILENI. 6. Shell oval, gibbous, umbilicated; aperture ear-shaped; pillar with a single thick flexuous plait.

Voluta Auris Sileni. *Born Mus.* p. 212. t. 9. f. 3 and 4. *Gmelin*, p. 3436. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 121. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 15. t. 176. f. 1701, 1702.
Voluta, No. 164. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 285.
Bulimus Auris Sileni. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 345.
Inhabits ——
Shell near an inch and three-quarters long, and half as broad, glabrous, obtuse, reddish, with darker red longitudinal waved bands; whirls four, gibbous; aperture ovate, contracted. M. Bruguiere has incorporated *V. glabra* with this species.

FASCIATA. 7. Shell ovate, banded transversely round the sutures; aperture ear-shaped; pillar with one tooth.

Auris Midæ fasciata. *Chemnitz*, ix. part 2. p. 44. t. 121. f. 1041.
Voluta Auris Malchi, Var. γ. *Gmelin*, p. 3437.
Bulimus Australis. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 347.
Inhabits Australasia, and is a land shell. *Chemnitz.*
Shell near an inch long, and half an inch broad, of a dull brown colour with a darker band round the base of the body-whirl, which follows the spiral turns at the suture. It is totally unlike *V. Auris Malchi*, to which Gmelin has attached it as a Variety.

AURIS-VIRGINIS. 8. Shell oval-oblong, rose-coloured with a white band at the suture; aperture ear-shaped; pillar toothless.

Auris virginea. *Chemnitz*, ix. part 2. p. 44. t. 121. f. 1042.
Helix pudica. *Muller Vermium*, ii. p. 97. *Gmelin*, p. 3645.
Helix erubescens. *Portland Cat.* p. 187. lot 3973.?
Bulimus virgineus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 315. *Lister Conch.* t. 24. f. 22.
Inhabits the East Indies, and is a land shell. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch and a half long, and nearly half as broad, shining, covered every where with minute wrinkles. I have followed Chemnitz in placing it with this family, for the aperture is ear-shaped, and the pillar, though not properly toothed, is sinuous, and has a sharp projecting angle.

AURIS VULPINA. 9. Shell oval, with the whirls crenated and flattened at top; aperture ear-shaped; pillar without teeth.

Auris vulpina. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 287. t. 210. f. 2086 and 2087.

Inhabits the Island of St. Helena. *Chemnitz*.

Shell two inches long, and fourteen lines broad, greyish white, consisting of seven whirls, which are flattened and strongly crenulated on the upper part, immediately below the suture; the aperture is ear-shaped, thickly margined all round, and the pillar is sinuous, but destitute of teeth or any sharp angle. Chemnitz considered it very doubtful to which of the Linnæan Genera this singular species should be referred, but though it wants the leading mark of a Voluta, it appears to possess most affinity with the present family.

AURIS-CATI. 10. Shell oval, with the whirls longitudinally plaited; aperture contracted, with three folds on the pillar, and the lip reflected.

Voluta Auris-cati. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 20. t. 177. f. 1711 and 1712.

Inhabits ——

Shell about three-quarters of an inch long, and half as broad, greyish white, with brownish longitudinal wrinkled striæ, and a white reflected border to the aperture.

TORNATILIS. 11. Shell ovate, finely striated; spire elevated, rather acute; aperture narrow; pillar with one fold.

Voluta tornatilis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1187. *Pennant Zool.* iv. p. 117. t. 71. f. 86. *Schroeter n. Litterat.* iii. t. 2. f. 12 and 13. *Gmelin*, p. 3437. *Donovan*, ii. t. 57. *Montagu Test.* p. 231. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 129. *Dorset Cat.* p. 44. t. 14. f. 2.

Voluta bifasciata. *Gmelin*, p. 3436.

Voluta, No. 105. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 271.

Turbo ovalis. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 101. t. 8. f. 2.

Bulimus tornatilis. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 338. *Lister Conch.* t. 835. f. 58. *Knorr*, vi. t. 19. f. 4. *Martini*, ii. t. 43. f. 442 and 443. *Favanne*, t. 65. f. P 3.

Inhabits the coasts of England. *Pennant, &c.* South Wales, not uncommon.

Shell three-quarters of an inch long, and about half as broad, glossy of a pale red colour, with two broadish white bands

on each spire, and thickly marked with spiral extremely fine hair-like striæ. It has eight whirls, of which the first is very large, and the others small and tapering to a point. The aperture is long and narrow, and the outer lip thin without any margin. Schreibers has most strangely referred to Martini's figures of this species, as well as to several others equally unlike, for Varieties of *V. Auris Midæ!*

FLAMMEA. 12. Shell roundish-oval, transversely striated; body-whirl ventricose, with a wide aperture; pillar one-toothed.

Voluta flammea. *Gmelin*, p. 3435.
Voluta, No. 103. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 271.
Bulimus variegatus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 336.
Lister Conch. t. 814. f. 24. *Martini*, ii. p. 123. t. 43. f. 439. *Favanne*, t. 27. f. E.

Inhabits ——

Shell an inch and a quarter long, and two thirds as broad, transversely striated, white, with longitudinal waved red bands, and the pillar-lip bordered with yellow. The first whirl is much rounded and ventricose, and occupies almost the whole of the shell.

SOLIDULA. 13. Shell oblong-ovate, opake, transversely sulcated and striated with dots; spire elevated, rather acute; pillar with two plaits.

Voluta solidula. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1187.? *Schroeter n. Litterat.* iii. p. 251. t. 2. f. 14 and 15. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 154. t. 149. f. 1405. *Gmelin*, p. 3437.
Voluta sulcata. *Gmelin*, p. 3436.
Voluta, No. 104. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 271.
Helix Nævia. *Gmelin*, p. 3656.
Bulimus solidulus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 337.
Martini, ii. t. 43. f. 440 and 441. *Kæmmerer Cab. Rud.* t. 8. f. 3.

Inhabits the Southern Ocean. *Kæmmerer.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell varying from three-quarters of an inch to an inch and a quarter long, and about half as broad, transversely sulcated, of a greyish white colour, and thickly marked between the grooves with four-sided dark spots in a crowded and regular series. The body-whirl is somewhat cylindrical, and occupies three-fourths of the shell, and about the middle is

slightly contracted, and has a narrow transverse band of white. The aperture is rounded and somewhat produced at the base, and terminates upwards in a fine point; the outer lip is sharp; the pillar is twisted, with two plaits, and as well as the inside is white. The shell here described is generally considered to be the *V. solidula* of Linnæus, but in his description no notice is taken of any transverse grooves or spots, and the shell is said to be white with waved red longitudinal lines, answering better in this respect to our *V. flammea.*

LIVIDA. 14. Shell ovate-cylindrical, contracted; spire slightly elevated, rather obtuse; pillar with five folds.

Voluta livida. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1187. *Gmelin*, p. 3438. *Gualter*, t. 25. f. B.

Inhabits Africa. *Linnæus.*

Linnæus says this species is allied to the Cylinders, but is more ventricose, scarcely more than an inch long, and marked with pale obsolete bands. Gualter's figure, to which he refers, is white without any markings, and does not well answer the description, but is more like a Variety of *Voluta Prunum.*

COFFEA. 15. Shell ovate, smooth, with the spire obtuse; aperture contracted, and toothed on both sides.

Voluta Coffea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1187. *Chemnitz*, ix. part 2. p. 45. t. 121. f. 1043 and 1044.? *Gmelin*, p. 3438.

Bulimus Auris-felis. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 343.? *Lister Conch.* t. 859. *Favanne*, t. 65. f. H 7.

Inhabits Barbadoes. *Lister.*

Linnæus describes this species to be of a dull livid colour, shaped like a [illegible], but the aperture contracted behind; and the shell with obsolete transverse bands, which is commonly known by the name of *V. Coffea*, answers to this description. The shell figured by Chemnitz is larger, being fifteen lines long by nine broad, of a dark brown colour, with a margined white border, and narrow white bands at the sutures; nor does it accord with his own references, but appears to have more affinity with some of the species at the head of this division.

MINUTA. 16. Shell ovate, transversely banded, with a conical short spire; outer lip crenulated, and the pillar with three teeth.

Voluta minuta. *Gmelin*, p. 3436.
Voluta, No. 107. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 272.
Bulimus coniformis. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 339.
Lister Conch. t. 834. f. 60. *Martini*, ii. p. 126. t. 43. f. 445. *Favanne*, t. 65. f. H 8.
Inhabits Barbadoes. *Lister.*
Shell rarely half an inch long, and two thirds as broad, of a chestnut colour, with three white transverse bands. In shape and aperture it much resembles *V. Coffea*, of which Chemnitz considered it a Variety, and it principally differs in its much smaller size, brighter colour and bands, and thinner lip. Gmelin has referred to Martini's figure for both these species, and Bruguiere considers this to be the Linnæan *V. Coffea.*

FLAVA. 17. Shell ovate, sub-ventricose, with the spire rather depressed; outer lip crenulated, and the pillar with two teeth.

Voluta flava. *Gmelin*, p. 3436.
Voluta, No. 106. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 272.
Martini, ii. p. 126. t. 43. f. 444.
Inhabits the East Indies. *Martini.*
Shell about eight lines long, and rather more than half as broad, of a brownish yellow colour, and the pillar white; the body-whirl is ventricose, and occupies almost the whole of the shell. Bruguiere has referred to Martini's figure 444, for his *Bulimus Monile*, but that shell is described with white bands, and may probably be a Variety.

DENTICULATA. 18. Shell ovate, glabrous; spire elevated, rather acute; outer lip denticulated, and the pillar toothed.

Voluta denticulata. *Montagu Test.* p. 234. t. 20. f. 5. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 130. *Dorset Cat.* p. 44. t. 18. f. 1.
Inhabits the shores of Great Britain. *Montagu*, &c.
Shell near half an inch long, and half as broad; of a semi-transparent horn-colour, and purplish at the summit; whirls seven or eight, of which the first is large, and the others decrease gradually; the outer lip is denticulated on the inside,

and the pillar has three or four much elevated white folds. Mr. Montagu says that the pillar extends no further than the upper part of the body-whirl, and that the spire is consequently destitute of any internal spiral division.

TRIPLICATA. 19. Shell ovate, smooth, with the spire elevated; aperture narrow, contracted; pillar with three teeth.

Voluta triplicata. *Donovan,* iv. t. 138. *Montagu Supp.* p. 99.

Inhabits Guernsey. *Montagu.*

Shell scarcely half an inch long, and half as broad; of a chestnut-brown colour, with six whirls, of which the first occupies three fourths of the whole, and the others are marked only by the suture. The pillar being three-toothed, and its more contracted aperture will serve to distinguish this from the foregoing species.

PUSILLA. 20. Shell ovate, striated, with the spire elevated; pillar with three teeth.

Voluta pusilla. *Gmelin,* p. 3436.

Voluta, No. 108. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 273.

Bulimus Ovulus. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 339.

Martini, ii. p. 127. t. 43. f. 446. *Favanne,* t. 65. f. H 4.

Inhabits ——

This shell is of the same size, and has much the same appearance, as *V. triplicata,* but Martini has described it to be striated perpendicularly, and the aperture is represented wider and less contracted in the upper part.

BIDENTATA. 21. Shell ovate, slightly wrinkled longitudinally; spire elevated, conical; pillar with two teeth.

Voluta bidentata. *Montagu Supp.* p. 100. t. 30. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Scotland. *Mr. Laskey;* and of Devonshire. *Montagu.*

Shell a quarter of an inch long, and about half as broad; thick, white or pale horn-colour, with a few distant longitudinal wrinkles. Pillar much thickened, and folding back forms a sub-umbilicus, and is furnished with two tooth-like plaits. Its smaller size, and not having any teeth on the outer lip, will serve at once to distinguish this species from *V. denticulata.*

ALBA. 22. Shell oval, minute, longitudinally striated; spire obtuse; aperture contracted.

Voluta alba. *Walker's Min. Shells*, f. 61. *Adams's Microsc.* p. 639. t. 14. f. 27. *Montagu Test.* p. 235. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 130.

Inhabits the sea-shore at Sandwich, and Sheppy Island. *Walker.*

Shell one tenth of an inch long; white, glossy, opake, with four whirls finely striated; aperture long and narrow.

PELLUCIDA. 23. Shell conical, minute; body-whirl striated transversely at its base, and longitudinally ribbed above.

Voluta spiralis. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 130.

Turbo spiralis. *Montagu Test.* p. 323. t. 12. f. 9. *Walker's Minute Shells*, f. 46.

Found among some sand from Salcomb Bay, Devon. *Montagu.*

Shell one line long, and half as broad, pellucid, glossy, white, with four or five whirls; the body-whirl is marked with transverse spiral ridges half way from the base, and the upper half is finely ribbed longitudinally; the whirls are rather flat, and the suture is bordered by a very fine spiral ridge. I have been obliged to change the name, as *spiralis* had before been given by Gmelin to a different species.

UNIDENTATA. 24. Shell conical, smooth, with five or six rather depressed whirls; pillar with a single tooth.

Voluta unidentata. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 131.

Turbo unidentatus. *Montagu Test.* p. 324.

Inhabits the sea, on the coasts of Devonshire. *Montagu.*

Length two-tenths of an inch, and nearly half as broad. Shell strong, conical, smooth, glossy, sub-pellucid, white, usually with a tinge of purple or rose colour at the summit; whirls five or six, not raised, and ending in a somewhat obtuse apex. It resembles *Turbo Ulvæ* in its shape, but the tooth on its pillar is an invariable discriminating mark, and the colour also is different.

INTERSTINCTA. 25. Shell turreted, minute, with five flattish whirls, longitudinally ribbed; pillar with a small tooth.

Voluta interstincta. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 131.

Turbo interstinctus. *Adams, in Lin. Trans.* iii. p. 66. t. 13. f. 23 and 24.? *Montagu Test.* p. 324. t. 12. f. 10.

Found among sand from Bigberry Bay, Devon. *Montagu.*

Length one line, and one third as broad. Shell glossy white, taper, with five rather flat finely ribbed whirls, separated by a small suture; apex obtuse; aperture sub-oval; pillar-lip a little reflected, and one-toothed.

INSCULPTA. 26. Shell sub-conical, minute, with five or six transversely striated whirls; pillar with a small tooth.

Turbo insculptus. *Montagu Supp.* p. 129.

Inhabits the sea, on the coast of Devon. *Montagu.*

Length one-eighth of an inch, and one third as broad. Shell sub-pellucid, white and taper, with five or six moderately convex whirls, regularly striated transversely; apex obtusely pointed; pillar-lip with a faint duplication, forming a sub-umbilicus.

PLICATULA. 27. Shell acuminated, minute, smooth, with six flattish whirls; pillar with a tooth-like fold.

Voluta plicata. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 131.

Turbo plicatus. *Montagu Test.* p. 325. t. 21. f. 2.

Inhabits the sea, on the coast of Devon, rare. *Montagu.*

Shell an eighth of an inch long, and one third as broad, smooth, glossy, sub-pellucid, white, with six rather slender, nearly flat whirls, defined only by a narrow suture; aperture sub-oval, contracted a little to an angle at the upper part. Mr. Montagu says it resembles *V. unidentata*, but is thinner, more slender, narrower at the base in proportion to its length, and larger in the aperture. It has more the shape of *Helix polita*, but is neither so finely pointed, nor is the aperture so long, and may be at once distinguished from that shell by its tooth-like fold on the pillar-lip.

AMBIGUA. 28. Shell acuminated, minute, smooth, with six or seven flattish whirls; aperture sub-orbicular; pillar slightly folded.

Voluta ambigua. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 132.

Turbo pallidus. *Montagu Test.* p. 325, and *Supp.* p. 133. t. 21. f. 4.

Inhabits the Devonshire coast, in Salcomb Bay. *Montagu.*

Shell rather more than one-eighth of an inch long, and the breadth scarcely one third of its length; smooth, white, with six or seven flattish whirls tapering to a moderately fine apex, and separated by a well defined suture. Aperture sub-orbicular, with a small umbilicus formed by the reflection of the pillar-lip. Mr. Montagu is of opinion that the fold on the pillar of this, as well as of several others of these minute Volutes, is not sufficient to authorize their removal from the Turbos, and it is particularly difficult to ascertain to which of these genera the present species most properly belongs.

** *Sub-cylindrical, and emarginate.*

PORPHYREA. 29. Shell sub-cylindrical; spire small, cuspidate; outer lip acute; pillar-lip incrusted with transverse striæ.

Voluta Porphyrea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1187. *Born Mus.* p. 212. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 201. *Gmelin*, p. 3438. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 100.

Oliva Porphyrea. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 73, and *Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 309.

L'Olive de Panama. *Favanne*, ii. p. 818. t. 19. f. K. *Rumphius*, t. 39. f. No. 1. *Gualter*, t. 24. f. P. *Argenville*, t. 13. f. K. *Knorr*, i. t. 15. f. 1. *Martini*, ii. t. 46. f. 485 and 486, and t. 47. f. 498. *Enc. Meth.* t. 361. f. 4.

Inhabits the West Indies, and coasts of South America.

Shell from three to five inches long, and the breadth is about two fifths of the length; colour pale brownish red or flesh-colour, marked with darker lines forming triangles of various sizes, and the lower half of the whirls is coated with purplish enamel.

ERYTHROSTOMA. 30. Shell cylindrical; spire small, conical, with a projecting appendage over the upper angle of the aperture; throat orange-coloured.

Cylindrus erythrostomus. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 376.
Oliva erythrostoma. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 309.
Voluta Porphyrea, Var. β. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 202. *Gmelin*, p. 3438. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 100.
Voluta Oliva, Var. f. *Born Mus.* p. 214. *Solander's MSS.*
Le Flacon couronné. *Favanne*, ii. p. 822. t. 19. f. L 1. *Gualter*, t. 24. f. O. *Argenville*, t. 13. f. N. *Seba*, t. 53. f. A, B. *Regenfuss*, t. 2. f. 15. *Knorr*, iii. t. 2, f. 3. *Martini*, ii. t. 45. f. 476 and 477. *Enc. Method.* t. 361. f. 2.

Variety. With remote longitudinal stripes, and the throat pale.
Oliva tremulina. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 310. *Lister Conch.* t. 727. f. 14.

Inhabits the coasts of Amboyna, Nicobar Islands, Coromandel, Isle of France, and Cape of Good Hope. *Favanne.* South Seas. *Solander.*

Shell two or three inches long, and less than half as broad, yellowish white marbled with pale orange, and marked with two interrupted purplish brown broad transverse bands, besides a third on the belt at the base; the margin of the outer lip is white, and with this exception the whole inside is of a rich orange colour. Linnæus appears from his references to have confounded this species with *V. Porphyrea*, of which Gmelin has followed Schroeter in placing it as a variety; but the shape is more cylindrical, the markings entirely different, and in all respects it has a greater affinity to *V. Oliva*. I have followed Martini, Meuschen, and Favanne, in considering it a distinct species, and *Martini*, f. 519, (which is *La Brocatelle* of Favanne) is probably a variety.

OLIVA. 31. Shell sub-cylindrical; spire short, depressed, with the whirls thickened at the base and ending in a projecting claw; belt single.

Voluta Oliva. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1188. *Born Mus.* p. 213. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 203. *Gmelin*, p. 3439. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 101.

Variety A. Whitish, with dotted flexuous somewhat reticu-

lated lines, and two transverse interrupted brown bands; throat white.

Oliva textilinea. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 309. *Lister Conch.* t. 728. f. 15. *Gualter*, t. 24. f. F. *Martini*, ii. t. 51. f. 559. *Enc. Meth.* t. 362. f. 5.

Variety B. White, with flexuous yellowish brown reticulated lines, and two interrupted bands; throat white, and the pillar coloured at its base.

Oliva irisans. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 312. *Martini*, ii. t. 51. f. 561. *Chemnitz*, x. t. 147. f. 1371 and 1372.

Variety C. White with brown spots forming zic-zac lines; aperture white, and the pillar coloured at its base.

Oliva elegans. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 312. *Enc. Meth.* t. 367. f. 3.

Variety D. White, mottled with yellow and pale violet spots; throat violet.

Oliva episcopalis. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 313. *Lister Conch.* t. 719. f. 3. *Martini*, ii. p. 159. t. 46. f. 489.

Variety E. Yellowish white tinged with blue, and spotted with orange; pillar yellowish, and the throat white.

Oliva tricolor. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 316. L'Olive Queue de Paon. *Favanne*, ii. p. 828. t. 19. f. B 2. *Seba*, iii. t. 53. f. H, I. *Martini*, ii. p. 168. t. 48. f. 511. *Enc. Meth.* t. 365. f. 4.

Variety F. Greenish yellow, with dark brown spots and bands; pillar and throat bluish white.

Oliva funebralis. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 317. *Knorr*, v. t. 26. f. 3. *Martini*, ii. t. 45. f. 480 and 481.

Variety G. Yellowish, with waved longitudinal brown stripes, and the throat violet.

Oliva mustelina. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 316. *Lister Conch.* t. 731. f. 20. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 156. f. 18. *Martini*, ii. p. 171. t. 48. f. 515, 516, and 518.

Variety H. Yellowish olive, with transverse bands of black zic-zac stripes.

Oliva Maura, Var. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 311. *Knorr*, iii. t. 17. f. 3. *Martini*, ii. p. 166. t. 47. f. 503 and 504. *Enc. Method.* t. 365. f. 3.

Variety I. Pale olive reticulated with black, and two interrupted black transverse bands.

Oliva sanguinolenta. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 316.? *Lister Conch.* t. 739. f. 28. *Seba*, t. 53. f. M. *Martini*, ii. p. 169. t. 48. f. 512 and 513.

Variety K. Olive with two black interrupted bands, and the throat white.

Oliva sepulturalis. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 311. *Gualter*, t. 24. f. E. *Enc. Meth.* t. 365. f. 1.

Variety L. Ash-coloured, with brown zic-zac longitudinal stripes, and the throat white.

Oliva fulminans. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 312. *Chemnitz*, x. t. 147. f. 1374. *Enc. Meth.* t. 364. f. 4.

Variety M. Brownish olive, with dark spots and waved longitudinal stripes; throat bluish white.

Martini, ii. p. 167. t. 47. f. 505 and 506.

Variety N. Brown, with cancellated blackish stripes; throat white.

Knorr, v. t. 27. f. 4. *Martini*, ii. p. 166. t. 47. f. 502.

Variety O. Brownish olive, with dark transverse stripes; throat white.

Oliva Maura, Var. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 311. *Enc. Meth.* t. 366. f. 1.

Variety P. Uniform yellowish brown; throat white.

Seba, iii. t. 53. f. K. *Knorr*, v. t. 27. f. 5. *Da Costa Elements*, t. 5. f. 7. *Martini*, ii. p. 164. t. 47. f. 501.

Variety Q. Uniform brownish black; throat white.

La Negresse. *Favanne*, ii. p. 826. t. 19. f. F.

Oliva Maura. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 311.

Cylindrus Nigellus. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 376.

Lister Conch. t. 718. f. 2, and t. 739. f. 27. *Rumphius*, t. 39. f. 2. *Gualter*, t. 23. f. B. *Seba*, t. 53. f. L. *Knorr*, v. t. 28. f. 6. *Martini*, ii. p. 150. t. 45. f. 472 and 473. *Enc. Method.* t. 366. f. 2.

Variety R. White, with a brown band and spots; throat brown, and the spire more elevated.

Oliva Ispidula. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 321. *Martini*, ii. p. 176. t. 49. f. 524 and 525.

Variety S. Yellow, spotted with brown, and the throat brown; spire more elevated.

Oliva Ispidula, Var. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 321. *Martini*, ii. p. 175. t. 49. f. 522 and 523.

Variety T. Brownish, with angular white spots; throat pale violet, and the spire more elevated.

Oliva flammulata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 314. *Martini*, ii. p. 177. t. 49. f. 526. *Enc. Meth.* t. 367. f. 5.

Variety V. Blackish, and clouded and edged with white at the margin and sutures; spire more elevated.

Oliva oriola. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 321. *Martini*, ii. p. 179. t. 49. f. 537 and 538. *Enc. Meth.* t. 366. f. 3, and t. 367. f. 2.

Inhabits Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Brazils. *Linnæus.* Mouths of the Niger. *Adanson.* Batavia. *Martini.* South Sea. *Solander.*

Shell from one to three inches long, and the breadth is generally about two-fifths of the length. Of the varieties in colours and markings, which are almost endless,† a few only of the most striking are here enumerated, and those with the more elevated spire probably ought to constitute a separate species. Linnæus and Lamarck appear to me to have erred in the opposite extremes, for the former has expressed a doubt whether there is more than one species of olive, and the latter has described fifty-nine.

CRUENTA. 32. Shell sub-ovate, slightly gibbous; spire elevated, with a wide and deep suture; belt simple; throat orange.

Voluta cruenta. *Solander's MSS.*

Voluta Ispidula. *Martini,* ii. p. 160. t. 46. f. 491 and 492.

Voluta Ispidula, Var. ε. *Gmelin,* p. 3443.

Oliva guttata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 313.

Lister Conch. t. 720. f. 4 and 5. *Rumphius,* t. 39. f. 6. *Petiver Amb.* t. 22. f. 5. *Gualter,* t. 23. f. Q. *Knorr,* ii. t. 10. f. 6 and 7. *Enc. Method.* t. 368. f. 2.

Variety. Shell transversely striated.

L'Olive à Gouttes violettes striée. *Favanne,* ii. p. 810. t. 19. f. B 4.

Inhabits Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Isle of France. *Favanne.*

Shell near two inches long, and the breadth is about two-fifths of the length; the colour is yellowish white or flesh-colour with purple spots, and the variety differs only in being marked with fine transverse striæ. It is obvious, from his reference to Rumphius, f. 6, that Linnæus has blended *V. cruenta* with *V. Ispidula,* and both Martini and Favanne have considered it to be the latter species, from which in all respects it is perfectly different.

† "La couleur de cette coquille est peu constante. J'en ai de blanches, de jaunes, de jaunes-livides, de jaunes-vertes, et même de verdâtres sans aucun mélange. J'en ai aussi qui, sur ces différens fonds, sont tachées, tigrées, marbrées, ou couvertes de zig-zags, qui s'étendent tantôt sur leur longueur, tantôt sur leur largeur. Ces taches, ces points, ces bandes, et ces lignes, sont cendrés, noirs, ou blenâtres dans les unes; bruns, rougeâtres, ou pourpres dans les autres: enfin leur mélange est si varié, que ce seroit perdre son temps que de faire l'énumération de toutes celles qui ont été décrites ou figurées par les auteurs. Je me suis contenté de citer une vingtaine des principales variétés, auxquelles on peut rapporter toutes les autres, dont plus de deux cens sont parvenues à ma connoissance. Leur intérieur est aussi blanc, jaune, violet, ou pourpre foncé.—*Adanson Hist. Nat. du Senegal,* p. 68.

ANNULATA. 33. Shell sub-ovate, gibbous, with an elevated ridge round the body-whirl; spire elevated, conical.

Voluta annulata. *Gmelin*, p. 3441.
Voluta baltheata. *Solander's MSS.*
Voluta, No. 7. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 247.
Oliva leucophæa. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 314.
Lister Conch. t. 717. f. 1. *Martini*, ii. p. 188. t. 51. f. 564. *Enc. Method.* t. 363. f. 2.

Inhabits Amboyna, and the Isle of France. *Favanne.*

This is a rather shorter, and proportionably wider shell than the last, of which Messrs. Favanne considered it to be only a variety, and they say that some traces of the elevated ridge may be occasionally observed in *V. cruenta.* The colour is white, either pure or faintly tinged with yellow, and there are no markings. Martini considers his fig. 496 to belong to this species, but it is more likely to be a large variety of *V. micans,* for which it is quoted by Favanne.

VENTRICOSA. 34. Shell sub-oval; spire depressed, with the whirls convex; pillar transversely ridged, with the upper ridge thickest.

Voluta ventricosa. *Solander's MSS.*
Le Chameau. *Favanne*, ii. p. 753.

Variety A. White, with irregular brown zic-zac longitudinal stripes.

Voluta Oliva, Var. ζ. *Gmelin*, p. 3439.
Oliva undata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 318.
Le Chameau blanc à zig-zags. *Favanne*, ii. p. 831. t. 19. f. E 2.
Lister Conch. t. 735. f. 25, and t. 740. f. 29. *D'Avila*, t. 15. f. F. *Martini*, ii. p. 167. t. 47. f. 507 and 508. *Chemnitz*, x. t. 147. f. 1373. *Enc. Method.* t. 364. f. 7.

Variety B. White spotted with blue, and streaked or banded, with brown.

Oliva bicingulata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 319.
Oliva tigrina. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 322.?
Martini, ii. t. 45. f. 475. *Enc. Meth.* t. 364. f. 1.

Variety C. Yellowish, faintly reticulated or spotted, and transversely banded with brown; pillar orange.

Martini, ii. t. 45. f. 478 and 479.

Variety D. Blackish brown, variegated with white.

Oliva fabagina. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 325.

Martini, ii. p. 179. t. 49. f. 532 and 533. *Enc. Method.* t. 363. f. 5.

Inhabits the coasts of Mindanao, and the Molucca Islands. *Favanne.*

This species varies in its size and markings almost as much as *V. Oliva*, from which it may be readily distinguished by its more oval form, and by the thick irregular ribs at the base of the pillar; the throat is generally white, and the pillar mostly streaked with reddish brown or orange. The vitreous substance which in most of the Olives is spread more or less over the spire and the pillar-lip, often forms a projecting appendage above the upper angle of the aperture, and it appears from Favanne's figures that this appendage in the present species is sometimes more elevated than the summit of the spire.

INCRASSATA. 35. Shell ovate gibbous; spire rather depressed, with the whirls thickened at the base; outer lip somewhat angular, and very thick.

Voluta incrassata. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 13. lot 264.

Voluta Oliva, Var. σ. *Gmelin*, p. 3440.

Voluta, No. 17. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 251.

Oliva angulata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 310.

Le Peau de Tigre. *Favanne*, ii. p. 757.

Martini, ii. p. 164. t. 47. f. 499 and 500. *Enc. Method.* t. 363. f. 6.

Inhabits the Moluccas. *Favanne.* Brazil. *Humphreys.*

Shell two inches and a half long, and nearly one and a half broad. Yellowish white, variously mottled with blue and brown, and the throat mostly if not always pale blue. Knorr, ii. t. 12. f. 1 and 2, may probably be a variety of this species, but the angular projection towards the upper end of the outer lip is wanting, and the colour is darker than usual.

PINGUIS. 36. Shell somewhat Cone-shaped; spire short and depressed, with a vitreous mass concealing the whirls, and forming a callosity over the pillar-lip; belt double.

Voluta pinguis. *Solander's MSS. Portland Catalogue*, p. 174. lot 3740.

Oliva Brasiliensis. *Chemnitz*, x. t. 147. f. 1367 and 1368.

Oliva Brasiliana. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 322.

Inhabits the coasts of Brazil. *Humphreys.*

Shell an inch and three-quarters long, and more than an inch broad, with obsolete alternate pale livid, and dull yellowish longitudinal stripes, and less glossy than is usual in shells of this family, of which it is altogether the least showy, and it has therefore obtained the name of *Quaker Olive*. The body-whirl is broadest at its upper extremity, which, added to the flattened spire, gives its shape some resemblance to that of a Cone. The first suture of the spire is large and deep, and the others are concealed by an expansion of the same vitreous substance, which forms a thick protuberance at the upper end of the pillar-lip.

GIBBOSA. 37. Shell ovate gibbous; spire elevated, with a vitreous mass extending over the base of the whirls, and forming a callosity over the pillar-lip. Belt double.

Voluta gibbosa. *Born Mus.* p. 215.
Voluta Utriculus. *Gmelin*, p. 3441. *Schreibers Conch.* p. 108.
Voluta, No. 20. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 252.
Oliva cingulata. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 131. t. 147. f. 1369 and 1370.
Oliva Utriculus. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 323.
La Moire. *Favanne*, ii. p. 761, and p. 838. t. 19. f. E 3. *Lister Conch.* t. 723. f. 10, and t. 730. f. 19. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 19. f. 9. *Gualter*, t. 24. f. G. *Argenville*, t. 13. f. M. *Knorr*, ii. t. 12. f. 4 and 5, v. t. 4. f. 4. *Martini*, ii. t. 49. f. 539 and 540, t. 50. f. 541 and 542, and t. 51. f. 565 and 566. *Enc. Method.* t. 365. f. 6.

Inhabits the coasts of Coromandel, Zanguebar, Madagascar, and the Philippine Islands. *Favanne.*

Shell most commonly about two inches long, and near an inch broad, but varying considerably in size, and of a yellowish white colour, variously mottled and streaked with bluish or reddish brown. On the upper part of the pillar-lip there is a white vitreous protuberance, which extends along the pillar, and almost covers the whirls, but I believe never fills the sutures as in *V. pinguis*. The belt at the base of the shell is double, and generally more or less spotted with brown.

ISPIDULA. 38. Shell cylindrical, with a prominent conic spire, and the base of each whirl coated with enamel; belt double.

Voluta Ispidula. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1188. *Solander's MSS.*
Voluta Ispidula, Var. γ. *Born Mus.* p. 217.
Voluta Utriculus, Var. η. *Gmelin*, p. 3441. *Schreibers Conch.* p. 109.
Voluta, No. 24. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 254.
L'Olive pyramidale. *Favanne*, ii. p. 841. t. 19. f. A.

Variety A. White, marbled with grey, and two remote yellowish bands.

Oliva acuminata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 323.
Lister Conch. t. 722. f. 9. *Rumphius*, t. 39. f. 9. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 102. f. 18. *Seba*, iii. t. 53. f. P and Q. *Martini*, ii. t. 50. f. 551 to 553. *Enc. Meth.* t. 368. f. 3.

Variety B. Brownish lead colour, and the belts at the base brownish yellow.

Oliva subulata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 324.
Gualter, t. 23. f. RR. *Martini*, ii. t. 50. f. 549 and 550. *Enc. Meth.* t. 368. f. 6.

Variety C. Yellowish white mottled with brown, and a callosity on the pillar-lip.

Oliva luteola. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 324.
Gualter, t. 24. f. A. *Martini*, ii. t. 50. f. 554.

Inhabits the Isle of France, the Moluccas, St. Domingo, and the Caribee Islands. *Favanne.*

The attention which Linnæus gave to the Olives must have been extremely small, for he expresses a belief that *V. Porphyrea*, *V. Oliva*, and *V. Ispidula*, are only varieties; and it is impossible with any certainty to ascertain the present species, either by his description or references. Martini, Schroeter, Born, Gmelin, Meuschen, Favanne, and Solander have all more or less differed in their opinions; and I have adopted that of Dr. Solander, not only because I think his is most probably the shell which Linnæus intended, but also because it is the one which I have generally met with under the name of *V. Ispidula.* It varies in size, colour, and markings, almost as much as *V. Oliva*, from which it may be distinguished by its double belt, and by being narrower and more cylindrical.

HIATULA. 39. Shell sub-cylindrical, with the spire elevated; pillar thickened, and longitudinally ridged; aperture large, widening downwards; belt single.

Voluta hiatula. *Gmelin*, p. 3442. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 110.

Voluta ringens. *Solander's MSS.*
Voluta, No. 25. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 254.
Oliva hiatula. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 325.
Le Poincon. *Favanne,* ii. p. 764. t. 19. f. C 1 and C 2.
Lister Conch. t. 729. f. 17. *Adanson Senegal,* t. 4. f. 7.
Martini, ii. p. 185. t. 50. f. 555. *Enc. Meth.* t. 368. f. 5.

Inhabits the Mouths of the Niger. *Adanson.* Isle of France. *Favanne.*

Shell about an inch and a half long, and rather more than one third as broad; yellowish grey, more or less tinged with cinereous, and is either without markings, or mottled, or streaked with reddish brown. It is most nearly allied to *V. Ispidula,* but it may be at once distinguished by its broader aperture which widens downwards, by the belt being single, and by the longitudinal ridges at the base of the pillar. The vitreous coat which lines the base of the whirls and the belt is generally either brown, or of a darker colour than the rest of the shell, and the throat is bluish or brownish white.

NIVEA. 40. Shell ovate, polished, with the spire very prominent and conical; aperture widening downwards; belt double.

Voluta nivea. *Gmelin,* p. 3442. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 110.
Voluta lubrica. *Solander's MSS.*
Voluta, No. 28. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 215.
Oliva eburnea. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 526.
Le Grain de Blé. *Favanne,* ii. p. 836. t. 19. f. I 1.
Martini, ii. t. 50. f. 557 and 558.

Inhabits the coasts of St. Domingo, Martinique, Isle of France, Mindanao, and Guinea. *Favanne.*

Shell near three quarters of an inch long, and about one third as broad; much polished, and of a pure white, either without any markings, or with two narrow interrupted bands of pale violet; the shell is slightly flattened on the side of the aperture, and a vitreous callosity extends from its upper angle along the pillar-lip.

JASPIDEA. 41. Shell sub-fusiform; spire very prominent and acute; belt double, with waved purple stripes.

Voluta Jaspidea. *Gmelin,* p. 3442. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 110.
Voluta, No. 26. *Schroeter Einleitung,* i. p. 254.
Oliva conoidalis. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 325.

Le Grain d'Avoine. *Favanne,* ii. p. 835. t. 19. f. I 2.
Lister Conch. t. 725. f. 13. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 152. f. 6.
Martini, ii. p. 186. t. 50. f. 556.

Inhabits Barbadoes. *Lister.* Philippine Islands, Maldives, and Isle of France. *Favanne.*

Shell about eight lines long, and rather less than half as broad; glossy, greenish, mottled with white, and marked with bands of darker pencilled striæ at the sutures. The belt at the base of the shell is double, of a bluish white colour marked with dark purplish waved stripes, and often edged with a narrow band of yellow lines. The inside is white, with a dark edge at the outer lip.

TIGRINA. 42. Shell sub-cylindrical; spire short, depressed, covered with enamel; throat dark violet.

Cylindrus Tigrinus. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 370.
Voluta maculata. *Solander's MSS.*
Voluta Ispidula, Var. ζ. *Gmelin,* p. 3443.
Voluta Oliva, Var. ι. *Born Mus.* p. 215.
Voluta, No. 4. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 247.
Voluta, No. 29. *Schreibers Conchylien,* i. p. 107.
Oliva tessellata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 320.
Lister Conch. t. 721. f. 6. *Martini,* ii. p. 161. t. 46. f. 493 and 494. *Enc. Method.* t. 368. f. 1.

Inhabits the Eastern Ocean. *Martini.*

Shell three quarters of an inch long, and the breadth is nearly half the length; the colour is yellow, with dark violet or purplish brown spots, and the throat and pillar are of a rich violet. Dr. Solander, as well as Martini, Meuschen, Favanne, and Schreibers, considered this to be a distinct species.

CARNEOLA. 43. Shell sub-ovate, thick, polished; spire short, depressed, covered with enamel; throat white.

Voluta carneolus. *Gmelin,* p. 3443. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 107.
Voluta Aurora. *Solander's MSS.*
Voluta Oliva, Var. ν. *Born Mus.* p. 214.
Voluta, No. 5. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 247.
Oliva carneola. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 321.
L'Amande ou la Cornaline. *Favanne,* ii. p. 829. t. 19. f. H 2.

Martini, ii. p. 162. t. 46. f. 495. *Enc. Method.* t. 365. f. 5.

Inhabits the coasts of Zanguebar, the Isle of France, and the Molucca Islands. *Favanne.*

Shell about seven lines long, and four lines broad; white, with two or three bands of reddish or pale cornelian colour, and highly polished. The throat is white, or slightly tinged with violet, and the pillar always white.

MICANS. 44. Shell sub-oblong; spire short, covered with enamel; pillar-lip thickened; belt double.

Voluta micans. *Solander's MSS.*
Voluta Utriculus, Var. δ. *Gmelin*, p. 3441.
Voluta Ispidula, Var. ζ. *Born Mus.* p. 217.
Voluta, No. 21. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 253.
Voluta, No. 38. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 109.
Oliva nana. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 326.
L'Olive naine. *Favanne*, ii. p. 837. t. 19. f. H 1.
Lister Conch. t. 733. f. 22. *Martini*, ii. p. 182. t. 50. f. 543 and 544. *Enc. Method.* t. 363. f. 3.

Inhabits the Moluccas, the Philippines, and the Isle of France. *Favanne.*

This species rarely exceeds four lines in length, and the breadth rather exceeds half the length; the colour is either dusky white, or tinged with yellow, and a broad band of purple zic-zac stripes encircles the middle of the body-whirl; the vitreous protuberance along the pillar-lip renders the shell flattish on the side of the aperture.

NITIDULA. 45. Shell sub-ovate; spire conical, prominent; pillar-lip thickened; belt double.

Voluta nitidula. *Solander's MSS.*
Voluta Utriculus, Var. ε. *Gmelin*, p. 3441.
Voluta Ispidula, Var. η. *Born Mus.* p. 217.
Voluta, No. 22. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 253.
Voluta, No. 40. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 109.
Oliva nana, Var. B. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 327.
Martini, ii. p. 182. t. 50. f. 545 to 547. *Enc. Meth.* t. 363. f. 4.

Inhabits the Philippines, the Moluccas, and the Isle of France. *Favanne.*

Messrs. Favanne have arranged this species as a variety of *V.*

micans, from which it differs principally in its more prominent spire, and more slender form; the length is about the same, but its coloured markings are generally much fainter, and the suture is often edged with purple brown.

ORYZA. 46. Shell ovate-conical, minute, white without any spots, and the spire conoidal.

Oliva Oryza. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvi. p. 327. *Martini*, ii. t. 50. f. 548.

Inhabits ———

Shell only two or three lines long, and white, without any coloured markings; the pillar has three or four grooves at its base, and the sutures of the spire are distinctly marked.

*** *Ovate, effuse, and emarginate.*

DACTYLUS. 47. Shell ovate, with decussated striæ, obtuse; pillar with six plaits.

Voluta Dactylus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1188. *Born Mus.* p. 219. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 208. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 160. t. 150. f. 1411 and 1412. *Gmelin*, p. 3443.

Mitra Dactylus. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 212. *Lister Conch.* t. 813. f. 23. *Seba*, iii. t. 53. f. 8. *Enc. Method.* t. 372. f. 5.

Variety. With large brown spots.

Voluta spuria. *Gmelin*, p. 3458. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 113.

Voluta, No. 229. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 302. t. 1. f. 16. *Favanne*, t. 25. f. F 1.

Inhabits the Bay of Bengal. *Lister.* India. *Linnæus.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell about an inch and a half long, and rather more than half as broad; white, clouded with flesh-colour, and marked with decussated striæ; the spire is short and conical, and the outer lip thickened, and slightly crenated.

FENESTRATA. 48. Shell ovate, with strong decussated striæ, of which the longitudinal are more obtuse; pillar with eight plaits.

Mitra fenestrata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 212. *Gualter*, t. 28. f. P. *Enc. Meth.* t. 372. f. 3.

Inhabits the Indian Seas. *Lamarck.*

In its form this shell resembles *V. Dactylus,* from which it differs in being rather smaller, and much more strongly striated, and in having the plaits on its pillar more numerous; the longitudinal are thicker and more obtuse than the transverse striæ, and are prettily dotted with brown; the colour is whitish.

CRENULATA. 49. Shell sub-cylindrical, with decussated striæ, and the whirls nodulous and crenulated at the suture; pillar with eight plaits.

Voluta crenulata. *Solander's MSS. Chemnitz,* x. p. 162. t. 150. f. 1413 and 1414. *Gmelin,* p. 3452. *Schreibers Conch.* p. 106.

Voluta, No. 39. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 258.

Mitra crenulata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 213. *Lister Conch.* t. 813. f. 23 *a. Encyclo. Method.* t. 372. f. 4, *a* and *b.*

Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about fourteen lines long, and five broad; white, clouded with yellow in longitudinal waves, and the transverse striæ are marked with impressed dots; it is more cylindrical, and the decussated striæ are much finer than in *V. fenestrata.*

TEXTURATA. 50. Shell ovate-acute, and granulated with transverse grooves and longitudinal striæ; pillar with four plaits.

Voluta Dactylus, Var. *Gmelin,* p. 3443.

Mitra texturata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 213. *Lister Conch.* t. 819. f. 36. *Gualter,* t. 28. f. O. *Enc. Meth.* t. 372. f. 2.

Inhabits ——

Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and half as broad, and mottled with white and chestnut colour; it may be readily distinguished from either of the preceding species by its having the outer surface granulated all over, and the pillar with only four plaits.

CONUS. 51. Shell conical, transversely striated and punctured towards the base; spire elevated, and the whirls crenated and granulated at the sutures; pillar with six plaits.

Voluta Conus. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 163. t. 150. f. 1415 and 1416. *Gmelin*, p. 3349. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 106.
Voluta, No. 148. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 281.
Mitra Conulus. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 213.
Lister Conch. t. 814. f. 23 b. *Enc. Meth.* t. 382. f. 2.
Inhabits ——
Shell an inch and a quarter long, and half as broad, white, with the form and appearance of a Cone, but has six plaits on the pillar; it is transversely striated and marked with excavated dots towards the base. The aperture is not effuse, and the species would probably stand better in the fourth division.

MILIARIA. 52. Shell ovate, slightly emarginate, white with an obsolete yellowish spire; pillar obliquely striated.

Voluta miliaria. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1189. *Gmelin*, p. 3443.
Voluta monilis, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3444.
Voluta, No. 101. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 270.
Le Stipon. *Adanson Senegal*, p. 79. t. 5. f. 4.? *Martini*, ii. p. 109. t. 42. f. 428.
Inhabits the Mediterranean, frequent. *Linnæus.* Isle of Goree. *Adanson.*
This species has not been hitherto ascertained by any subsequent author, and Linnæus only says that "it resembles *V. monilis*, but is smaller, very smooth, and has a fine yellow line on the spire." This description agrees with the shell figured by Martini, to which Gmelin has referred for a Variety of *V. monilis*, and which is described to be only two and a half lines long, and less than half as broad, white, and sometimes banded with yellow. Some specimens have only a yellow line at the suture, and both Martini and Schroeter appear to have considered it perfectly distinct from *V. monilis*. I have never seen more than five; but *Le Stipon* of Adanson, which answers in other respects, is described to have eight or ten plaits on the pillar.

MONILIS. 53. Shell oblong, entire, white, with the spire obsolete, and the pillar obliquely striated.

Voluta monilis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1189. *Born Mus.* p. 219. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 208. *Gmelin*, p. 3443. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 114.

Martini, ii. t. 42. f. 426.
Inhabits China. *Linnæus.*
Shell scarcely half an inch long, and one third as broad, white, opake, with the spire remarkably obsolete, and the pillar striated with five oblique narrow plaits. In China this shell is used to make beads and necklaces.

EXILIS. 54. Shell ovate, entire, yellowish, with two brown bands; spire prominent; pillar obliquely striated.

Voluta exilis. *Gmelin*, p. 3444.
Voluta, No. 100. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 270.
Le Falier. *Adanson Senegal*, p. 78. t. 5. f. 2.
Petiver Gaz. t. 102. f. 13. *Martini*, ii. t. 42. f. 427.
Variety. White with a yellow band.
Voluta, No. 231. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 303. t. 1. f. 18.
Inhabits the coasts of Senegal. *Adanson.*
This shell was considered by Martini to be only a Variety of his fig. 426, which is *V. monilis*, and it differs principally in colour, in being rather smaller, and having the spire more distinct and prominent.

PERSICULA. 55. Shell ovate, smooth, with red spots, and the spire retuse and umbilicated; pillar with eight plaits.

Voluta Persicula, Var. α. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1189. *Martini*, ii. p. 106. t. 42. f. 421. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 201. *Gmelin*, p. 3444. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 114.
Voluta Persicula, Var. β. *Born Museum*, p. 220. *Bonanni Rec.* 3. f. 246, and *Kirch.* f. 245. *Lister Conch.* t. 803. f. 10. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 8. f. 2. *Gualter*, t. 28. f. C, D, and E. *Enc. Method.* t. 377. f. 3.
Inhabits the African Ocean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Cape Verde, and among the rocks on the Island of Goree. *Adanson.*
Shell generally about three-quarters of an inch long, and rather more than half as broad, white, spotted with red.

CINGULATA. 56. Shell ovate, smooth, transversely striped, and the spire retuse and umbilicated; pillar with six plaits.

Voluta Persicula, Var. β. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1189. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 201. *Gmelin*, p. 3444. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 114.
Voluta Persicula, Var. α. *Born Mus.* p. 220.

Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 3. f. 238. *Lister Conch.* t. 803. f. 9. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 8. f. 10. *Gualter*, t. 25. f. C, and t. 28. f. B. *Knorr*, vi. t. 21. f. 6. *Martini*, ii. p. 104. t. 42. f. 419 and 420. *Enc. Method.* t. 377. f. 4, *a* and *b*.

Inhabits the coasts of Cape Verde, and among the rocks of the Island of Goree. *Adanson.*

This shell in form and size resembles *V. Persicula*, of which it has been considered a Variety, but instead of being spotted is regularly marked with transverse red lines, and the number of plaits on the spire is, I believe, invariably smaller.

GUTTATA. 57. Shell ovate-oblong, entire, reddish spotted with white; spire concealed; pillar with four plaits.

Voluta guttata. *Solander's MSS.*

Voluta Persicula, Var. γ. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 211. *Gmelin*, p. 3444. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 114.

Martini, ii. p. 104. t. 42. f. 417 and 418.

Inhabits Jamaica. *Sloane.*

Shell scarcely three-quarters of an inch long, and less than half as broad, pale yellowish red or flesh-colour, marked all over with small white spots, and sometimes also with two obsolete transverse bands; there are generally two or three darkish spots on the margin, which is thickened all round, and the base of the aperture being entire affords a leading mark to distinguish it from *V. Persicula*, of which it has been very improperly considered a Variety.

PORCELLANA. 58. Shell oval, white, with transverse rows of dark spots; spire obtuse; outer lip gibbous and toothed; pillar with five plaits.

Voluta Porcellana. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 164. t. 150. f. 1419 and 1420. *Gmelin*, p. 3449. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 99.

Enc. Meth. t. 377. f. 5.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean. *Chemnitz.*

This shell appears from Chemnitz's figure to be in form a good deal like *V. Persicula*, and of the same size, but the spots are of a dark purplish brown, and disposed in regular transverse rows, and it is also proportionably broader especially towards the base.

PALLIDA. 59. Shell oblong-ovate, entire; spire obtuse; pillar with four plaits.

Voluta pallida. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1189. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 211. t. 1. f. 10, *a* and *b*. *Gmelin*, p. 3444. *Montagu Test.* p. 232. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 132.

Bulla cylindracea. *Da Costa Brit. Conch.* p. 31. t. 2. f. 7.

Bulla pallida. *Donovan British Shells*, ii. t. 66.

Le Simieri. *Adanson Senegal*, p. 79. t. 5. f. 3.

Lister Conch. t. 714. f. 70, left hand figure. *Enc. Method.* t. 384. f. 4.

Inhabits the coasts of Senegal, plentiful among the rocks. *Adanson.* Coast of Wales. *Adams.*

Shell about half an inch long, and half as broad, smooth, glossy, white, somewhat cylindrical, and in shape rather resembles *Bulla cylindracea*, from which, however, it may be at once known by its plaited pillar. Meuschen considered a Variety of *V. glabella* or *V. Faba* to be this species, and either of them answers better than the present shell to the description in the Systema Naturæ, though not to the references, for they do not at all well accord together. See *Mus. Gevers.* p. 328, No. 774, and No. 775.

CATENATA. 60. Shell ovate, glabrous, involuted at the apex; pillar with four plaits.

Voluta catenata. *Montagu Test.* p. 236. t. 6. f. 2, and *Supp.* p. 104. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 133.

Inhabits the coasts of the West of England, Guernsey, and the West Indies. *Montagu.*

Shell a quarter of an inch long, and half as broad at the top, strong, sub-pellucid, extremely glossy, white, with from four to eight opake belts of white oblong spots, sometimes connected in a chain-like manner by small rufous streaks; aperture linear, extending the whole length of the shell, and its outer lip thick but not margined.

LÆVIS. 61. Shell ovate, very smooth, with an obtuse spire; pillar with two plaits; outer lip gibbous, and slightly denticulated.

Voluta lævis. *Donovan*, v. t. 165. *Maton and Racket, in Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 133.

Cypræa Voluta. *Montagu Test.* p. 203. t. 6. f. 7.

Inhabits the coasts of Devonshire, and the West Indies. *Montagu.*

Shell half an inch long, and rather more than half as broad, beautifully polished, of a greenish white tinged with pale blushes of red, or straw-colour; the aperture is linear with its outer lip much thickened, and the shell has altogether much the habit of a Cypræa.

MARGINATA. 62. Shell ovate, entire, smooth, broadly marginated with tumid sides; spire nearly hidden; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta marginata. *Born Mus.* p. 220. t. 9. f. 5 and 6. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 300. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 165. t. 150. f. 1421. *Gmelin*, p. 3449. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 123. *Favanne*, t. 29. f. E. *Enc. Method.* t. 376. f. 9.

Inhabits the coasts of Guinea. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch long, and rather more than half as broad, quite white without any markings, and so broadly marginated all round, that at first sight it might be supposed to belong to the same family as *Cypræa Annulus.*

FABA. 63. Shell sub-ovate, slightly plaited longitudinally; spire prominent; pillar with four plaits; outer lip with a thickened crenulated margin.

Voluta Faba. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1189. *Born Mus.* p. 221. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 212. *Gmelin*, p. 3445. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 115.

Lister Conch. t. 812. f. 22. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 10. f. 5, and t. 102. f. 10. *Gualter*, t. 28. f. Q. *Knorr*, iv. t. 17. f. 6. *Martini*, ii. p. 113. t. 42. f. 432 and 433. *Favanne*, t. 24. f. H. *Enc. Method.* t. 377. f. 1.

Variety. With two dark interrupted transverse bands. *Martini*, ii. p. 112. t. 42. f. 431. *Enc. Method.* t. 377. f. 8.

Inhabits the coast of Bombay. *Petiver.* African Ocean. *Linnæus.*

This beautiful species is about three-quarters of an inch long, and rather more than half as broad, of a whitish or pale olive or flesh-colour, with regular transverse rows of rather distant black spots. I have a specimen like Martini's figure 431, which has the shoulder of the body-whirl plaited, and has unquestionably a much greater claim to be considered a Variety of this species than of *V. glabella*, to which it has been generally referred.

CHEMNITZII. 64. Shell ovate, smooth, with the spire nodulous; pillar four-plaited; outer lip with a thickened toothed margin.

Voluta glabella, Var. *n*. *Gmelin*, p. 3445.
Chemnitz, x. p. 165. t. 150. f. 1422.
Inhabits the coasts of Guinea. *Chemnitz*.
Shell near an inch and a quarter long, and more than half as broad, white, without any coloured markings.

GLABELLA. 65. Shell entire, smooth; body-whirl rounded; spire conical; pillar four-plaited, and the outer lip margined.

Voluta glabella. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1189. *Martini*, ii. p. 111. t. 42. f. 429. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 213. *Gmelin*, p. 3445.
Marginella glabella. *Lamarck Syst. des Animaux*, p. 75.
La Porcelaine. *Adanson Senegal*, p. 56. t. 4. f. 1.
Lister Conch. t. 818. f. 29. *Knorr*, iv. t. 21. f. 2 and 3. *Enc. Method.* t. 377. f. 6. *a* and *b*.
Variety. With the whirls reversed.
Chemnitz, ix. part 1. p. 55. t. 104. f. 890 and 891.
Inhabits Barbadoes. *Lister*. Isle of Goree. *Adanson*. Coasts of Guinea. *Humphreys*.
Shell near two inches long, and half as broad, thick, polished, reddish or flesh-coloured, with white spots; aperture oblong, four times longer than broad, with the outer lip strongly margined and toothed.

PICTA. 66. Shell ovate, entire, smooth; body-whirl transversely angular; spire conical; pillar four-plaited, and the outer lip margined.

Voluta picta. *Solander's MSS.*
Knorr, v. t. 23. f. 3. *Martini*, ii. p. 114. t. 42. f. 434 and 435. *Enc. Method.* t. 377. f. 2.
Inhabits the coasts of Brazil. *Martini*.
Shell an inch long, and half as broad, greyish white, with black pencilled zic-zac longitudinal irregular striæ; the body-whirl is angulated transversely at the shoulder, which occasions a corresponding projection on the upper part of the outer lip. This shell and *V. castanea* have been very improperly confounded with *V. glabella*, by Schroeter, Gmelin, and Schreibers.

CASTANEA. 67. Shell ovate, shining, slightly striated longitudinally; pillar four-plaited, and the outer lip thickened, and toothed within.

Voluta castanea. *Solander's MSS.*
Martini, ii. p. 112. t. 42. f. 430.
Inhabits the coasts of Brazil. *Martini.*
Shell about three-quarters of an inch long, and half as broad, thick, strong, shining, obsoletely striated longitudinally, of a chestnut-colour, often more or less mottled with blotches of white, and sometimes marked irregularly with white spots at the sutures. The aperture is more contracted towards the base, and more channelled, and the outer lip is toothed and more thickened inwards than in either of the preceding species.

STRIGATA. 68. Shell ovate, smooth, obtuse; pillar five-plaited, and the outer lip marginated, thickened, and toothed within.

Voluta glabella, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3445. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 115.
Voluta glabella undulata. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 166. t. 150. f. 1423 and 1424.
Encyclopédie Methodique, t. 377. f. 7.
Inhabits the coasts of Guinea. *Chemnitz.*
Shell an inch and a quarter long, and half as broad, greyish white, with blackish longitudinal waved stripes.

PRUNUM. 69. Shell oblong, entire, smooth, with a small conical spire; outer lip thickened and angulated at top; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta Prunum. *Gmelin*, p. 3446.
Voluta plumbea. *Solander's MSS.*
Voluta, No. 97. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 269.
L'Egouen. *Adanson Senegal*, p. 59. t. 4. f. 3.
Lister Conch. t. 817. f. 28.? *Martini*, ii. p. 110. t. 42. f. 422 and 423. *Enc. Method.* t. 376. f. 8.
Inhabits the Island of Goree, plentiful. *Adanson.*
Shell from three-quarters of an inch to an inch and a quarter long, and half as broad, very smooth, of an uniform bluish or greenish grey colour without any markings, and the inside brown.

ELEGANS. 70. Shell ovate, entire, polished, with a minute elevated spire; pillar six-plaited; aperture contracted in the middle.

Voluta elegans. *Gmelin*, p. 3448.
Voluta cancellata, Var. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 118.
Voluta Sibilla. *Solander's MSS.*
Voluta, No. 98. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 269.
Martini, ii. p. 106. t. 42. f. 424 and 425.

Inhabits ——

Shell scarcely three-quarters of an inch long, and less than half as broad, much polished, and marked with longitudinal and transverse bluish lines, of which the latter are often more or less collected in bands, but neither of these markings extend to the margin, which is covered with a coat of enamel extending downwards from the whirls. The pillar can hardly be said to have more than five plaits.

BULLATA. 71. Shell ovate, entire, smooth, with a minute flattened spire; pillar four-plaited; aperture rather effuse.

Voluta bullata. *Born Mus.* p. 218. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 159. t. 150. f. 1409 and 1410. *Gmelin*, p. 3452. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 133.
Voluta Ovum. *Gmelin*, p. 3448. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 112.
Voluta, No. 99. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 269.
Bonanni Kirch. 3. f. 269, and *Rec. Supp.* f. 13. *Lister Conch.* t. 803. f. 11. *Knorr*, iv. t. 23. f. 1, and t. 27. f. 1. *Enc. Method.* t. 376. f. 5.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean. *Bonanni.* East Indies. *Chemnitz.*

Shell two and a half inches long, and half as broad, of a pale red colour with longitudinal lines, and obsolete transverse livid bands. It is nearly allied to *V. elegans*, and Gmelin, though he has given the two species separately, has afterwards incorporated them under Born's name of *V. bullata.*

RETICULATA. 72. Shell ovate, with decussated grooves; outer lip ribbed within; pillar subumbilicated.

Voluta reticulata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1190. *Martini*, iii. p. 430. t. 121. f. 1107 and 1108. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 214. *Gmelin*, p. 3446. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 116.

Cancellaria reticulata. *Lamarck Syst. des. Anim.* p. 76. *Bonanni Rec.* and *Kirch.* 3. f. 52. *Lister Conch.* t. 830. f. 52. *Argenville*, t. 17. f. M. *Seba*, iii. t. 49. f. 53 and 55. *Enc. Method.* t. 375. f. 3.

Inhabits the coast of Africa. *Muller.* Jamaica. *Sloane.* West Indies. *Humphreys.*

Shell about two inches long, and half as broad, white, variously marked with irregular brownish yellow bands; pillar with two thick compressed plaits, and somewhat perforated; aperture ending in a short beak. It is a strong thick shell, and has much the habit of a Buccinum.

ZIERVOGELII. 73. Shell ovate, rugose, somewhat plaited longitudinally, and at the base transversely grooved; sutures channelled and crenated; pillar four-plaited; outer lip denticulated.

Voluta Ziervogelii. *Gmelin*, p. 3457. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 99.

Voluta Ziervogeliana. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 156. t. 149. f. 1406. *Encyclopédie Methodique*, t. 375. f. 9.

Inhabits ——

Shell about an inch long, and three-quarters of an inch broad, of a chocolate or chestnut-colour, with the body-whirl gibbous, and the outer lip thick, projecting, and rounded at the upper extremity; pillar and outer lip white, and the latter denticulated.

MERCATORIA. 74. Shell ovate, striated, with an obtuse spire; pillar retuse, toothed; outer lip gibbous and denticulated.

Voluta mercatoria. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1190. *Martini*, ii. p. 130. t. 44. f. 452 to 458. *Born Mus.* p. 222. *Schroeter Einl. i.* p. 215. *Gmelin*, p. 3446. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 116.

Columbella mercatoria. *Lamarck Syst. des Anim.* p. 75. *Bonanni Rec.* and *Kirch.* 3. f. 86. *Lister Conch.* t. 824. f. 43. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 9. f. 4. *Gualter*, t. 43. f. I and L. *Adanson Senegal*, t. 9. f. 29. *Knorr*, iv. t. 12. f. 5, vi. t. 16. f. 6 and 7, and t. 18. f. 3. *Favanne*, t. 26. f. C 1. *Enc. Method.* t. 375. f. 4.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Jamaica. *Lister.* Goree. *Adanson.*

Shell half or three-quarters of an inch long, and rather more than half as broad, with broad transverse somewhat nodulous striæ, and the inside of the outer lip becoming thicker towards its middle. The colour is generally white, and variously spotted, fasciated, or clouded with yellow, black, or brown. The Variety with black or dark chocolate markings has the elevated striæ less nodulous, and has been arranged by Schreibers as a distinct species with a reference to Knorr, vi. t. 16. f. 7.

RUSTICA. 75. Shell sub-ovate, smooth, with a prominent spire; pillar retuse, toothed; outer lip gibbous and denticulated.

Voluta rustica. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1190. *Martini*, ii. p. 137. t. 44. f. 462, and 468 to 471. *Born Mus.* p. 222. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 216. *Gmelin*, p. 3447. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 117.

Lister Conch. t. 824. f. 44, t. 825. f. 45, and t. 827. f. 49, a and e. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 45. f. 13. *Gualter*, t. 43. f. C, E, G, and H. *Knorr*, vi. t. 18. f. 4. *Favanne*, t. 26. f. C 2. *Enc. Method.* t. 375. f. 2.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Barbadoes. *Petiver.* Goree. *Adanson.*

This species is very nearly allied to *V. mercatoria*, but is somewhat larger, and differs in being perfectly smooth. It varies infinitely in its colour and markings; sometimes the ground is brown, red, yellow, or of a chocolate-colour with longitudinal interrupted streaks, waved stripes, or spots of white, and other shells are white with varied markings of the other colours.

TORVA. 76. Shell oval oblong, smooth, obsoletely striated at the base; spire elevated, sub-ventricose; pillar retuse, slightly toothed; outer lip gibbous and denticulated.

Voluta torva. *Solander's MSS.*

Voluta rustica, Var. γ. *Gmelin*, p. 3447.

Voluta, No. 113. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 274.

Buccinum punctatum. *Bruguiere Enc. Meth.* p. 281.

Lister Conch. t. 826. f. 48 and 49. *Gualter*, t. 43. f. D. *Martini*, ii. p. 134. t. 44. f. 465 and 466. *Enc. Method.* t. 375. f. 7.

Inhabits Barbadoes. *Lister.*

This species differs from the preceding in being faintly striated

transversely at the base, and in having the spire more prominent and the whirls more ventricose; the colour is yellowish, more or less tinged with red, especially on the spire, and generally spotted with white. The pillar is so indistinctly toothed, that Bruguiere has differed from other authors, and has placed it among the Buccina.

PAUPERCULA. 77. Shell ovate, nearly smooth, but striated at the base; spire rather prominent; pillar four-plaited; outer lip obtuse.

Voluta paupercula. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1190. *Martini*, iv. p. 228. t. 149. f. 1386 and 1387. *Born Mus.* p. 223. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 217. t. 1. f. 11. *Gmelin*, p. 3447. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 117.

Mitra Zebra. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 215. *Lister Conch.* t. 819. f. 35. *Gualter*, t. 15. f. L. *Knorr*, iv. t. 26. f. 5. *Enc. Method.* t. 372. f. 8.

Variety, With the outer lip denticulated, and the spire shorter and more obtuse.

Voluta paupercula. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 217. t. 1. f. 11. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 163. t. 150. f. 1417 and 1418.

Mitra retusa. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 217.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.*

Shell varying from three-quarters of an inch to an inch and a quarter long, and rather less than half as broad, thick, solid, of a reddish black colour, with white broadish stripes extending throughout the whole length. Chemnitz's shell is described to be from the East Indies, and the principal difference which I can find noticed, is that it has the outer lip denticulated.

PICA. 78. Shell ovate, transversely striated throughout; spire prominent; pillar five-plaited; throat brown.

Voluta Pica. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 24. t. 178. f. 1721 and 1722.

Mitra Zebra, Var.? *Lamarck Ann. du. Mus.* xvii. p. 215. *Enc. Meth.* t. 372. f. 7.

Inhabits the coasts of the Island of St. Bartholomew. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about an inch long, and rather less than half as broad, with alternate white and dark brown stripes like those of *V. paupercula*, from which species it may be at once known by its being striated throughout, and having five plaits on the pillar.

FERRUGATA. 79. Shell sub-oval, ventricose, transversely ribbed, and the pillar four-plaited.

Voluta ferrugata. *Solander's MSS.*
Voluta, No. 129. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 277.
Mitra cucumerina. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 215. *Martini*, iv. t. 150. f. 1398 and 1399. *Enc. Meth.* t. 375. f. 1.
Inhabits ——
Shell rather more than an inch long and about two thirds as broad, remarkably ventricose in the middle, and contracting towards both extremities; the colour is orange or reddish brown, with a more or less interrupted white band in the middle.

PATRIARCHALIS. 80. Shell ovate, solid, transversely striated and angulated, with longitudinal plaits forming nodules on the margins of the whirls: base granulated, and the pillar four-plaited.

Voluta patriarchalis. *Gmelin*, p. 3460. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 99.
Voluta Corona patriarchalis. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 166. t. 150. f. 1425 and 1426.
Mitra patriarchalis. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 216. *Enc. Meth.* t. 374. f. 1.
Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about eleven lines long and six broad, and the one figured in the Encyclopédie Methodique, which is only half so large, is said by Lamarck to be a young shell; the colour is dirty white tinged with yellowish brown at the base, and marked round the middle of the whirls with a broad chestnut band; the sutures are distinctly crenulated.

MURICULATA. 81. Shell ovate, solid, transversely grooved, and the grooves granulated; spire short, angulated and coronated; pillar with four plaits.

Voluta patriarchalis, Var. *Gmelin*, p. 3460.
Voluta Corona patriarchalis, Var. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 167. t. 150. f. 1427.
Mitra muriculata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 216.
Inhabits the Indian Ocean? *Lamarck.*
This species is nearly allied to *V. patriarchalis*, from which

Lamarck says it differs in being of an orange or reddish colour without any band, in the spire being short, and more strikingly coronated with distant nodules, and in having granulated grooves extending over the whole surface of the body-whirl.

MENDICARIA. 82. Shell ovate, slightly striated, with a somewhat granulated spire; pillar smooth; outer lip gibbous and denticulated.

Voluta mendicaria. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1191. *Born. Mus.* p. 224. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 218. *Gmelin*, p. 3448. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 118.
Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 3. f. 50. *Lister Conch.* t. 826. f. 47. *Gualter*, t. 52. f. E. *Knorr*, iv. t. 16. f. 3. *Martini*, ii. p. 132. t. 44. f. 460 and 461. *Enc. Method.* t. 375. f. 10, *a* and *b*.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Petiver.* Asia. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Mexico. *Müller.*

Shell about half an inch long, and a little more than half as broad, strong, solid, and narrowing from the middle almost equally towards the base and apex; the colour is black with two, or sometimes three white transverse bands, which are generally nearly as broad, and sometimes still broader than the black interstices; aperture narrow.

NANA. 83. Shell ovate, ribbed longitudinally, and at the base transversely grooved; pillar three-plaited; outer lip denticulated.

Voluta rustica, Var. *δ*. *Gmelin*, p. 3447.
Voluta, No. 110. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 273.
Martini, ii. p. 132. t. 44. f. 459.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Martini.*

Shell about eight lines long, and not quite half so broad, strongly ribbed longitudinally, and the interstices crenulated; the base is also transversely grooved forming nodules, and marked with alternate black and brown bands; the upper part of the shell is mottled, and sometimes the half, and sometimes the whole of a rib is either black or white on one whirl, and the rib of the whirl next above it is of the opposite colour.

MICROZONIAS. 84. Shell ovate, obtusely ribbed longitudinally, and at the base transversely wrinkled; pillar three-plaited.

Mitra microzonias. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 218. *Enc. Meth.* t. 374. f. 8.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean. *Lamarck.*

Shell about three-quarters of an inch long, and half as broad, of a very dark reddish brown colour with a white transverse band, which is sometimes interrupted so as to form a row of white spots on each whirl.

CANCELLATA. 85. Shell ovate, nearly entire, with longitudinal ribs and transverse striæ; pillar three-plaited, sub-umbilicated, and slightly produced.

Voluta cancellata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1191. *Born Mus.* p. 224. t. 9. f. 7 and 8. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 219. *Gmelin*, p. 3448.

Murex cancellata. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* edit. 10. p. 751. *Ulysses's Travels*, p. 466.

Lister Conch. t. 830. f. 53 and 54. *Gualter*, t. 48. f. D and E. *Adanson Senegal*, t. 8. f. 16. *Knorr*, iv. t. 5. f. 5.

Variety. With the spire more produced.

Chemnitz, xi. p. 27. t. 179. f. 1727 and 1728.

Inhabits the coasts of Senegal at Cape Bernhardi. *Adanson.* Antilles. *Müller.* Mediterranean. *Humphreys.* Shore at Tarentum. *Ulysses.*

Shell about an inch long, and more than half as broad, white or pale brown, with yellowish transverse bands; the whirls are flattened at the sutures, and the longitudinal ribs much elevated, sharp, rather oblique, and crossed by fine transverse striæ; the aperture is slightly emarginated, and the inside ribbed.

NASSA. 86. Shell entire, ovate, transversely striated and sharply ribbed longitudinally, with the whirls flattened at the sutures; pillar umbilicated and three-plaited.

Voluta Nassa. *Gmelin*, p. 3464.

Voluta costata. *Solander's MSS.*

Voluta, No. 120. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 276.

Gualter, t. 48. f. B and C. *Seba*, iii. t. 53. f. 42. *Knorr*, iv. t. 26. f. 6. *Martini*, iv. t. 124. f. 1172 and 1173.

Inhabits the coasts of Guinea, and the Mauritius. *Martini.*

Shell about three-quarters of an inch long, and rather more than half as broad, white or brownish; the striæ crossing

the ribs give the latter somewhat of a spinous appearance, especially towards the upper end of the whirls; the ribs are somewhat oblique, and radiated from the umbilicus; the aperture is entire, but forms rather an acute angle at the base, and the inside is ribbed. It bears some resemblance to *Buccinum Arcularia*.

NUCEA. 87. Shell ovate, sub-striated, glabrous; spire sub-elevated; pillar with five plaits.

Voluta nucea. *Gronovius Zooph.* p. 298. t. 18. f. 11. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 301. *Gmelin*, p. 3449.

Inhabits ———

All other authors have copied from Gronovius, who alone has noticed this species, and the following is his description: "Shell ovate, rather oblong, thick, somewhat more than an inch long, and one third as broad, white all over, glabrous, and obsoletely striated longitudinally; spire rather prominent, short, obtuse, thick, consisting of five whirls tapering upwards, and pressed together at the margins; pillar with five plaits, grooved and slightly reflected; outer lip rounded, very entire and thin."

**** *Fusiform.*

TRINGA. 88. Shell oblong, nearly entire, smooth; spire prominent, decorticated; pillar three-plaited; outer lip slightly toothed inwardly.

Voluta Tringa. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1191. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 220. t. 1. f. 12. *Gmelin*, p. 3449.

Mitra Tringa. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 211. *Lister Conch.* t. 825. f. 45. *Gualter*, t. 45. f. B. *Enc. Meth.* t. 374. f. 10.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.*

Shell hardly three-quarters of an inch long, and but little more than one third as broad, polished, white, clouded with yellow and pale brownish purple; the pillar has three obsolete plaits, and the outer lip is slightly toothed, and thickened inwardly towards its middle.

CORNICULA. 89. Shell oblong, slightly emarginated, smooth and horn-coloured; spire rather long; pillar four-plaited; outer lip equal and toothless.

Voluta Cornicula. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1191. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 29. t. 179. f. 1731 and 1732.
Gualter, t. 43. f. N.
Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* Islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix. *Chemnitz.*
Shell seven or eight lines long, and but little more than one third as broad, transversely striated, of an uniform brownish yellow or horn-colour, and Linnæus says it is sometimes black.

SCHROETERI. 90. Shell oblong-fusiform, nearly entire, smooth, of a horn-colour clouded with white and yellowish brown spots; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta Cornicula. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 221. t. 1. f. 13. *Gmelin*, p. 3449.
Mitra Cornicula. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 210. *Schroeter Inn. Bau Conch.* p. 49. t. 4. f. 2. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 30. t. 179. f. 1733 and 1734.
Variety B. Shell uniform white.
Mitra lactea. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 210. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 31. t. 179. f. 1735 and 1736. *Enc. Meth.* t. 371. f. 2.
Variety C. Shell uniform reddish or yellowish, and the pillar three-plaited.
Mitra lutescens. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 210. *Enc. Meth.* t. 372. f. 1.?
Inhabits the coasts of Guinea. *Schroeter.*
Shell an inch and a quarter long, and one third as broad; white and variously clouded with yellowish or brownish spots, or irregularly marked with interrupted longitudinal stripes, and Chemnitz has figured a variety which is wholly white.

ACUMINATA. 91. Shell elongated, with cancellated striæ, and the spire much elevated and acute; aperture produced at the base; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta acuminata. *Gmelin*, p. 3454.
Voluta, No. 131. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 278. *Martini*, iv. p. 233. t. 150. f. 1403 and 1404.
Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.*
Shell two inches long, and about five lines broad; of a yellowish brown sometimes tinged with violet colour, and marked

with cancellated striæ. The aperture is represented to be nearly entire, but becoming narrower, and considerably produced at the base.

VIRGO. 92. Shell entire, turreted, plaited, and transversely striated; pillar with three plaits, and perforated.

Voluta Virgo. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1192. *Gmelin*, p. 3450.

Inhabits Haynam. *Humphreys in Callone's Catalogue.*

Linnæus has described this shell to be "an inch long, with about twelve longitudinal grooves, and the base reticulated; spire of ten whirls marked with two bands, of which the lower is white and the upper yellow, and the sutures marked by a red line. Beak of the aperture elongated like a Strombus, and perforated."

FILARIS. 93. Shell emarginate, sub-turreted, rounded, and marked with decussated striæ, and transverse red lines; pillar three-plaited.

Voluta filaris. *Linnæus. Mantissa*, p. 548. *Gmelin*, p. 3457.

Inhabits ———

Linnæus, who alone has noticed this species, describes it to be "fusiform, of the length of a little finger, with decussated striæ, of a pale colour, with twelve red moniliform striæ on the body, and three on the other whirls; throat white, and pillar three-plaited."

FILOSA. 94. Shell fusiform, emarginate, minutely reticulated, and marked with remote transverse elevated lines; pillar four-plaited and perforated.

Voluta filosa. *Born Mus.* p. 225. t. 9. f. 9 and 10. *Gmelin*, p. 3465.

Voluta scabricula. *Martini*, iv. p. 229. t. 149. f. 1388, 1389, and 1391. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 222. *Gmelin*, p. 3450. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 124.

Voluta, No. 225. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 301.

Voluta nexilis. *Martyn's Univ. Conchology*, i. t. 22.

Voluta leucostica, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3457.

Mitra filosa. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 209.

Mitra nexilis. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 202. *Gualter*, t. 53. f. H. *Favanne*, t. 31. f. C 7.
Inhabits the East Indies. *Martini.* Friendly Islands. *Humphreys.*
Shell an inch and a quarter, or an inch and three-quarters long, and about one third as broad; white, or slightly tinged with brown, and marked with remote, smooth, elevated brown lines, which follow the course of the whirls.

FISSURATA. 95. Shell fusiform, emarginate, very smooth, of a pale colour irregularly reticulated with white lines; pillar four-plaited.

Mitra fissurata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 209. *Enc. Meth.* t. 371. f. 1.
Inhabits ——
Shell about an inch and three-quarters long, and one third as broad; of a pale straw colour, marked with oblique white rather irregularly reticulated lines; it has eight whirls, and is an elegant, delicate, and rare species.

BARBADENSIS. 96. Shell slightly emarginate, of a pale chestnut-colour, with very fine transverse striæ; pillar five or six-plaited.

Voluta Barbadensis. *Gmelin*, p. 3455. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 121.
Voluta, No. 149. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 281.
Mitra striatula. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 210.
Murex Zebrula. *Mus. Geversianum*, p. 282. No. 787.? *Lister Conch.* t. 819. f. 33. *Enc. Meth.* t. 372. f. 6.
Inhabits the coasts of Barbadoes. *Lister.*
Shell about sixteen lines long and six broad, and somewhat resembles the Variety C of *V. Schroeteri*, but may be readily distinguished by its regular transverse striæ, more acuminated spire, and the more numerous plaits on its pillar. Meuschen has referred to Lister's figure for his *M. Zebrula*, which he describes to be yellow with brown stripes.

CLATHRUS. 97. Shell emarginate, fusiform, cancellated, and marked with a transverse spotted band; pillar four-plaited, perforated.

Voluta Clathrus. *Gmelin*, p. 3457.
Voluta mustelina. *Solander's MSS.*

Voluta, No. 208. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 296. *Knorr*, iii. t. 27. f. 3.
Inhabits China. *Humphreys.*
Shell an inch and a quarter long, and about one third as broad; cancellated, whitish, and marked with a transverse band of yellow spots; the inside is white.

CRENIFERA. 98. Shell fusiform, with transverse, crenulated striæ, and dark brown bands, of which the upper margin is lobed; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta, No. 194. *Schroeter Einl.* iii. p. 293.
Mitra crenifera. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 204. *Seba*, iii. t. 49. f. 19 and 20. *Enc. Meth.* t. 370. f. 3.
Inhabits the Indian Seas. *Lamarck.*
Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and one third as broad; whitish and prettily marked with reddish or yellowish brown transverse zones, of which the upper margins are lobed like the embattlements of a fortification.

SCABRICULA. 99. Shell emarginate, reticulated with crenated, elevated striæ; pillar four-plaited, perforated; outer lip crenulated.

Voluta scabricula. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1192. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 33. lot 783, and p. 116. lot 2560. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 28. t. 179. f. 1729 and 1730.
Voluta virgata. *Gmelin*, p. 3457. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 122.
Voluta leucostoma. *Gmelin*, p. 3457. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 133.
Voluta, No. 212, and No. 213. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 297.
Voluta exasperata, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3453.?
Mitra sphærulata. *Martyn Univ. Conch.* i. t. 21.
Mitra scabriuscula. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 203. *Gualter*, t. 53. f. D. *Knorr*, iv. t. 11. f. 2, and t. 15. f. 8. *Seba*, iii. t. 50. f. 47 and 48. *Enc. Method.* t. 371. f. 5.
Variety. With the striæ granulated.
Mitra granatina. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 203. *Rumphius*, t. 29. f. T. *Petiver Amb.* t. 9. f. 18. *Enc. Meth.* t. 371. f. 4.
Inhabits the East Indies. *Linnæus.* Friendly Islands. *Martyn.* Coasts of China, and Pulo Condore. *Humphreys.*

Shell most commonly about two inches long, and one third as broad; white, with ferruginous transverse bands and spots, and rough with elevated, reticulated, crenated striæ. The transverse bands are sometimes interrupted by irregular longitudinal streaks of white, and the inside is brownish yellow. Martyn's *Mitra sphærulata* may probably be nothing more than a very perfect and fine specimen of this species.

EXASPERATA. 100. Shell emarginate, with longitudinal ribs, and decussated granulous striæ; pillar five-plaited; outer lip crenulated.

Voluta exasperata. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 172. t. 151. f. 1440 and 1441. *Gmelin*, p. 3453.

Inhabits the East Indian Ocean. *Chemnitz*.

Shell about an inch long, and nearly half as broad, pale brown, with darker brown bands; the whirls are somewhat angulated transversely near their apices, and the throat is striated.

COSTATA. 101. Shell fusiform, elongated, with rounded longitudinal ribs, and fine transverse striæ; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta costata. *Gmelin*, p. 3458. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 108.

Voluta, No. 230. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 302. t. 1. f. 17.

Mitra subulata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 211.

Inhabits ——

Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and one fourth as broad; of a whitish flesh-colour clouded with pale brownish yellow, and one of the transverse striæ under each suture is larger than the others.

GRANOSA. 102. Shell emarginate, longitudinally grooved and transversely striated with elevated dots; pillar three-plaited.

Voluta granosa. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 173. t. 151. f. 1442 and 1443. *Gmelin*, p. 3453.

Inhabits the East Indian Ocean. *Chemnitz*.

Shell an inch and a half long, and one third as broad; whitish, or very pale brown, marked with reticulated reddish lines, and the base and summit are black.

NODULOSA. 103. Shell fusiform, emarginate, longitudinally grooved, and cancellated; pillar with four plaits.

Voluta nodulosa. *Gmelin*, p. 3453.
Voluta lutosa. *Solander's MSS.*
Voluta, No. 125. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 277.
Mitra granulosa. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 201.
Strombus Turricula. *Ulysses's Travels*, p. 459.
Gualter, t. 52. f. F. *Martini*, iv. t. 149. f. 1390.
Variety. Shell oblong.
Mitra crocata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 202.
Voluta, No. 124. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 277.
Gualter, t. 52. f. G. *Martini*, iv. t. 149. f. 1385.
Inhabits the West Indies. *Martini.* Coast of Naples. *Ulysses.*
Shell an inch and a quarter long, and one third as broad; white, with cancellated red grooves, which form small nodules. The variety, besides being more oblong, is rather larger and broader in proportion, and of a more tawny colour. Martyn Univ. Conch. i. t. 19, which is *V. incompta* of Solander (see Portland Catalogue, lot 2116), has been quoted for this species by Lamarck, but is more nearly allied to, and is probably only a variety of *V. Ruffina.*

SPADICEA. 104. Shell fusiform, longitudinally plaited, and transversely striped, smooth; pillar with five plaits; outer lip crenulated.

Voluta spadicea. *Gmelin*, p. 3454.
Voluta deusta. *Solander's MSS.*
Voluta, No. 126. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 277.
Martini, iv. p. 231. t. 150. f. 1392.
Inhabits ——
Shell an inch and a quarter long, and the breadth is two-fifths of the length, with eight whirls, of a pale brownish or yellowish white colour, and chestnut spots; the aperture is small, and the outer lip thick and crenulated. Knorr, ii. t. 4. f. 6, which Gmelin has placed as a variety of *V. pertusa*, may probably belong to this species.

DECUSSATA. 105. Shell fusiform, longitudinally plaited and striated transversely: pillar with four teeth.

Voluta decussata. *Gmelin*, p. 3454. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 119.
Voluta, No. 128. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 277. *Martini*, iv. p. 231. t. 150. f. 1395.
Inhabits ——
Shell about an inch long, and two fifths as broad, yellowish, and is nearly allied to *V. spadicea*, but has fewer plaits on the pillar.

RUFFINA. 106. Shell nearly entire and transversely wrinkled; pillar with four plaits; outer lip crenulated.

Voluta Ruffina. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1192. *Gmelin*, p. 3450. *Solander's MSS.*
Voluta pertusa. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 228. *Gmelin*, p. 3458. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 126.
Mitra adusta. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 201.
Lister Conch. t. 822. f. 40. *Gualter*, t. 54. f. G. *Seba*, iii. t. 50. f. 49. *Knorr*, ii. t. 3. f. 5. *Martini*, iv. p. 209. t. 147. f. 1361. *Encyc. Method.* t. 369. f. 5.
Inhabits the Eastern Ocean. *Linnæus.*
Linnæus has referred only to Gualter, t. 54. f. G, and says this species "resembles *V. scabriuscula*, but is narrower, longer, and every where spotted with flesh-colour; beak entire, and not umbilicated; outer lip recurved, and crenulated with rounded tubercles." The shell figured by Martini, which Gmelin has followed Schroeter in arranging as the Linnæan *V. pertusa*, is certainly very different from that species, and was considered by Dr. Solander to be *V. Ruffina*, with which it accords infinitely better. It is about three inches long, and one third as broad; of a pale reddish yellow colour with oblong brown spots.

VARIEGATA. 107. Shell *fusiform*, emarginate, with transverse convex ribs, and the grooves crenulated; whirls convex; pillar five-plaited.

Voluta variegata. *Gmelin*, p. 3457. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 133.
Voluta sponsa. *Solander's MSS.*
Voluta, No. 215. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 298. *Knorr*, v. t. 18. f. 6.
Inhabits ——
Shell one inch and a half long, and about one third as broad;

yellow with brown bands and spots, and numerous smaller white spots.

SANGUISUGA. 108. Shell fusiform, emarginate, longitudinally grooved, and transversely striated; whirls convex; pillar four-plaited, and the outer lip smooth.

Voluta sanguisuga. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1192. *Born Mus.* p. 226. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 224. *Gmelin*, p. 3450. *Schreibers Conch.* p. 124.

Mitra sanguisuga. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 208. *Bonanni Rec.* and *Kirch.* 3. f. 78. *Lister Conch.* t. 821. f. 38. *Rumphius*, t. 29. f. V. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 4. f. 5, and *Amb.* t. 13. f. 9. *Gualter*, t. 53. f. F. *Seba*, iii. t. 49. f. 11 to 16. *Knorr*, iv. t. 11. f. 4. *Martini*, iv. t. 148. f. 1373 and 1374. *Enc. Meth.* t. 373. f. 10.

Variety. Shell bluish grey, with transverse red stripes, and the pillar three-plaited.

Voluta sanguisuga. *Martini*, iv. p. 215. t. 148. f. 1367 and 1368.

Mitra stigmataria. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 208. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 1. f. 5.

Inhabits Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Mediterranean. *Linnæus.* South Wales. *Humphreys.*

Shell an inch and a half long, and one third as broad, yellowish brown or bluish, with red bands or transverse rows of red spots, and the longitudinal grooves are sometimes red; the base is brown, and Gmelin mentions a variety with alternate brown and white bands. Argenville, t. 9. f. V, from which Gmelin has constituted his *V. strigosa*, is said to have the spire smooth, and the same figure is referred to by Martini for this species, of which it appears at most to be only a variety.

CAFFRA. 109. Shell fusiform, emarginate, with the body-whirl rugged only at the base, and the other whirls plaited and striated; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta Caffra. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1192. *Martini*, iv. p. 218. t. 148. f. 1369 and 1370. *Born Mus.* p. 226. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 225. *Gmelin*, p. 3451. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 125.

Mitra Caffra. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 208.

Gualter, t. 53. f. E. *Seba*, iii. t. 49. f. 21, 22, and 41. *Knorr*, iv. t. 19. f. 4 and 5. *Enc. Method.* t. 373. f. 4.

Inhabits the Asiatic Ocean. *Linnæus.* China. *Humphreys.* Coasts of Naples. *Ulysses.*

Shell two inches long, and hardly one third as broad, black, yellow, or violet, with two or three whitish transverse bands in each whirl; the spire is longitudinally plaited and striated, but the body-whirl is smooth except at the base, where it is transversely grooved.

LEUCOZONIAS. 110. Shell fusiform, emarginate, smooth, with longitudinal stripes; pillar with the teeth obsolete.

Voluta leucozonias. *Gmelin*, p. 3453. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 112.

Voluta, No. 121. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 276.

Martini, iv. p. 220. t. 148. f. 1371 and 1372.

Inhabits ——

Martini's figure of this shell resembles *V. Caffra* both in size and colour, but the white stripes are longitudinal, and the teeth on the pillar obsolete.

MORIO. 111. Shell fusiform, slightly emarginate, round, and smooth; pillar with three plaits.

Voluta Morio. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1193. *Gmelin*, p. 3451.

Buccinum Morio. *Solander's MSS. Callone's Cat.* p. 35.

Inhabits the West Indies. *Humphreys.*

Linnæus says this species is very like *V. Caffra*, but is brown, with one white transverse line at the base of the body-whirl only; the shell is thicker, and the spire not striated; pillar without any inner lip, and with only three small plaits. Linnæus has referred only to Seba, t. 49. f. 21 and 22, and has also referred to the same figures for *V. Caffra.*

VULPECULA. 112. Shell fusiform, emarginate, subangular, unarmed and transversely striated; pillar four-plaited; throat striated.

Voluta Vulpecula. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1193. *Martini*, iv. p. 213. t. 148. f. 1364 to 1366. *Born Mus.* p. 227. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 226. *Gmelin*, p. 3451.

Schreibers Conch. i. p. 126.

Mitra Vulpecula. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 207. *Rumphius*, t. 29. f. R. *Gualter*, t. 54. f. B, C. *Knorr*, v. t. 16. f. 3. *Seba*, iii. t. 49. f. 27 to 30, and 39 and 40. *Favanne*, t. 31. f. I 5 and I 6. *Enc. Method.* t. 373. f. 5.

Inhabits Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Asiatic Ocean. *Linnæus.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell about an inch and three quarters long, and one third as broad, in colour sometimes of an uniform brownish yellow, or yellowish white with blackish or dark brown transverse bands; the aperture is brown at its two extremities; the pillar brownish with white plaits, and the outer lip usually irregularly spotted with the same colour. Martyn's *Mitra tessellata* (Univ. Conch, t. 19), which Gmelin quotes as a variety of this species, has every appearance of being perfectly distinct.

COSTELLARIS. 113. Shell turreted, emarginate, longitudinally ribbed, and striated transversely; whirls angulated above, and the pillar four-plaited.

Voluta subdivisa, Var. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 171. t. 151. f. 1436 and 1437.

Voluta umbrosa. *Solander's MSS.*

Mitra costellaris. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 206. *Gualter*, t. 54. f. D. *Enc. Meth.* t. 373. f. 3.

Inhabits the East Indian Ocean. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about two inches long, and one third as broad, with thin longitudinal ribs, and the whirls transversely angulated and flattened towards the sutures; the colour is dark reddish brown, or sometimes almost black, with two rather narrow transverse white bands, and the pillar has four plaits, of which the lower one is obsolete.

SUBDIVISA. 114. Shell turreted, emarginate, elongated, with slender longitudinal ribs and transverse striæ; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta subdivisa. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 171. t. 151. f. 1434 and 1435. *Gmelin*, p. 3453. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 119.

Voluta citrina. *Gmelin*, p. 3456. ?

Voluta, No. 176. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 289.

Mitra subdivisa. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 206.

Valentyn Abhandl. t. 2. f. 12.? *Enc. Meth.* t. 373. f. 1.
Inhabits the East Indian Ocean. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about two inches long, and one fourth as broad, and differs from *V. costellaris*, with which it has been confounded by Gmelin, in being more produced, and the whirls much less angulated transversely towards the sutures; the colour is reddish white, with dark reddish brown transverse bands, and the base is more recurved than in *V. Vulpecula*. Gmelin's *V. citrina* is probably at most only a variety of this species, and the figure of Valentyn's, from which it originates, has been quoted by Born for *V. Vulpecula*.

MELONGENA. 115. *Shell* fusiform, with small longitudinal *ribs* and transverse striæ which are strongest under the sutures; pillar four-plaited.

Mitra melongena. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 206. *Enc. Meth.* t. 373. f. 9.
Inhabits the Indian Ocean.? *Lamarck.*
Shell about an inch and a half long, and one third as broad, white, with several transverse bands, of which some are dark reddish brown, and others dull brownish yellow; it is more ventricose, and has the longitudinal ribs less elevated than in *V. subdivisa*, and the whirls are not transversely angulated, but more convex than in *V. costellaris*.

POLYGONA. 116. Shell turreted, elongated, with cancellated striæ, and the three first whirls angular and somewhat knotty; outer lip grooved; pillar five-plaited, and sub-umbilicated.

Voluta polygona. *Gmelin*, p. 3454.
Voluta, No. 130. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 278. *Martini*, iv. p. 233. t. 150. f. 1401 and 1402.
Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Martini.*
Shell an inch and a half long, and one fourth as broad, white, shaded with brown and black, marked with longitudinal striæ, and minutely striated transversely; the spire consists of ten whirls, and the pillar has about five plaits. Martini suspects this may be the Linnæan *V. Virgo*, but it does not appear to me to answer sufficiently to the description.

TÆNIATA. 117. Shell turreted, elongated, longitudinally plaited, ribbed and angular, and transversely grooved; pillar four-plaited; outer lip striated within.

Voluta plicaria, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3452.
Voluta plicaria longissima. *Chemnitz, x. p. 139 and p. 173.* t. 151. f. 1444 and 1445.
Mitra tæniata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 204. *Enc. Meth. t. 373. f. 7.*
Inhabits the coasts of Bombay. *Chemnitz.*
Shell three and a half inches long, and one fourth as broad; in colour and markings it resembles *V. plicaria*, but it is much longer and narrower in proportion to its length, is strongly grooved transversely, and the spinous processes in the longitudinal folds are wanting. Chemnitz considered it to be a distinct species, and Kæmmerer, as well as Gmelin, has placed it as a variety of *V. plicaria.*

PLICARIA. 118. Shell emarginate, angular, and plaited, with the angular projections towards the upper part of each whirl somewhat spinous; pillar four-plaited; outer lip smooth.

Voluta plicaria. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1193. *Martini*, iv. p. 211. t. 148. f. 1362 and 1363. *Born Mus.* p. 227. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 227. *Gmelin*, p. 3452. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 126.
Mitra plicaria. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 205. *Bonanni Rec.* and *Kirch.* 3. f. 65. *Lister Conch.* t. 820. f. 37. *Gualter*, t. 54. f. F. *Argenville*, t. 9. f. Q. *Knorr*, iii. t. 27. f. 4, and vi. t. 12. f. 5. *Seba*, iii. t. 49. f. 23 and 24. *Favanne*, t. 31. f. 14 and 17. *Enc. Method.* t. 373. f. 6.
Inhabits the Asiatic Ocean. *Linnæus.* China. *Humphreys.*
Shell about two inches long, and two-fifths as broad, white, striated and marked transversely with brown, reddish, or cinereous bands; the body-whirl has generally a broad cinereous band bordered with brown, and the spire at the apex is brown, reddish, or cinereous; the inside is white, and irregularly barred with cinereous and brown; the base of the shell both in this species and in *V. tæniata* is slightly recurved.

RUGOSA. 119. Shell ovate, fusiform, emarginate, slightly ventricose, longitudinally and strongly plaited, and transversely striated; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta rugosa. *Gmelin*, p. 3456. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 122.
Voluta corrugata. *Solander's MSS.*?
Voluta, No. 186. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 201.
Mitra corrugata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 205.
Murex tuberculatus. *Mus. Geversianum*, p. 330. No. 795. *Rumphius*, t. 29. f. S. *Petiver Amb.* t. 13. f. 7. *Gualter*, t. 54. f. A and E. *Seba*, iii. t. 49. f. 31, 32, 35, 36, 38, 43, and 44. *Enc. Meth.* t. 373. f. 8.
Inhabits the Indian Ocean. *Lamarck.*
Shell an inch and a half long, and half as broad, white with yellow, tawny or pitch-coloured bands; it is nearly allied to *V. plicaria*, but is marked throughout with transverse wrinkled striæ, is broader in proportion to the length, and more strongly plaited. Lamarck has erroneously quoted Martini, iv. t. 148. f. 1364. as a variety of this species and also of *V. Vulpecula*.

CRUENTATA. 120. Shell turreted, emarginate, angular, with longitudinal knotty ribs, and transversely striated; pillar three-plaited.

Voluta cruentata. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 171. t. 151. f. 1438 and 1439. *Gmelin*, p. 3453. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 105.
Mitra harpifera. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 217.?
Inhabits the East Indian Ocean. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch and a quarter long, and near half an inch broad, blackish, with two white bands, and spotted with scarlet on the knotty protuberances of the ribs towards the upper end of the whirls; the inside is striated.

TURRITA. 121. Shell turreted, thick, elongated, with somewhat knotty longitudinal plaits, and transversely striped; outer lip striated within; pillar three-plaited.

Voluta turrita. *Gmelin*, p. 3456.
Voluta, No. 166. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 286.
Murex Vexillum. *Gmelin*, p. 3558.?
Murex, No. 273. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 640.?

Lister Conch. t. 836. f. 62. *Knorr*, vi. t. 26. f. 5.? *Martini*, iv. p. 161. t. 141. f. 1317 and 1318.

Inhabits ——

Shell two inches long, and less than one third as broad, pale yellowish brown, with reddish brown transverse stripes, and the inside white; it is a strong thick shell, with the beak slightly recurved at the base, and has the habit of a Murex, to which genus I am doubtful whether it ought not to be removed, as there are only three obsolete plaits, or rather grooves, at the base of the pillar.

SPIRALIS. 122. Shell elongated, longitudinally ribbed, and minutely striated transversely, with a row of acute tubercles on the two lower whirls; pillar three-plaited.

Voluta spiralis. *Gmelin*, p. 3464.

Voluta, No. 174. *Schroëter Einleitung*, i. p. 288.

Murex costatus. *Meuschen Mus. Gevers.* p. 332. No. 806.?

Rumphius Mus. t. 29. f. X.

Inhabits the Indian Seas. *Gmelin.*

This shell appears from Rumphius's figure to be about three quarters of an inch long, and one third as broad, and is said to be cinereous, brown, or white, narrow at the base, emarginate, and slightly reflected. It is rather a doubtful species.

AURANTIA. 123. Shell oblong-fusiform, slightly emarginate, transversely grooved, with a white band in the four lower whirls; pillar four-plaited; outer lip denticulated.

Voluta aurantia. *Gmelin*, p. 3454. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 119.

Voluta, No. 127. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 277.

Mitra limbifera. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 214.? *Martini*, iv. p. 231. t. 150. f. 1393 and 1394.

Variety. Smaller, with the lower part of the whirls orange-coloured, and the upper white.

Mitra aurantiaca. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 214. *Enc. Meth.* t. 375. f. 5.

Inhabits ——

Shell an inch and a quarter long, and half an inch broad, of an orange colour, with a white transverse band on the four low-

er whirls; the transverse striæ are most apparent towards the base of the whirls, but in the variety they extend uniformly over the whole surface.

VITULINA. 124. Shell oblong-fusiform, effuse, transversely ribbed with convex ribs, and the upper part of the whirls thickened; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta vitulina. *Solander's MSS.*
Voluta, No. 123. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 176.
Mitra ferruginea. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 200. *Martini*, iv. p. 224. t. 149. f. 1380 and 1381.
Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Martini.*
Shell about an inch and a half long, and rather less than half as broad, yellowish red, with a transverse white band; the spire consists of seven whirls, and the pillar is described by Martini with five, and by Solander in his *MSS.*, with only four plaits.

SCUTULATA. 125. Shell turreted, striated transversely, and the whirls slightly ventricose; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta scutulata. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 168. t. 151. f. 1428 and 1429. *Gmelin*, p. 3452. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 99.
Mitra scutulata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 212.
Inhabits the East Indian Ocean. *Chemnitz.*
Shell about an inch and a half long, and nearly half as broad, of a blackish brown colour, variegated with a few white spots, and scattered short longitudinal stripes; the inside is brown. Schreibers has placed this species in the first division, but in Chemnitz's figure it appears to be slightly emarginate, and also transversely striated in every part except the middle of the body-whirl.

NIGRA. 126. Shell turreted, emarginate, and striated transversely at the base; whirls flattish; pillar with four plaits.

Voluta nigra. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 168. t. 151. f. 1430 and 1431. *Gmelin*, p. 3452. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 104.
Mitra melaniana. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* p. 212.
Inhabits the shores of Guinea, India, and Greenland. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about the same length, but rather narrower than *V. scutulata*, from which it differs in having the whirls, and particularly the body-whirl, less ventricose, and of an uniform blackish brown colour, striated only at the base. Knorr, ii. t. 3. f. 7, from which Gmelin has constituted his *V. leucostica*, differs in being spotted with white, and is most probably a variety of this species.

CASTA. 127. Shell fusiform, emarginate, with the body-whirl smooth, and the spire reticulated; pillar five-plaited, imperforate.

Voluta casta. *Solander's MSS.* *Chemnitz*, x. p. 174. Vign. 20. f. c and d. *Gmelin*, p. 3453. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 112.
Mitra casta. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 202.
Mitra fasciata. *Martyn Univ. Conch.* i. t. 20.
Inhabits the Pacific Ocean. *Solander.* Coasts of Amboyna. *Chemnitz.*
Shell two inches and a quarter long, and one fourth as broad; white, with a broad brown band round the body-whirl, which becomes much narrower but is continued in the spire.

ACUS. 128. Shell turreted, smooth, and marked with transverse rows of red spots; spire acuminated; pillar plaited.

Voluta Acus. *Gmelin*, p. 3451.
Voluta, No. 143. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 280. *Martini*, iv. p. 329. t. 157. f. 1493 and 1494.
Inhabits ——
Shell three-quarters of an inch long, and one third as broad, white or pale brown, with transverse rows of red spots, which are sometimes placed on a yellowish band. Martini has arranged this species among the Murices, but he says the pillar is distinctly plaited.

MACULOSA. 129. Shell turreted, smooth, white with brown reticulated and spotted bands.

Voluta maculosa. *Gmelin*, p. 3453. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 113.
Voluta, No. 122. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 276. *Martini*, iv. p. 223. t. 149. f. 1377.
Inhabits ——
Shell three-quarters of an inch long, and one third as broad,

white, with reddish brown and yellowish bands variously reticulated and spotted. Martini's description of this, as also of the ten following species, is very imperfect.

BIPLICATA. 130. Shell turreted, smooth, white variegated with yellow spots and black dots; outer lip acute; pillar two-plaited.

Voluta biplicata. *Gmelin*, p. 3454. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 119.
Voluta, No. 132. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 278.
Martini, iv. p. 223. t. 149. f. 1375.
Inhabits ——
Shell about eight lines long, and half as broad; the colour is whitish, variegated with yellow spots and black dots.

TURRICULA. 131. Shell turreted, with the whirls transversely angular; outer lip thick; pillar two-plaited.

Voluta Turricula. *Gmelin*, p. 3454. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 120.
Voluta, No. 133. *Schroeter Einleitung*. i. p. 278.
Martini, iv. p. 223. t. 149. f. 1376.
Inhabits ——
Shell nine lines long and four broad, yellowish, somewhat striated, and marked with transverse bands of cancellated black lines.

LINEATA. 132. Shell turreted, with longitudinal black bands interrupted by a white line in the middle; pillar with about three plaits.

Voluta lineata. *Gmelin*, p. 3454. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 120.
Voluta, No. 134. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 279.
Martini, iv. p. 223. t. 149. f. 1378 and 1379.
Inhabits the Sea-shore at Tarentum. *Ulysses*.
Shell about six lines long, and half as broad, brownish white, with blackish longitudinal bands interrupted by a white line in the middle of the body-whirl.

SULCATA. 133. Shell turreted, grooved longitudinally, brown with a transverse white nodulous band; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta sulcata. *Gmelin*, p. 3455. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 120.
Voluta, No. 138. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 279.
Martini, iv. p. 234. t. 150. f. 1407.
Inhabits the coasts of Tranquebar. *Martini.*
Shell about eight lines long, and half as broad.

DISCORS. 134. Shell turreted, brown at the base, spotted with white, and the upper part white with waved yellow stripes.

Voluta discors. *Gmelin*, p. 3455. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 113.
Voluta, No. 135. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 279.
Martini, iv. p. 233. t. 150. f. 1400.
Inhabits the West Indies, and the Mediterranean. *Martini.*
Shell three-quarters of an inch long, and half as broad.

STRIATA. 135. Shell turreted, finely striated transversely, and glaucous, with reddish spots and two paler bands.

Voluta striata. *Gmelin*, p. 3455. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 113.
Voluta, No. 136, and No. 137. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 279.
Martini, iv. p. 234. t. 150. f. 1405 and 1406.
Inhabits the coasts of Minorca. *Martini.*
Shell from seven to ten lines long, and nearly half as broad.

LÆVIGATA. 136. Shell turreted, smooth, brown; border of the aperture paler, and the spire with a paler band.

Voluta lævigata. *Gmelin*, p. 3455.
Voluta, No. 139. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 279.
Martini, iv. t. 150. f. 1408.
Inhabits the Mediterranean, and West Indies. *Martini.*
Shell about eight lines long, and rather less than half as broad.

OCELLATA. 137. Shell turreted, of a chestnut-colour with small white eye-like spots.

Voluta ocellata. *Gmelin*, p. 3455.
Voluta, No. 140. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 279.
Martini, iv. p. 233. t. 150. f. 1409.

Inhabits the Mediterranean, and West Indies. *Martini.*
Shell half an inch long, and nearly half as broad.

NASUTA. 138. Shell turreted, red, with rows of black spots; outer lip prominent; beak slightly reflected.

Voluta nasuta. *Gmelin*, p. 3455. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 120.
Voluta, No. 141. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 280. *Martini*, iv. p. 233. t. 150. f. 1410.
Inhabits the Mediterranean, and West Indies. *Martini.*
Shell half an inch long, and half as broad.

MARMOREA. 139. Shell turreted, white, marbled with brown; outer lip inflected.

Voluta marmorea. *Gmelin*, p. 3455. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 120.
Voluta, No. 142. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 280. *Martini*, iv. p. 233. t. 150. f. 1411.
Inhabits the Mediterranean, and West Indies. *Martini.*
Shell half an inch long, and very nearly half as broad.

ABBATIS. 140. Shell fusiform, elongated, sub-emarginate, and transversely striated; outer lip rather thick; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta Mitra Abbatis. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 19. t. 177. f. 1709 and 1710.
Mitra ferruginea, Var. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 200.
Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*
Shell near two inches long, and about half an inch broad, white, with large irregular ferruginous spots. It differs materially from *V. vitulina*, in being both longer and narrower.

SERPENTINA. 141. Shell sub-fusiform, with transverse punctured striæ, and longitudinal undulated chestnut stripes; pillar five or six-plaited.

Mitra serpentina. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 204. *Enc. Meth.* t. 370. f. 4.
Inhabits the Indian Ocean? *Lamarck.*
Shell nearly an inch and a half long, and about two fifths as broad, white, with two orange zones, and numerous undu-

lated dark reddish brown longitudinal stripes, which are studded on one side with white spots.

OLIVARIA. 142. Shell ovate-fusiform, nearly smooth, with obsolete transverse striæ, and the pillar five-plaited.

Mitra olivaria. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 202. *Enc. Meth.* t. 371. f. 3.

Inhabits ——

Shell two inches long, and about ten lines broad, whitish, with two remote transverse brown bands, of which one occupies the summit, and the other is near the bottom of the whirls. Lamarck says it somewhat resembles *V. Dactylus*, but is larger and has its spire much more produced, and he has quoted Lister, t. 813. f. 23 *a*, which is more like *V. crenulata*.

NUBILA. 143. Shell ovate-fusiform, emarginate, transversely striated, and slightly wrinkled longitudinally; pillar with five plaits; outer lip crenulated.

Variety A. With longitudinal interrupted reddish brown stripes, and the pillar five-plaited.

Voluta nubila. *Gmelin*, p. 3450. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 122. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 17. t. 177. f. 1705 and 1706.

Variety B. Clouded with yellow, and irregular reddish brown spots; pillar four-plaited.

Mitra versicolor. *Martyn Univ. Conch.* i. t. 23. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 200.

Inhabits the Friendly Islands. *Martyn.*

Shell two inches and a half long, and near an inch broad, yellowish and irregularly clouded with different shades of reddish brown; the whirls are slightly convex, and the transverse striæ marked with hollow dots.

PERTUSA. 144. Shell oval, emarginate, with hollow punctured striæ; outer lip denticulated; pillar five-plaited.

Voluta pertusa. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1193.

Voluta pertusa, Var. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 229. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 127.

Voluta Cardinalis. *Gmelin*, p. 3458.

Mitra archiepiscopalis. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 199.

Lister Conch. t. 838. f. 65. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 151. f. 6. *Seba*, iii. t. 50. f. 50 and 51, and t. 51. f. 6 and 7. *Knorr*, iv. t. 28. f. 3. *Favanne*, t. 31. f. C 5. *Enc. Meth.* t. 369. f. 1.

Variety. With the margin of the outer lip entire.

Voluta pertusa. *Born Mus.* p. 228. t. 9. f. 11 and 12. *Martini*, iv. p. 203. t. 147. f. 1358 and 1359.

Mitra Cardinalis. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 199. *Gualter*, t. 53, smaller fig. G. *Enc. Meth.* t. 369. f. 3.

Inhabits the Mauritius. *Lister.* East Indies. *Martini.*

Shell rather more than two inches long, and somewhat less than an inch broad, white, with transverse rows of irregular brownish or yellow spots. *V. pertusa* of Gmelin is the Linnæan *V. Ruffina.* The Variety differs in having the transverse rows of spots less regular, and the outer lip is not crenulated at the margin.

DIGITALIS. 145. Shell oblong-fusiform, emarginate, with transverse crenulated grooves, and the margin of the whirls toothed; outer lip denticulated; pillar about five-plaited.

Voluta digitalis. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 169. t. 151. f. 1432 and 1433.

Voluta pertusa. *Favanne Cat. Raisonnée*, p. 181. t. 4. f. 869.

Voluta pertusa, Var. γ. *Gmelin*, p. 3458.

Voluta millepora. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 198.

Voluta cribum. *Solander's MSS.*

Seba, iii. t. 50. f. 28.

Variety. With only four plaits on the pillar.

Mitra puncticulata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 198. *Seba*, iii. t. 50. f. 29 and 30. *Favanne*, t. 91. f. D 3. *Enc. Meth.* t. 370. f. 5.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*

Shell two inches long, and rather more than one third as broad, but the Variety is about one third smaller; the colour is yellowish red, spotted irregularly with brown and white.

EPISCOPALIS. 146. Shell fusiform, emarginate, smooth, with the margins of the whirls entire; outer lip toothed; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta Mitra, Var. episcopalis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1193.

Voluta episcopalis. *Martini*, iv. p. 205. t. 147. f. 1360 and 1360 a. *Born Mus.* p. 229. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 230. *Gmelin*, p. 3459. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 127. *Shaw's Nat. Misc.* vii. t. 244, upper figure.

Mitra episcopalis. *Lamarck Syst. des Animaux*, p. 74, and *Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 197.

Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 3. f. 120. *Lister*, t. 839. f. 66. *Rumphius*, t. 29. f. K. *Petiver Amb.* t. 13. f. 11. *Gualter*, t. 53. f. G. *Argenville*, t. 9. f. C. *Seba*, iii. t. 51. f. 8 to 14. *Knorr*, i. t. 6. f. 2. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 3. f. 33. *Favanne*, t. 31. f. C 2. *Enc. Method.* t. 369. f. 2 and 4.

Inhabits the Asiatic Ocean. *Linnæus.* Island of Ceram, one of the Moluccas. *Rumphius.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell from three to five inches long, and hardly one third as broad, white, with orange or yellow squarish spots, which are sometimes confluent, and covered whilst in a state of nature, with a yellowish-brown epidermis. The shells when young are marked with transverse and somewhat reticulated striæ, but they become perfectly smooth and glabrous with age, especially on the body-whirl.

PAPALIS. 147. Shell emarginate, transversely striated, and the margin of the whirls toothed; outer lip denticulated; pillar with four plaits.

Voluta Mitra, Var. papalis. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1194.

Voluta papalis. *Martini*, iv. p. 195. t. 147. f. 1353 and 1354. *Born Mus.* p. 229. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 231. *Gmelin*, p. 3459. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 127. *Shaw's Nat. Misc.* vii. t. 244, lower figure.

Mitra papalis. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 197.

Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 3. f. 119. *Lister Conch.* t. 839. f. 67. *Rumphius*, t. 29. f. I. *Petiver Amb.* t. 9. f. 15, and t. 13. f. 12. *Gualter*, t. 53. f. I. *Argenville*, t. 9. f. E. *Seba*, iii. t. 51. f. 1 to 5. *Knorr*, i. t. 6. f. 1. *Regenfuss*, i. t. 1. f. 1. *Da Costa Elements*, t. 4. f. 3. *Favanne*, t. 31. f. D 2. *Enc. Method.* t. 370. f. 1.

Inhabits the Asiatic Ocean. *Linnæus.* Isle of Ceram. *Rumphius.* Amboyna. *Humphreys.*

This species is very nearly allied to *V. episcopalis*, but the margins of the whirls are toothed, and the spots generally of a darker colour. The spots are sometimes so entirely confluent, that the shell appears to be orange with white spots.

THIARA. 148. Shell emarginate, with transverse, hollow, punctured striæ; whirls contracted below, and strongly toothed at the margins; outer lip denticulated, and pillar four-plaited.

Voluta Thiara. *Solander's MSS.*
Voluta papalis, Var. β. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 232. *Gmelin*, p. 3459.
Mitra pontificalis. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 198.
Murex cinctus. *Mus. Geversianum*, p. 330. No. 789. *Lister Conch.* t. 840. f. 68. *Valentyn Abh.* t. 5. f. 45. *Gualter*, t. 53. f. I, smaller figure. *Seba*, iii. t. 51. f. 37. *Knorr*, iv. t. 28. f. 2. *Regenfuss*, ii. t. 9. f. 22. *Martini*, iv. t. 147. f. 1355 and 1356. *Enc. Method.* t. 370. f. 2.
Inhabits Madagascar. *Humphreys.*
Shell generally about an inch and three-quarters long, and differs from *V. papalis*, not only in being smaller, but in having the whirls of the spire narrower at the base, and the body-whirl somewhat contracted in the middle; the transverse striæ also are deeper and more distinctly punctured, and the teeth on the margin of the whirls are stronger.

CORONATA. 149. Shell ovate-fusiform, transversely striated and punctured, with the sutures nodulous; pillar five-plaited.

Voluta coronata. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 24. t. 178. f. 1719 and 1720.
Mitra coronata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 215. *Enc. Meth.* t. 371. f. 6.
Inhabits the West Indian Ocean. *Chemnitz.*
Shell fourteen lines long, and five broad, of a reddish brown shining colour with white nodules at the sutures, and marked with a narrow pale band at the upper extremity of each whirl.

MUSICA. 150. Shell emarginate, with pointed nodules on the whirls; pillar eight-plaited; outer lip smooth and thickish.

Voluta musica. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1194. *Martini*, iii. p. 236. t. 96. f. 927 to 929. *Born Mus.* p. 230. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 232. *Gmelin*, p. 3460. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 128. *Lamarck Syst.* p. 74.

Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 297, and *Kirch.* f. 298. *Lister Conch.* t. 805. f. 14. *Gualter*, t. 28. f. Z. *Argenville*, t. 14. f. F. *Seba*, iii. t. 57. f. 7 to 20. *Knorr*, i. t. 23. f. 1, and ii. t. 15. f. 4 and 5. *Favanne*, t. 23. f. G 1, and G 2. *Enc. Method.* t. 380. f. 1.

Variety B. Oblong, with the nodules on the spire rounded and less prominent.

Voluta thiarella. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 66.

Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 298, and *Kirch.* f. 299. *Lister Conch.* t. 806. f. 15. *Seba*, iii. t. 57. f. 21. *Knorr*, iii. t. 12. f. 1. *Favanne*, t. 23. f. G 3. *Chemnitz*, x. t. 149. f. 1401 and 1402. *Enc. Method.* t. 380. f. 3.

Variety C. Shell smaller, unarmed, and somewhat ribbed longitudinally.

Voluta carneolata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 67.

Martini, iii. t. 96. f. 930 and 931. *Enc. Meth.* t. 379. f. 4.

Inhabits the American Ocean. *Linnæus.* Jamaica, Barbadoes, and Curaçoa. *Lister.* Antilles. *Müller.*

Shell two or three inches long, and rather more than half as broad, ovate, or more or less oblong, white, with parallel black lines, between which are dots and marks in some measure resembling musical notes.

VIRESCENS. 151. Shell emarginate, with pointed nodules on the whirls; spire produced at the summit; plaits on the pillar numerous.

Voluta virescens. *Solander's MSS. Portland Catalogue*, p. 26. lot 610.

Voluta polyzonalis. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 68.

Murex cantinelosus. *Mus. Gevers.* p. 326. No. 759.

Seba, iii. t. 57. f. 22. *Spengler Selt. Conch.* t. 2. f. G. *Martini*, iii. p. 243. t. 97. f. 932 and 933. *Enc. Meth.* t. 379. f. 1.

Variety B. Slightly tuberculated on the spire, and marked with decussated brown lines.

Voluta Guinaica. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 67.

Voluta Musica Guineensis. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 23. t. 178. f. 1717 and 1718.

Variety C. Smaller, transversely wrinkled, and of a reddish yellow colour, with paler bands.

Voluta fulva. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 68.

Enc. Meth. t. 382. f. 3.

Inhabits the coast of Guinea. *Humphreys.*

This shell has been arranged separately from *V. musica* by

Martini, Meuschen, Solander, and most other authors, except Schroeter and Gmelin. It is of the same size, but the colour is olive, with decussated paler bands dotted with brown, and the spire is more produced at the summit.

PLICATA. 152. Shell emarginate, longitudinally plaited and angular, and transversely grooved; spire nodulous; pillar with twelve plaits, and the throat orange.

Voluta sulcata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 68.
Voluta musica, Var. ϐ. *Gmelin*, p. 3460.
Chemnitz, x. p. 151. t. 149. f. 1403 and 1404.
Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*
From Chemnitz's account this shell is of the same size and habits as *V. musica*, from which it differs in not having any of its peculiar markings, and in being transversely grooved and longitudinally channelled throughout. The colour is brownish white, and the inside orange.

VEXILLUM. 153. Shell emarginate, smooth, white, with orange bands, and the whirls obtusely nodulous; aperture effuse; pillar eight-plaited.

Voluta Vexillum. *Chemnitz*, x, p. 152. Vign. 20. f. *A* and *B*. *Gmelin*, p. 3464. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 72.
Voluta Arausiaca. *Solander's MSS. Portland Catalogue*, p. 26. lot 611. *Shaw Nat. Miscellany*, ii. t. 52.
Voluta, No. 102. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 270.
Murex Arausiacus. *Mus. Gevers.* p. 326. No. 765.
Rumphius, t. 37. f. 2. *Argenville App.* t. 2. f. G. *Knorr*, v. t. 1 f. 1. *Spengler Selt. Conch.* t. 1. f. F F. *Martini*, iii. t. 120. f. 1098. *Favanne*, t. 25. f. O 1. *Kœmmerer Cab.* Rudolst. t. 8. f. 5 and 6. *Martyn Univ. Conch.* iii. t. 82. *Enc. Method.* t. 381. f. 1.
Inhabits Amboyna. *Rumphius.* East Indian Ocean. *Chemnitz.*
Shell three inches long, and one and three-quarters broad, white or yellowish white, with transverse orange bands, which are generally more or less divided as they approach the outer lip. The spire is sometimes much produced at the apex.

VESPERTILIO. 154. Shell emarginate, with acute spines on the whirls; pillar four-plaited; throat white.

Voluta Vespertilio. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1194. *Martini*, iii. p. 245. t. 97 and 98. f. 936 to 939. *Born Mus.* p. 230. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 234. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 147 and 148. t. 149. f. 1397 to 1400; and xi. p. 14. t. 176. f. 1699 and 1700. *Gmelin*, p. 3461. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 129. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* xiv. t. 558. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 63.

Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 294, and *Kirch.* f. 295. *Lister Conch.* t. 807. f. 16, and t. 808. f. 17. *Rumphius*, t. 32. f. H. *Petiver Gaz.* t. 70. f. 10, and *Amb.* t. 15. f. 8. *Gualter*, t. 28. f. F, G, I, M, and V. *Klein Ost.* t. 5. f. 89. *Seba*, iii. t. 67. *Knorr*, i. t. 22. f. 3, and ii. t. 6. f. 4. *Favanne*, t. 23. f. A 1. *Enc. Method.* t. 378. f. 2.

Variety B. With the spire more produced and obsoletely muricated.

Voluta Pellis-serpentis. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 63.

Rumphius, t. 32. f. I. *Petiver Amb.* t. 15. f. 12. *Enc. Meth.* t. 378. f. 1.

Variety C. With the spire more produced and the summit unarmed.

Voluta mitis. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 64.

Seba, iii. t. 57. f. 4 and 5. *Martini*, iii. t. 98. f. 940.

Variety D. With the whirls reversed.

Chemnitz, ix. part 1. p. 53. t. 104. f. 888 and 889.

Inhabits Jamaica. *Lister.* Amboyna. *Rumphius.* Philippine Islands. *Petiver.* East and West Indian Ocean. *Linnæus.* China. *Martini.*

Shell usually three or four inches long, and more than half as broad, white, yellowish, pale olive or fulvous, with brown angular streaks, or otherwise marked in a variety of ways, and Chemnitz has figured a variety with a broad white transverse band round the body-whirl; the breadth of the shell also varies considerably, and the spines in some specimens are thrice as long as in others. The summit of the spire is rounded, with the whirls concave, and the inside is white. Born has described a shell more than eight inches and a half long, and five inches broad.

IMPERIALIS. 155. Shell emarginate; spire with curved spines, and the summit slightly mammillary; pillar four-plaited; throat yellow.

Voluta imperialis. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 183, lot 3913. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 62.

Voluta Vespertilio, Var. γ. *Born Mus.* p. 230. *Gmelin*, p. 3461. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 129.
Voluta, No. 116. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 274.
Spengler Selt. Conch. t. 2. f. A A. *Martini*, iii. p. 244. t. 97. f. 934 and 935. *Enc. Method.* t. 382. f. 1.
Variety. Shell angulated, and the spines less produced.
Voluta luteostoma. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 18. t. 177. f. 1708 and 1709.
Murex luteostomus. *Mus. Gevers.* p. 326. No. 754.
Inhabits the Straits of Malacca, and Philippine Islands. *Humphreys.*
Martini says this species varies from two and a half to five inches long, and is rather more than half as broad: it is white, reddish or ash colour, variously marked with brown, and is nearly allied to *V. Vespertilio*, from which however it may be readily known by its yellow inside. *V. luteostoma* of Chemnitz is more distinctly angulated throughout the body-whirl, or I should have considered it to be only a young shell of this species.

PACIFICA. 156. Shell oblong, fusiform, emarginate; spire much produced, and transversely angulated and nodulous; pillar with five plaits.

Voluta Pacifica. *Portland Catalogue*, p. 190, lot 4039. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 21. t. 178. f. 1713 and 1714. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* xxii. t. 994. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 70.
Voluta Arabica. *Gmelin*, p. 3461.
Voluta insularis. *Solander's MSS.*
Buccinum Arabicum. *Martyn Univ. Conch.* ii. t. 52.
Inhabits the Pacific Ocean on the coasts of Otaheite. *Solander.* New Zealand. *Martyn.* Coasts of New Holland. *Humphreys.*
Shell near five inches long, and two inches broad; pale brownish yellow, with irregular longitudinal zic-zac dark brown lines, and a band of broader streaks round the middle of the body-whirl.

EBRÆA. 157. Shell emarginate, with somewhat acute spines on the whirls; pillar with five strong and three obsolete plaits.

Voluta ebræa, or hebræa. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1194.

Martini, iii. p. 233. t. 96. f. 924 and 926. *Born Mus.* p. 231. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 235. *Gmelin*, p. 3461. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 129. *Shaw Nat. Misc.* xiv. t. 550. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 65.

Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 293, and *Kirch.* f. 292. *Lister Conch.* t. 809. f. 18. *Argenville*, t. 14. f. D. *Seba*, iii. t. 57. f. 1 to 3, and f. 6. *Knorr*, i. t. 24. f. 1 and 2; and vi. t. 25. f. 1. *Favanne*, t. 23. f. B. *Enc. Method.* t. 380. f. 2.

Inhabits the Asiatic Ocean. *Linnæus.* Coasts of Jamaica. *Martini.* China, Ceylon, and Madagascar. *Humphreys.*

Shell about four inches long, and nearly three broad, white, variously marked with transverse brown or chestnut bands, streaks, and spots, and the spines on the spire are more or less acute. Kæmmerer considers *V. hebræa* to be only a variety of *V. musica*, and some of the varieties of these species so nearly approach each other, that it is rather difficult to draw the separating line.

TURBINELLUS. 158. Shell turbinated, nearly entire, with conical somewhat erect spines, of which the upper are largest; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta Turbinellus. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1195. *Martini*, iii. p. 257. t. 99. f. 944. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 236. *Gmelin*, p. 3462. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 130. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 26. t. 179. f. 1725 and 1726.

Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 373, and *Kirch.* f. 367. *Lister Conch.* t. 811. f. 20. *Rumphius*, t. 24. f. B. *Petiver Amb.* t. 11. f. 12. *Argenville*, t. 14. f. P. *Seba Mus.* iii. t. 49. f. 76 and 77, and t. 60. f. 8. *Knorr*, ii. t. 13. f. 2 and 3. *Favanne*, t. 24. f. C 2.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean. *Linnæus.* Amboyna. *Rumphius.* China. *Humphreys.*

Shell about two and a half inches long, and near two inches broad, white, marbled, or sometimes indistinctly banded with dark brown or black.

CAPITELLUM. 159. Shell ovate, rugged and nodulous; pillar with three plaits.

Voluta Capitellum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1195. *Martini*, iii. p. 262. t. 99. f. 947 and 948. *Born Mus.* p. 232. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 238. *Gmelin*, p. 3462. *Schreibers*

Conch. i. p. 130. *Chemnitz,* xi. p. 25. t. 179. f. 1723 and 1724.

Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 270, and *Kirch.* f. 272. *Gualter,* t. 37. f. A. *Argenville,* t. 15. f. K. *Knorr,* vi. t. 35. f. 2. *Favanne,* t. 24. f. C 3.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean. *Linnæus.* Coast of America. *D'Avila.*

Shell two inches and a half long, and about one and a half broad, thick, heavy, of a dirty white or pale flesh-colour, and sometimes marked transversely with brown stripes; the whole shell is angulated longitudinally, and strongly marked with transverse parallel ribs; base umbilicated, and the outer lip crenated.

RHINOCEROS. *160.* Shell ovate sub-triangular, rugged, nodulous, and transversely grooved; pillar with three plaits; throat striated.

Voluta Rhinoceros. *Chemnitz,* x. p. 157. t. 150. f. 1407 and 1408. *Gmelin,* p. 3458. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 118.

Inhabits the coasts of New Guinea. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about two inches and a half long, and half as broad, thick and heavy, whitish with transverse stripes of reddish brown, and the pillar is of a chocolate-colour; the base of the body-whirl as well as the spire is nodulous, and the outer lip toothed.

MURICATA. 161. Shell ovate, ribbed, with the ribs alternately smaller, and the base nodulous; whirls spinous; pillar five-plaited.

Voluta muricata. *Born Mus.* p. 233.

Voluta Capitellum, Var. β. *Gmelin,* p. 3462. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 130.

Voluta, No. 117. *Schroet. Linl.* i. p. 275.

Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 284. *Lister Conch.* t. 810. f. 19. *Knorr,* vi. t. 35. f. 1. *Martini,* iii. p. 265. t. 99. f. 949 and 950.

Inhabits Jamaica. *Lister.* St. Croix, and Madagascar. *Martini.*

Shell near five inches and a quarter long, and three inches broad, ponderous, dull or yellowish white, with the pillar and aperture rose-coloured; the plaits on the pillar, as well as the ribs on the whirls, are alternately smaller; outer lip denticulated.

CERAMICA. 162. Shell ovate, acute with diverging spines; pillar with about five plaits.

Voluta Ceramica. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1195. *Martini*, iii. p. 254. t. 99. f. 943. *Born Mus.* p. 283. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 239. *Gmelin*, p. 3462. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 131.

Bonanni Rec. 3. f. 286, and *Kirch.* f. 287. *Lister Conch.* t. 829. f. 51. *Rumphius*, t. 24. f. A, and t. 49. f. L. *Petiver Amb.* t. 11. f. 13. *Gualter*, t. 55. f. D. *Argenville*, t. 15. f. E. *Knorr*, ii. t. 2. f. 2. *Favanne*, t. 24. f. C 3.

Inhabits the coasts of Ceram, one of the Molucca Islands. *Linnæus.* Indian Ocean. *D'Avila.* Coromandel. *Martini.*

Shell three inches and three-quarters long, and two inches and a quarter broad, with the spire conical, and the base somewhat acuminated; the colour is blackish brown, irregularly variegated with white; the pillar has three strong, and two intermediate smaller plaits.

PYRUM. 163. Shell oblong, somewhat beaked, striated and slightly nodulous transversely; spire produced; pillar three-plaited.

Voluta Pyrum. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1195. *Born Mus.* p. 284. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 240. *Gmelin*, p. 3403. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 131.

Voluta ponderosa. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 25, lot 566.

Murex Sacrificator. *Mus. Gevers.* p. 324, No. 745.

Bonanni Rec. 3. t. 194. *Lister Conch.* t. 815. f. 25. *Gualter*, t. 46. f. C. *Knorr*, vi. t. 39. f. 1. *Martini*, iii. t. 95. f. 916. *Favanne*, t. 35. f. I 1. *Enc. Method.* t. 390. f. 2, *b* and *c*.

Junior. Voluta Pyrum. *Solander's MSS. Chemnitz*, xi. p. 12. t. 176. f. 1697 and 1698.

Turbinellus Pyrum. *Lamarck Syst.* p. 83.

Lister Conch. t. 816. f. 26 and 27. *Rumphius*, t. 36. f. 7. *Knorr*, vi. t. 27. f. 2. *Martini*, iii. p. 211. t. 95. f. 918 and 919. *Encyc. Meth.* t. 390. f. 2, *a*.

Variety. With the whirls reversed.

Chemnitz, ix. part 1. p. 51. t. 104. f. 886 and 887.

Inhabits Tranquebar and Ceylon. *Chemnitz.* Madagascar. *Humphreys.*

Shell when at maturity about five inches long, and hardly half as broad, pear-shaped, ponderous, smooth, of an uniform

dirty white colour, with the base striated, and the upper part marked with transverse rows of small slightly elevated tubercles; the spire is considerably produced, and its summit somewhat cylindrical. Young shells are yellowish, and have irregular transverse rows of dark spots. Humphreys says that reversed shells of this species are held sacred in China, where great prices are given for them, and they are kept in Pagodas by the priests, who on certain occasions administer medicines to the sick from them, and also use them to anoint the Emperor at his coronation. Meuschen, who has placed nearly all the Volutes with the Murices, considered the full grown shell to be distinct from *M. Pyrum*, and has called it *M. sacrificator*. These shells are often curiously ornamented with carvings, which D'Avila says is done by the Indians, who use them for drinking cups.

GRAVIS. 164. Shell ovate, somewhat beaked, striated, and slightly reticulated; spire rather depressed, and the whirls convex; pillar three-plaited.

Voluta gravis. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 103. lot 2274.

Martini, iii. t. 95. f. 917. *Ency. Method.* t. 390. f. 1.

Variety. With the whirls reversed.

Chemnitz, ix. part 1. p. 37. t. 104. f. 884 and 885.

Inhabits the Straits of Malacca. *Humphreys.*

Shell five inches long, and three inches broad, and resembles *V. Pyrum*, but is more globose and broader in proportion to its length; the spire also is much less produced, and the striæ are fainter and slightly reticulated. The reversed Variety appears to be valued indiscriminately with that of *V. Pyrum*, and Chemnitz has given a long account of the important purposes for which it is used in China.

GLOBOSA. 165. Shell sub-globular, emarginate, solid, longitudinally plaited, and grooved and striated transversely; spire nodulous; pillar three-plaited.

Voluta globosa. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 22. t. 178. f. 1715 and 1716.

Inhabits ——

Shell an inch and a quarter long, and near an inch broad, thick, solid, ponderous, and of a dirty white without any coloured

markings; the aperture is small without any beak, and the outer lip somewhat crenated and striated within.

LAPPONICA. 166. Shell ovate-oblong, smooth, with an acuminated spire, and the body-whirl dilated; pillar seven-plaited.

Voluta Lapponica. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1195. *Martini*, iii. p. 214. t. 89. f. 872 and 873, and t. 95. f. 920 and 921. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 241. *Gmelin*, p. 3463. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 132. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 71.

Rumphius, t. 37. f. 3 and 4. *Seba*, iii. t. 57. f. 25 and 26. *Knorr*, vi. t. 11. f. 2. *Favanne*, t. 33. f. P. *Enc. Meth.* t. 381. f. 3.

Inhabits the American Ocean. *Linnæus.* East and West Indies. *Martini.*

Shell about two inches and a half long, and rather more than half as broad, pale reddish yellow, with longitudinal dark brown undulated lines, or irregularly spotted with brown.

ZEBRA. 167. Shell ovate-fusiform, emarginate, smooth, with the spire somewhat papillary at the summit; pillar five-plaited, with the uppermost plait obsolete.

Voluta Zebra. *Leach, Zool. Misc.* i. t. 12. f. 1.

Junior. Voluta lineata. *Leach, Zool. Misc.* i. t. 12. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of New Holland. *Leach.*

Shell about an inch and a half long, and half as broad, white, sometimes slightly tinged with yellow, and ornamented with longitudinal dark brown stripes. Dr. Leach's *V. lineata* differs principally in having the stripes of a paler colour, and in wanting the fifth imperfect tooth on the pillar, and appears to be only a young shell of the same species.

FLAVICANS. 168. Shell pear-shaped, emarginate, smooth, and scored at the base; spire produced at the summit; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta flavicans. *Gmelin*, p. 3464.

Voluta Scrofa. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 176. lot 3789.

Voluta volvacea. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 72.

Voluta, No. 118. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 275.

Seba, iii. t. 67. f. *a*, *b*. *Martini*, iii. p. 215. t. 95. f. 922 and 923.

Inhabits the East Indies? *Martini*.

Shell two inches and a quarter long, and one inch and a half broad, of a whitish or pale yellowish colour, clouded with darker yellow or brown.

UNDULATA. 169. Shell ovate-fusiform, emarginate, scored at the base; spire short and conical; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta undulata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* v. p. 157. t. 12. f. 1, and xvii. p. 71. *Shaw's Nat. Misc.* xvii. t. 702.

Voluta fluctuata. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 53, lot 1259.

Inhabits the Antarctic Seas, and coasts of Australasia. *Shaw.* New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land. *Humphreys.*

Shell three inches and a half long, and half as broad, white, with longitudinal somewhat parallel undulated stripes of purple brown, and a few irregular spots of the same colour.

RUPESTRIS. 170. Shell fusiform, slightly plaited longitudinally, and transversely ribbed; spire papillary at the summit; pillar with many plaits.

Voluta rupestris. *Gmelin*, p. 3464.

Voluta fulminata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 70.

Voluta, No. 119. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 275.

Martini, iii. p. 252. t. 98. f. 941 and 942. *Enc. Method.* t. 381. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Japan. *Humphreys.*

Shell about three inches and three-quarters long, and one third as broad, of a pale yellow colour, with dark ochraceous zic-zac longitudinal stripes, from which it has derived its common name of the *Lightning Musick-Shell.*

MAGELLANICA. 171. Shell ovate, effuse, smooth, with the whirls convex and papillary at the summit; pillar three-plaited.

Voluta Magellanica. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 139. t. 148. f. 1383 and 1384. *Gmelin*, p. 3465. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 123. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 69.

Voluta Ceramica, Var. β. *Gmelin*, p. 3463.

Voluta spectabilis. *Gmelin*, p. 3468.

Voluta Ancilla. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 137, lot 3061. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 69.
Voluta, No. 214. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 298.
Knorr, iv. t. 29. f. 1 and 2. *D'Avila*, i. t. 8. f. S. *Favanne*, t. 28. f. E. *Kæmmerer Cab. Rudol.* t. 7. f. 1. *Enc. Method.* t. 385. f. 1 and 3.
Junior. Voluta, No. 217. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 299.
Voluta, No. 131. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 133.
Knorr, v. t. 23. f. 2.
Inhabits the Straits of Magellan, and the Falkland Islands. *Humphreys.*
Shell three, or sometimes near six inches long, and about half as broad, yellowish with remote, scattered, angulated, longitudinal stripes of reddish brown. The base is emarginate, and according to Chemnitz the pillar sometimes has four plaits. The principal difference between *V. Magellanica* and *V. spectabilis* of Gmelin, is that the former has four, and the latter only three plaits, which is hardly sufficient to warrant their separation.

VOLVA. 172. Shell sub-cylindrical, glabrous, with the summit obtuse; aperture effuse; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta Volva. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 143. t. 148. f. 1389 and 1390. *Gmelin*, p. 3457. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 105.
Voluta volvacea, Var. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 72.
Inhabits the coasts of Guinea. *Chemnitz.*
Shell near two inches and a half long, and one inch broad, of a whitish colour without any marking. It a good deal resembles *V. Magellanica*, but is smaller, and narrower in proportion to the length. It is more cylindrical, and less ventricose at the shoulder, and has the spire much less produced than *V. flavicans*, of which Lamarck considers it to be a Variety.

JUNONIA. 173. Shell ovate, smooth, transversely striated at the base; spire striated longitudinally, and the summit papillary: pillar with seven plaits.

Voluta Junonia. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 16. t. 177. f. 1703 and 1704. *Shaw's Nat. Misc.* xix. t. 815. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 70.
Favanne, t. 79. f. A.
Inhabits the Southern Pacific Ocean. *Shaw.*

Shell four inches long, and one inch and three-quarters broad, yellowish, with transverse rows of large squarish red spots; the base is striated transversely, and the summit of the spire has cancellated striæ.

NIVOSA. 174. Shell ovate, smooth, with the whirls transversely angular, and sub-papillary at the summit; outer lip sharply angulated above; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta nivosa. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* v. p. 158. t. 12. f. 2, and xvii. p. 64. *Shaw's Nat. Misc.* xxi. t. 912.

Inhabits the coast of New Holland. *Shaw.*

Shell three inches and a half long, and half as broad, of a pale yellowish-red colour, sprinkled with snow-white spots, and marked by two transverse dark brown bands with black veins. Shaw's figure represents the whirls turning from left to right, but as the circumstance is not noticed in the description, it probably arises from an error of the engraver.

SCAPHA. 175. Shell ovate, emarginate, sub-ventricose, with the whirls of the spire concave, and summit papillary; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta Scapha. *Gmelin*, p. 3468. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 61.

Voluta nobilis. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 172, lot 3711.

Voluta, No. 237. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 305.

Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 3. f. 10. *Lister Conch.* t. 799. f. 6. *Gualter*, t. 28. f. S. *Seba*, iii. t. 64. f. 5 and 6. *Martini*, iii. p. 54. t. 72. f. 774, and t. 73. f. 775 and 776.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope. *Martini.* East Indian Seas, and coasts of China. *Humphreys.*

Shell about five inches long, and near three and a half broad, white, or pale brownish yellow, handsomely marked with dark brown zic-zac stripes; the upper part of the body-whirl from the shoulder and the five whirls of the spire are somewhat concave; aperture large and of a pale flesh colour.

MAGNIFICA. 176. Shell ovate, emarginate, sub-ventricose, glabrous, with the whirls transversely angulated, and summit papillary; aperture effuse; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta magnifica. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 8. t. 174, and t. 175. *Shaw's Nat. Misc.* xix. t. 812. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 69.

Inhabits the coasts of New Holland, Norfolk Island, New Zealand, and New Caledonia. *Chemnitz.*

Shell near eight inches long, and four broad, with alternate pale and dark broad transverse bands of reddish brown, and marked over the whole with triangular spots of white; the inside is pale saffron, and the pillar of an orange colour.

***** *Ventricose, and the summit of the spire papillary.*

COLOCYNTHIS. 177. Shell sub-globular, with a transverse row of nodulous plaits on the body-whirl; spire short, elevated; pillar two-plaited.

Voluta Colocynthis. *Chemnitz*, xi. p. 10. t. 176. f. 1695 and 1696.

Voluta Brasiliana. *Portland Cat.* p. 186. lot 3958. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 62.

La Coloquinte. *Favanne Cat. Syst.* p. 139. t. 3. f. 661.

Inhabits the coasts of Brazil. *Humphreys.*

Shell six inches long, and near four broad, of a pale yellowish red colour, longitudinally wrinkled, and armed towards the upper part of the body-whirl with a transverse row of distant sub-conical nodules; the pillar and margin of the outer lip are orange.

ÆTHIOPICA. 178. Shell emarginate; spire crowned with vaulted spines; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta Æthiopica. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1195. *Martini*, iii. p. 58. *Born Mus.* p. 235. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 242. *Gmelin*, p. 3465. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 135.

Variety, A. With transverse rows of square spots, and the spines crowded and converging.

Voluta Haustrum. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 137, lot 3054.

Voluta tessellata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 58.

Bonanni Rec. and *Kirch.* 3. f. 1. *Lister Conch.* t. 797. f. 4. *Seba*, iii. t. 65. f. 10, and t. 66. f. 6. *Martini*, iii. t. 74. f. 781.

Variety B. With two dark transverse bands, and the spines crowded and converging.

Voluta Æthiopica, Var. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 58.

Knorr, ii. t. 4. f. 1. *Martini*, iii. t. 74. f. 782. *Enc. Method.* t. 388. f. 3.

Variety C. With a pale obsolete band, and the spines crowded and converging.

Voluta Æthiopica. *Solander's MSS. Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 58.

Lister Conch. t. 801. f. 7 *b*. *Argenville*, t. 17. f. F. *Seba*, iii. t. 65. f. 4 and 11, and t. 66. f. 9. *Martini*, iii. t. 73. f. 777 to 779, and t. 74. f. 783. *Favanne*, t. 28. f. B 2. *Enc. Method.* t. 387. f. 1.

Variety D. Uniform pale brown, with the spines incurved.

Seba, iii. t. 64. f. 2. *Martini*, iii. t. 75. f. 785. *Favanne*, t. 28. f. B 1. *Enc. Method.* t. 387. f. 2.

Variety E. White marbled with brown, and the spines short and distant.

Voluta amphora. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 30, lot 708.

Voluta Diadema. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 57.

Gualter, t. 29. f. H. *Seba*, iii. t. 65. f. 12, and t. 66. f. 1 to 3, 7, and 10. *Martini*, iii. t. 74. f. 780. *Favanne*, t. 28. f. B 4. *Enc. Method.* t. 388. f. 2.

Variety F. Brown marbled with white, and the spines produced.

Voluta Cithara. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 96, lot 2122.

Voluta armata. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 57.

Seba, iii. t. 65. f. 1 and 2. *Martini*, iii. t. 76. f. 787 and 788. *Favanne*, t. 28. f. B 3. *Enc. Method.* t. 388. f. 1.

Inhabits the Persian Gulf. *Bonanni*. Cape of Good Hope. *Martini*. China, Japan, Amboyna, and the Molucca Islands. *Humphreys*.

Shell varying in length from five to ten inches, and a specimen fifteen inches long is mentioned in the Portland Catalogue, lot 3950; the breadth is sometimes half, and sometimes nearly equal to three-fourths of the length; the difference in the spines, as well as in the size and the colour, is also so striking, that Dr. Solander was induced to divide the shells which compose *V. Æthiopica* of Gmelin into four species, and Lamarck has encreased the number to five, but they run so much into each other that I am unable to find any suffi-

ciently constant character to distinguish them. In Variety A, which altogether answers the most compleatly to the Linnæan description, the pillar, I believe, is invariably four-plaited, and I have never found the number in C to exceed three; but in some of the other Varieties the number is more uncertain, and probably depends on the age of the shell.

CORONA. 179. Shell ovate, emarginate, with longitudinal striæ ending in spines on the upper margin of the body-whirl; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta Corona. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 142. t. 148. f. 1387 and 1388.

Voluta Æthiopica, Var. γ. *Gmelin*, p. 3466.

Voluta ducalis, Var.? *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 58.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas? *Chemnitz.*

Shell about fourteen lines long and six broad, with longitudinal striæ, which on the suture at the upper margin of the body-whirl, are formed into a crown of small very acute spines; it is of a whitish flesh-colour, and marked with transverse rows of small reddish spots; the spire is slightly elevated, and its summit papillary.

CYMBIOLA. 180. Shell ovate, glabrous, with the whirls nodulous, and the pillar three-plaited.

Voluta Cymbiola. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 141. t. 148. f. 1385 and 1386. *Gmelin*, p. 3468.

Voluta ducalis, Var. C. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 58.

Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Chemnitz.*

Shell about two inches long, and one inch broad, whitish, with scattered longitudinal red streaks and spots, and appears from Chemnitz's figure to be nearly allied to *V. Corona.*

CYMBIUM. 181. Shell emarginate, ventricose, with the whirls of the spire channelled, and the margin acute; pillar about three-plaited.

Voluta Cymbium. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1196. *Martini*, iii. p. 44. t. 70. f. 762 and 763. *Born Mus.* p. 236. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 245. and *Inn. Bau Conch.* p. 19. *Gmelin*, p. 3466. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 60.

Voluta Cymbium, Var. β. *Kæmmerer Cab. Rudolst.* p. 70.

Globosa Cymbium. *Mus. Geversianum*, p. 380, No. 1205. *Lister Conch.* t. 796. f. 3. *Gualter*, t. 29. f. B. *Seba*, iii. t. 65. f. 9. *Enc. Method.* t. 386. f. 3.

Inhabits the coasts of Spain. *Bonanni.* Senegal. *Adanson.* Guinea. *Humphreys.*

Shell generally about six or eight inches long, and more than half as broad; the colour is a dirty or yellowish white, or pale brown, marbled with reddish brown; the spire has a deep furrow between the whirls, and an acute margin is formed by the edge of the body-whirl: the number of plaits on the pillar cannot be relied on as a specific character, for Linnæus and Meuschen have described *V. Cymbium* with two, and most other authors with four plaits, and Lamarck says he has seen some large specimens with six.

PORCINA. 182. Shell somewhat cylindrical, whitish, with the spire truncated, rather concave, and its margin keeled; pillar three-plaited.

Voluta porcina. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 61.

Voluta Scafa. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 41, lot 969.

Voluta Cymbium, Var. α. *Kæmmerer Cab. Rudolst.* p. 70.

Globosa Œnophorum. *Mus. Gevers.* p. 380, No. 1203. *Bonanni Rec.* and *Kirch.* 3. f. 2. *Adanson Senegal*, t. 3. f. 2. *Seba*, iii. t. 65. f. 5 and 6, and t. 66. f. 5. *Knorr*, ii. t. 30. f. 1. *Martini*, iii. t. 70. f. 764 and 765. *Enc. Meth.* t. 386. f. 2.

Variety. Elongated, contracted towards the summit, and marked with two transverse lines near the middle.

Voluta proboscidalis. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 60.

Lister Conch. t. 800. f. 7. *Enc. Meth.* t. 389. f. 2.

Inhabits the coasts of Spain. *Bonanni.* Senegal. *Adanson.* Guinea. *Humphreys.* The Variety inhabits the coasts of the Philippine Islands. *Lamarck.*

Shell commonly four or five inches long, and half as broad, but the Variety is often considerably longer, and narrower in proportion to the length; it differs from *V. Cymbium*, with which it has been confounded by Linnæus, in being less ventricose, of an uniform dirty white colour, and in not having a deep furrow between the projecting margin of the body-whirl and the papillary summit of the spire, which is generally concealed.

OLLA. 183. Shell ovate, emarginate, with the whirls of the spire channelled, and the margin rounded; pillar about three-plaited.

Voluta Olla. *Linnæus Syst. Nat.* p. 1196. *Martini*, iii. p. 48. t. 71. f. 766. *Born Mus.* p. 237. *Schroeter Einl.* i. p. 245. t. 1. f. 14. *Gmelin*, p. 3467. *Schreibers Conch.* i. p. 137. *Lamarck Ann. du. Mus.* xvii. p. 60. *Bonanni Rec.* and *Kirch.* S. f. 6. *Lister Conch.* t. 794. f. 1. *Gualter*, t. 29. f. A. *Argenville App.* t. 2. f. H. *Klein Ost.* t. 5. f. 97. *Knorr*, vi. t. 22. f. 2. *Enc. Method.* t. 385. f. 2.

Variety. Somewhat elongated, and the papillary summit produced.

Voluta papillaris. *Gmelin*, p. 3407.

Voluta, No. 235. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 304. *Knorr*, v. t. 28. f. 7.

Inhabits the Philippine Islands. *Linnæus.* West Indies and Spanish Seas. *Martini.* Mediterranean. *Humphreys.*

Shell three or four inches long, and about half as broad, of an earthy red colour, sometimes, though rarely, slightly marbled with brown. Linnæus has described the pillar with four, other authors with three, and Born with two teeth, and the specimen now before me has only two. Gmelin's *V. papillaris* is rather too indistinct a species to be quoted with much certainty, for Knorr, v. t. 28. f. 7. is referred to by Born for *V. Olla*, and by Martini is considered to be a Variety of *B. Navicula*, whereas Seba, iii. t. 64. f. 9, is also quoted by Gmelin himself, as well as by Chemnitz, for *V. Glans*, which it most resembles. The species which Gmelin has placed after *V. Olla*, under the name of *V. ampla*, does not appear to have any claim to be arranged with the papillary Volutes, and has more the habit of the shell which I have supposed to be the Linnæan *Bulla Cypræa.*

NEPTUNI. 184. Shell ovate, emarginate, with the spire nearly concealed; outer lip rather elevated and angular at the upper corner; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta Neptuni. *Gmelin*, p. 3497. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 59.

Voluta Auguria. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 64. lot 1448.

Voluta, No. 233. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 303.

Lister Conch. t. 802. f. 8. *Gualter,* t. 27. f. A A. *Seba,* iii. t. 64. f. 3, t. 65. f. 3 and 7, and t. 66. f. 4. *Adanson Senegal,* t. 3. f. 1. *Martini,* iii. p. 51. t. 71. f. 767. *Enc. Method.* t. 386. f. 1.

Inhabits the Persian Gulf. *Martini.* Coast of Africa. *Humphreys.*

Shell near nine inches long, and almost equally broad, becoming rather narrower towards the base, of an uniform pale yellowish brown colour, and slightly wrinkled longitudinally.

NAVICULA. 185. Shell ovate, emarginate; spire papillary, and formed of one broad whirl; outer lip rounder at the upper corner; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta Navicula. *Gmelin,* p. 3467.

Voluta Pyo. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 87. lot 1940.

Voluta, No. 234. *Schroeter Einleitung,* i. p. 304.

Lister Conch. t. 795. f. 2. *Seba,* iii. t. 66. f. 11, 12, and 17. *Knorr,* v. t. 28. f. 2. *Martini,* iii. p. 52. t. 71. f. 768 to 771.

Inhabits the coasts of Guinea. *Humphreys.*

Shell one or two inches long, and almost equally broad, and becoming rather narrower towards the base; the colour is yellowish, reddish, or chestnut brown, sometimes uniform, and sometimes slightly marbled, or irregularly marked with a few brownish or white spots; the spire externally appears to consist of only one broad slightly convex whirl. Kæmmerer, in the Cabinet Rudolstadt, has referred to Martini's figures of *V. Navicula* and *V. Neptuni* as varieties of his species, No. 5, and Lamarck also considers them to be the same.

GLANS. 186. Shell sub-cylindrical, emarginate; spire papillary, and formed by one broad whirl; pillar three-plaited.

Voluta Glans. *Gmelin,* p. 3468.

Seba, iii. t. 64. f. 9 to 11. *Chemnitz,* x. p. 144. t. 148. f. 1393 and 1394.

Inhabits the Western coasts of Africa. *Chemnitz.*

Shell near two inches and a quarter long, and one inch broad, of an uniform reddish yellow colour. The spire, as in *V. Navicula,* appears externally to consist of only one broad slightly convex whirl.

PRÆPUTIUM. 187. Shell sub-ovate, emarginate; spire papillary, formed of several produced whirls; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta Præputium. *Chemnitz*, x. p. 143. t. 148. f. 1391 and 1392. *Gmelin*, p. 3468.
Lister Conch. t. 798. f. 5. *Seba*, iii. t. 66. f. 11.?
Inhabits the coasts of Coromandel and Tranquebar. *Chemnitz.*
Shell rather more than two inches long, and one inch broad, yellowish, with reddish black spots often disposed in three transverse rows; the spire, consisting of several contiguous whirls, is altogether papillary, and issues abruptly from the body-whirl. I rather doubt whether it is more than a young shell or variety of *V. Melo.*

MELO. 188. Shell ovate, emarginate; spire papillary, and nearly buried in the body-whirl; pillar four-plaited.

Voluta Melo. *Solander's MSS. Portland Cat.* p. 41. lot 969. *Lamarck Ann. du Mus.* xvii. p. 59.
Voluta Æthiopica, Var. γ. *Born Mus.* p. 235.
Voluta Indica. *Gmelin*, p. 3467.
Voluta, No. 236. *Schroeter Einleitung*, i. p. 304.
Knorr, v. t. 8. f. 1. *Martini*, iii. p. 53. t. 72. f. 772 and 773. *Enc. Meth.* t. 389. f. 1.
Inhabits the East Indian Seas. *Martini.* China. *Humphreys.*
Shell most commonly about five inches long, and three broad, yellow, with three irregular interrupted rows of large reddish brown spots; the spire, consisting of several contiguous whirls, is papillary, and is nearly covered by the body-whirl.

END OF VOL. I.

J. M'Creery, Printer,
Black-Horse-court, Fleet Street, London.

00038697

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 September, 2015